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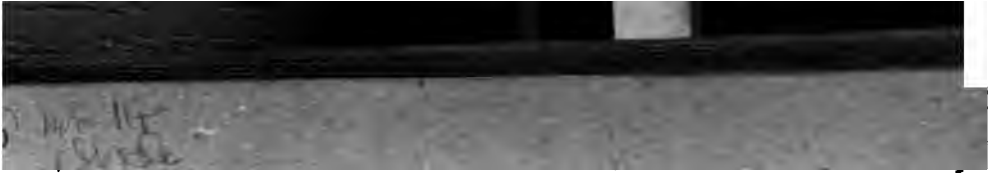
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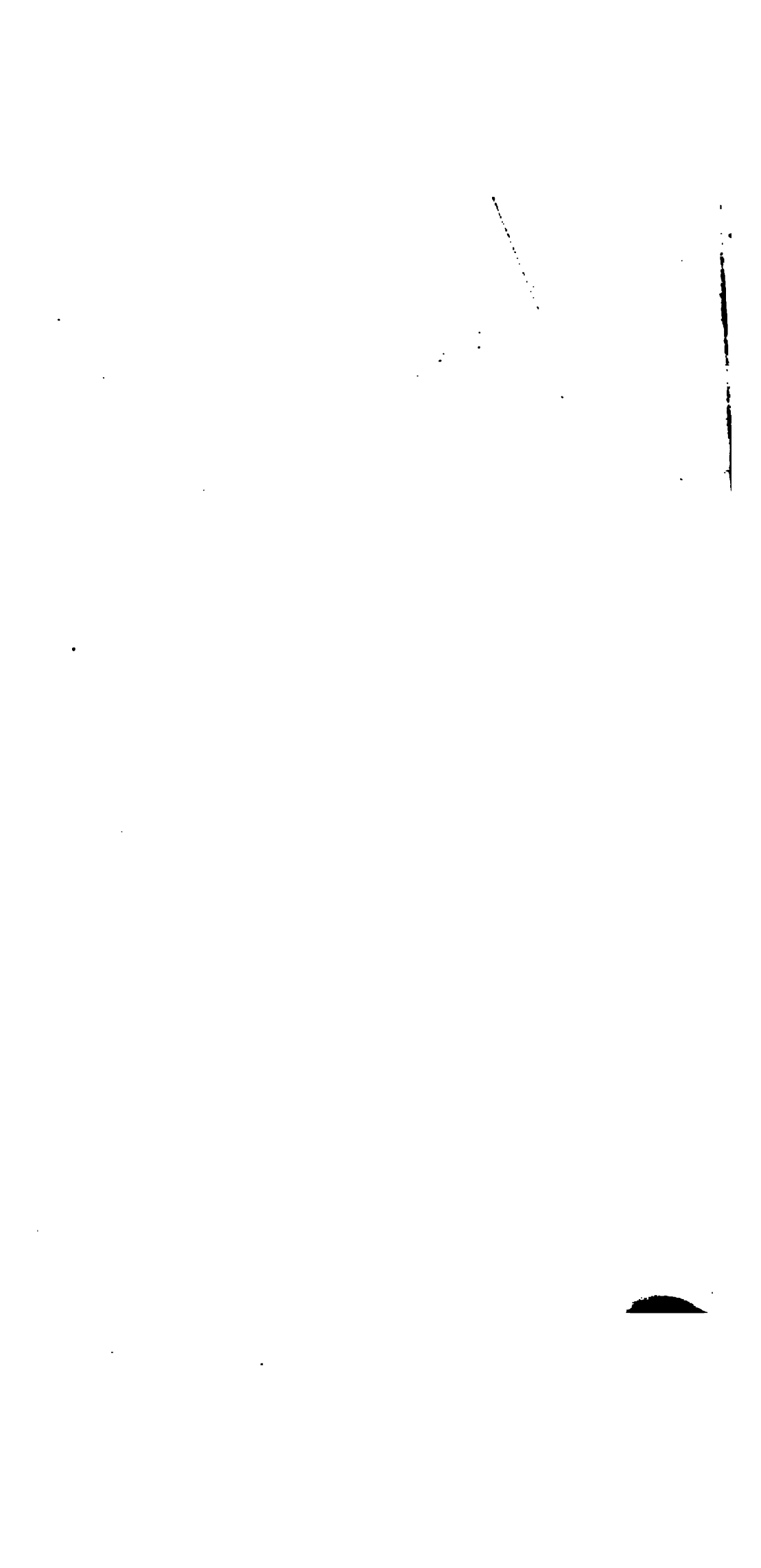
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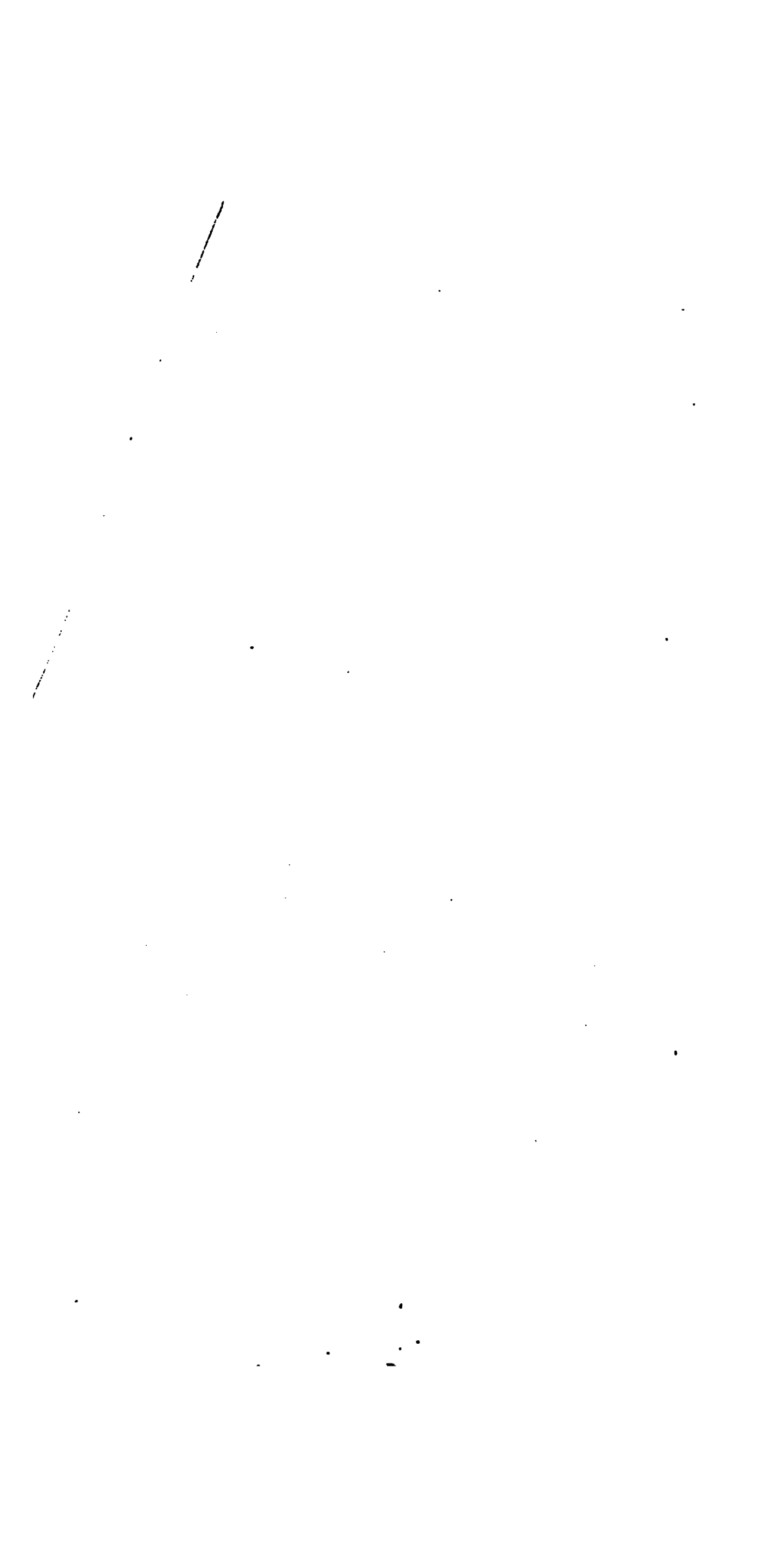
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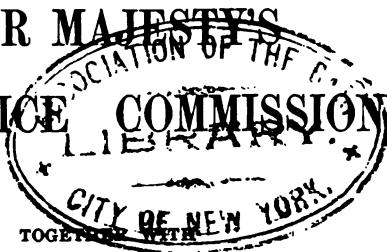




THIRD REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS ;



APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THIRD REPORT - - - - -	v
APPENDICES :	
APPENDIX I.	
Table A. Showing the Limits of Age for each Class of Situation - - - - -	2
„ B. Showing the Subjects of Examination for each Class of Situation - - - - -	6
„ C. Showing for each Department and Class the Number of Nominations, &c. - - - - -	28
„ D. Showing the Nominations, &c., for each Department and Class in 1857, as compared with 1856 - - - - -	34
„ E. Showing for each Department the Number and Particulars of Competitions to December 31, 1857 - - - - -	36
„ F. Showing the Number, &c., of Competitions for Clerkships for each Department in 1857, as compared with 1856, and the Number of Persons nominated to similar Situations without Competition during the same periods - - - - -	38
„ G 1. Showing the Causes of Rejections in 1857	41
„ G 2. Showing the Extent to which, in 1857, Rejections have been owing to Failure in Spelling and Arithmetic - - - - -	43
„ H. Showing the Extent to which Alterations in the Result of Competitions would have taken place if the Examination had been limited to purely practical Subjects - - - - -	44
„ I 1. Showing the Schools attended by Candidates for certain of the principal Departments - - - - -	45
„ I 2. Showing the Colleges attended by the same Candidates - - - - -	47
„ K 1. Showing the Social Position of the Fathers of the same Candidates - - - - -	48
„ K 2. Showing the previous Occupation of the same Candidates - - - - -	48
„ L. Showing the Profession or Occupation of the Fathers of 2930 Candidates for Clerkships, &c. - - - - -	49

	PAGE
APPENDIX I.—continued.	
Table M. Showing the Marks obtained by each Competitor in 1857 - - - -	60
„ N. Showing the Results of a Competition for a Clerkship in the Civil Service Commission - - - -	76
„ O. Showing the Number of Occasions on which Honorary Additions to Candidates' Certificates have been made for each Subject	77
List of Certificated Candidates - - - -	79
List of Candidates who have obtained Honorary Certificates - - - -	120
APPENDIX II.—Correspondence - - - -	143
APPENDIX III.—Specimens of the Examination Papers -	197
APPENDIX IV.—Act of the Canadian Legislature “for improving the Organization and increasing the Efficiency of the Civil Service of Canada” - - - -	344
Regulations to be observed by Candidates for Employment in the Civil Service of Canada - - - -	351

THIRD REPORT.

WE, Your Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, humbly offer to Your Majesty the following Report of our proceedings for the past year. We are the more anxious to perform this duty, because we earnestly desire to give as much publicity to all that we do as is consistent with the due fulfilment of our functions. With this view we have in our preceding Reports given copious specimens of our examination papers, and stated in general terms the various causes of rejection of candidates. On the present occasion we propose to go further in this direction, and to set forth in the Appendix the examination papers which have been set during the last year. We have made exceptions as regards the papers in arithmetic and orthography, which are of so simple and uniform a character as to render it superfluous to give more than a few examples of them; and as regards passages to be translated, we have given references to the books from which they are selected.

In the multitude of questions which will be found in the examination papers which are thus set forth—varied as they necessarily must be in order to prevent unfair advantage being taken by surreptitiously acquired knowledge of them—there are in all probability some which may deserve and will doubtless undergo adverse criticism.

Far from deprecating such criticism we shall gladly take advantage of any useful suggestions it may afford to us. We may venture, however, to say that the assistance we have received in this portion of our duties from gentlemen of the highest ability and of great experience induces us to believe that our examination papers will be found to be free from general and serious objections. We may

add that if in any case an exercise has been set which on further consideration seemed to be of too difficult a character, ample allowance has been made for this in estimating the performance of the candidate.

We have likewise stated in appropriate Tables the results of all the competitive examinations which have taken place in the year 1857, showing the amount of marks obtained by each candidate in each subject—mentioning, however, the actual names of those candidates only who have been successful, and have obtained certificates.

With regard, moreover, to those candidates to whom we may henceforth find ourselves obliged to refuse certificates, we have made arrangements for apprizing the candidates in which of the prescribed subjects they have failed.

We are aware that the information of details of failure thus communicated may lead to the second nomination of those who have failed, and to their coming before us a second time for examination, after devoting their attention especially to the subject of their failure; but we think that the only serious evil to be apprehended from this course of proceeding is, that a system of cramming superficial knowledge in respect of the particular deficiency may be resorted to. This evil, however, we believe ourselves able to meet and defeat, by an examination properly adapted to test the reality of such knowledge.

In our former Reports we entered so fully into explanations of the nature and subjects of our examinations, that there remain very few matters of principle to which it is necessary to address ourselves; the most important of these, *i. e.* the subject of competitive examinations, we shall reserve for the latter portion of this Report.

Additional Departments and Appointments to which the Order in Council has been applied.

During the last year the provisions of the Order in Council of the 21st May have been brought into practical operation with respect to several departments and several classes of appointments to which they had not been previously applied.

These departments and classes of officers are as follows:—

The Ecclesiastical Commission (the arrangements for which were noticed in our last year's Report).
Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Ireland.
Public Works Loan Office.
Lunacy Board (Scotland).
Record Office.
Royal Observatory, Edinburgh.
Clerks to Deputy Surveyors of Royal Forests.
Clerk to the Council of Military Education.

The subjects of examination adopted in these several cases will be found in the Appendix annexed to this Report.

With respect to the Public Works Loan Office, the Lunacy Board (Scotland), and the Record Office, we have set forth in the Appendix the correspondence which has taken place between the departments and ourselves.

Under the impression that amongst the appointments on the establishment of the British Museum there were some which should be considered as junior situations within the meaning of the Order in Council, we addressed a letter to the Principal Librarian, Mr. Panizzi, in July last, requesting him to bring the subject under the notice of the Trustees. [See Appendix, p. 146,] Mr. Panizzi has informed us that this communication has been transmitted to the Principal Trustees, by whom all appointments in the Museum, except that of the Principal Librarian, are made; but we are not in possession of their views on the subject.

At an early period in the past year, the suggestion was conveyed to us from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland that the competitive examinations of candidates for appointments to Cadetships in the Irish Constabulary, which had previously been conducted by the Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General, should thenceforth take place under our directions. To this proposed change we readily acceded, and we have hitherto conducted five such competitions, in which 28 candidates contended for six vacancies. We have also examined without competition twenty-eight Lieutenants of Revenue Police, whom it was

proposed to transfer from the Department of Inland Revenue to the Constabulary Force.

In June last we received a communication from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, enclosing a copy of a Report which had been approved and adopted by the Court, submitting a scheme of examination for persons who might be nominated to the Home Service of the Company, and requesting the assistance of the Commissioners in conducting such examinations.

We regard that Report, proceeding from a body eminently successful in the selection of their employés, both at home and in India, as affording valuable testimony to the policy and utility of the Order in Council which we administer, and we do not hesitate to avow the gratification we have derived from the confidence which the Court of Directors have been pleased thus to place in us.

The Report, which deals with the subject methodically and completely, after stating the desirableness of adopting such a system of examination as might afford a test of the qualifications of persons presented for appointments in the Home Service of the Company, and pointing out the importance of having the examinations conducted by an authority independent of the Service, describes three classes of officers whom it is proposed to subject to examination; viz., (1.) Clerks on the regular establishment; (2.) Writers; (3.) Subordinate officers; and recommends the following as the subjects of examination for each class.

I. *For Clerks on the Establishment* :—

Writing; Orthography, including writing from dictation; Arithmetic; English Composition; Précis, or digest of papers or correspondence; Geography; History of England or India, at the option of the nominee; Latin, or one modern foreign language, at the option of the nominee. [In the Audit or Accounts Department the elements of Book-keeping to be substituted for Précis.]

II. *For Writers* :

Writing; Orthography; including writing from dictation; Arithmetic; Geography or History.

III. *For subordinate Situations* :—

Writing; Orthography; and the first rules of Arithmetic.

Before complying with the request of the East India Company thus made to us, we felt it right to ask for the

consent of Her Majesty's Government to our undertaking these additional duties, which are not within the authority given to us by the Order of Council of May 1855, and having received from them the requisite permission, we intimated to the Court of Directors our willingness to carry out their wishes.

As a further illustration of the growing opinion on the part of the public of the expediency of providing proper security against the appointment of unfit persons to offices, we beg to refer to a letter addressed to us in October last by Mr. Serjeant Merewether on the part of the Corporation of London, in which he states, that the Corporation had under their consideration the expediency of making provision for the examination of candidates for offices and clerkships in their appointment, and requests to be furnished by the Civil Service Commissioners with a statement of the mode adopted in the examination of candidates for appointments under the Government, and with copies of any questions required to be answered by candidates for offices. We need hardly add, that we promptly forwarded all the information which we thought could be useful to the Corporation.

Whilst upon this point we think that we may properly notice a dispatch [in Appendix, No. IV.,] from the Governor of Malta, dated 18th Dec. last, communicated to us by Mr. Secretary Labouchere, respecting the examinations instituted in that island for clerkships in the Government service there.

The Governor encloses abstracts of Examiners' schedules showing the particulars of three competitive examinations recently held, and he states the continuance of his opinion that the system of giving clerkships to the young men under 22 years of age who pass the best examination is working advantageously for Malta; and the competition created is evidently having the effect of improving the schools.

We have also to invite attention to an Act of the Canadian Legislature, 20 Vict. cap. 24, (printed in the Appendix) "for improving and increasing the efficiency of the Civil Service of Canada," in which provisions are made for the examination of persons desirous of entering the Civil Service of Canada, and also to the documents connected therewith, illustrative of the proceedings for carrying the Act into effect.

We continue to have the advantage of the aid of Mr. Walrond and Mr. Headlam, as our Assistant Examiners.

As temporary Examiners in general subjects, we have been aided by the following gentlemen during the last year :—

- G. Brodrick, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.
- Rev. G. Butler, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford.
- S. Butler, Esq. M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.
- R. Congreve, Esq., M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford.
- G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
- W. F. Edwards, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
- F. Headlam, Esq., M.A., Fellow of University College, Oxford.
- E. Poste, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

The list of gentlemen conversant with Foreign languages and special subjects, to whose aid we resort as the necessity arises, stands at present thus—

Dutch. M. Köster ; Mr. Rudolf

Eastern Languages. Colonel Ouseley ; C. B. Eastwick, Esq. ; J. W. Redhouse, Esq.

French. M. Dupont ; and (in Dublin) Rev. Dr. Abeltshausen, Queen's Professor of French and German in the University of Dublin.

German. Max Müller, Esq., M.A., Professor of Modern European Languages, Oxford ; Rev. Dr. Walbaum, Chaplain to the Prussian Legation ; and Dr. Heimann, Professor of the German Language and Literature in the University of London.

Italian. Count Arrivabene.

Polish. M. Sosnowski.

Russian. The Rev. E. Popoff, Chaplain to the Russian Embassy.

Sanscrit. M. Müller, Esq.

Spanish. E. Delmar, Esq.

Civil Engineering, &c. Captain Galton, R.E., Assistant-Secretary to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade.

Land Surveying. H. J. Castle, Esq.

Law. H. S. Maine, Esq., LL.D., Reader in Jurisprudence and Civil Law to the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple.

Physical Science. M. H. N. Story-Maskelyne, Esq., M.A., Deputy Reader in Mineralogy, Oxford.

Physiology. Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College.

Scottish Law. R. Stuart, Esq., Barrister at Law, &c.

The death of Dr. Ball deprived us of the services of the gentleman to whom we had confided the superintendence of our examinations in Dublin. To supply his loss we have obtained the aid of Mr. Johnstone Stoney, who is also Dr. Ball's successor in the office of Secretary to the Queen's University in Ireland.

Mr. Longmore continues to superintend our examinations in Edinburgh.

For the convenience of candidates, and in order to relieve them so far as possible from expense, we have caused several competitive examinations to take place in Dublin, Edinburgh, and in some other important towns distant from the Metropolis.

Except in Dublin and Edinburgh, competitive examinations of candidates are not likely at present to occur with sufficient frequency in any distant town to necessitate or justify the appointment of a permanent assistant examiner at such place. On the other hand, when it becomes necessary that a competitive examination should take place out of London, as it requires more time and attention than a pass examination, we consider that it is not expedient to seek to impose so onerous a duty, involving as it does considerable responsibility, on any of the local officers of the Customs, Excise, or Post-office. We have endeavoured to meet this difficulty by sending down from this office to the place where the competitive examination is to be held, an experienced clerk conversant with the subjects and practice of our examinations, and thoroughly to be relied on. He receives the candidates, distributes to them the examination papers, remains in the room during the whole period allowed for the examination, collects the answers of the candidates, and brings them to this Commission for our consideration and decision. We have found this arrangement to work very satisfactorily.

Numbers examined, &c., in 1857.

The number of nominations made in the year 1857 to situations under the Order in Council was 2,189.

In 1856, the number was 2,430 ; and the total number since the origin of the Commission to the end of 1857, is 5,682.

The great mass of the nominations is absorbed by the five large departments of the Admiralty, Customs, Inland Revenue, Post Office, and War. All the rest collectively were but 354 in 1856, and 294 in 1857.

The numbers in each year are given below, showing a decrease in the Customs, Inland Revenue, and War Departments, and a considerable increase in the Post Office :—

	1856.	1857.
Admiralty - - -	97	107
Customs - - -	662	591
Inland Revenue - -	659	424
Post Office - - -	445	667
War Departments -	213	106
Other Departments - -	354	294
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,430	2,189
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The cessation of the Russian war will probably account for the decrease in the War Departments. The decrease in the Inland Revenue has been principally in the class of Excise Expectants, viz., from 496 to 312. The increase in the Post Office is attributable to the arrangement by which Letter Carriers and Provincial Clerks (who had not before been brought practically under the action of the Order in Council) were subjected to examination by the Civil Service Commissioners. As this arrangement took effect only from the middle of 1856, the numbers for that year are less than they would have been had the system prevailing in 1857 been in operation throughout the whole of the previous year.

The number of candidates actually examined under our directions as to their knowledge and ability was 1,954.

The number of cases disposed of without reaching the stage of actual examination was 391 ; viz. :—

Ineligible on account of Age	-	-	80
" " Health	-	-	21
" " Character	-	-	14
Absent, or declined the examination	-	-	125
Nominations cancelled by Departments for reasons not communicated	-	-	35
Passed upon Reports from Departments*	-	-	50
Yet to appear	-	-	66
			391

In addition to the above, there have been several examinations for appointments not referred to by the Order in Council, to some of which allusion has already been made ; viz.,

1. *For Admission to the Constabulary of Ireland.*
2. *For the Home Civil Service of the East India Company.*
3. *For various Departments in Cases of Promotion.*
4. *For Inspectorships of Schools under the Committee of Privy Council.*
5. *Upon a Transfer from the Redundant List to one of the Public Departments.*

The examinations for Inspectorships have been confined to the single point of physical competence. Eleven gentlemen have been thus examined. And as regards the fifth of the above heads, there has only been one case of this description, viz., that of a Clerk in the Paymaster-General's Office, who, having on account of illness been placed on the Redundant List, was permitted to return to his former position after medical examination.

The number of persons rejected in 1857 was 490 ; in the previous year it was 698.

The number of certificates granted in 1857 was 1,354, including 83 granted to successful competitors, and 50

* These are for the most part cases in which a candidate already in the service, having undergone a departmental examination before the date of the Order in Council, is appointed to another junior situation in the same department. In such cases, in lieu of an examination, a report is accepted from the department certifying his age, health, and character, and that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of the duties of the office to which he is appointed.

granted without examination upon reports from the head of departments.*

In the three periods embraced by the present and two former Reports, the proportion of rejections to the number of persons examined (omitting, for the sake of a fair comparison, all competitive examinations and cases of certificates granted upon reports from departments) has been—

1855	-	-	-	31·5 per cent.
1856	-	-	-	39·0 „
1857	-	-	-	28·9 „

If we combine this diminution of rejections with the fact, that the number of cases in which we have certified the marked proficiency of candidates in the prescribed subjects, and also the number of cases in which we have granted certificates of proficiency to candidates in subjects beyond those which are prescribed, exhibit some increase in the year 1857, as compared with the year 1856, (notwithstanding the diminution in the number of candidates,) we are led to the conclusion that the candidates who have been examined in the year 1857 without competition have shown somewhat greater ability and acquirements than the like candidates of the previous period.

We believe that we have preserved sufficient uniformity in the standard of competency and in the nature and conduct of our non-competitive examinations to enable us to rely on this conclusion.

There is, nevertheless, still great room for improvement in the attainments of the candidates, especially as regards Orthography, the examinations in which have elicited errors similar in kind and in frequency to those which were set forth in detail in our former Reports.

As regards the examinations in English Composition, in the framing a Précis, History and Geography,† the performances of the greater proportion of the candidates are generally below mediocrity. With respect, however, to History and Geography, although the exhibition of great ignorance in either of these subjects combined with

* See note on previous page.

† This observation is not intended to apply to those examinations in History and Geography which are prescribed for candidates for situations under the Foreign Office, and which are limited to specific text-books, and a definite period of history or a particular foreign country.

deficiencies in other parts of the examination has occasionally prevented us from granting a certificate, we have not during the last year refused a certificate to any candidate on the ground of failure in Geography alone or in History alone, unless where the candidate altogether declined the subject. We deem it necessary to make this statement, because it has been erroneously reported that there have been instances in which a certificate has been refused to a candidate solely because of his failure to answer some particular question in Geography or History. No such instance has occurred. In point of fact, of the 490 to whom certificates have been refused during the year 1857, there are only twelve as to whom deficiencies in spelling or arithmetic have not formed one of the grounds of such refusal.

The Tables in the Appendix to this Report will show that we have not been unmindful of those portions of our duty which relate to the health and character of candidates.

We have been under the necessity of refusing our certificate in 21 cases on the ground of deficiency in health, and in 14 cases on the score of character.

In one of the latter cases the candidate was detected in conducting himself unfairly in the examination; in another, the candidate made an alteration in his baptismal certificate. On the detection of this fraud in the office of this Commission, a suggestion was made to the proper authorities that he should be prosecuted. This was accordingly done, and the offender having pleaded guilty was sentenced to a short imprisonment.

Competitive Examinations.

The competitive examinations of candidates for junior situations which have taken place during the past year have much exceeded in number those of the year 1856. In 1856 there were 30 such competitive examinations, in 1857 there were 68, and 22 in the present year, up to the date of this Report; the entire number from the commencement of our Commission up to the present time being 127. These competitions, however, have not been open to all persons desirous of coming forward and fulfilling the requisite conditions of age, health, and character, but have been limited to persons nominated by the authorities who have the duty of appointing to the vacant situations.

For full details of the results of these examinations we refer to the Tables in the Appendix to this Report, to which we have already adverted; but we think that it may be convenient to set forth in this portion of the body of our Report a succinct summary of these examinations and their results.

DEPARTMENT.	No. of competitions held.	No. of situations com- peted for.	No. of competitors.	No. of Competitors.			
				Successful.	Successful, but not competent.*	Unsuccessful, but competent.†	Unsuccessful and not competent.
Audit Office - - -	2	2	6	2	-	2	2
Colonial Office - - -	1	1	5	1	-	1	3
Customs - - - - -	22	24	69	22	2	17	28
Education Office - - -	2	13	36	13	-	15	8
India Board - - - -	1	1	3	1	-	-	2
Inland Revenue - - -	16	19	54	18	1	6	29
National Debt Office - - -	1	1	2	1	-	-	1
Police Courts, London - - -	1	1	3	1	-	-	2
Police Courts, Dublin - - -	1	1	2	1	-	-	1
Poor Law Board - - - -	2	4	11	4	-	2	5
Registrar-General's Office, England	3	3	9	3	-	3	3
" " " " Ireland	1	1	5	1	-	1	3
Board of Trade - - - -	2	2	5	2	-	3	-
Treasury - - - - -	3	5	17	4	1	4	8
War Department—Clerks - - -	2	2	3	1	1	-	1
Do. Non-commissioned Officers (Clerks.)	6	8	16	5	2	2	7
Woods, Office of - - - -	1	1	3	1	-	1	1
Works, Office of - - - -	1	1	3	1	-	1	1
Total - - - - -	68	90	252	82	7	58	105

* That is, first in a competition but rejected for failure in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

† That is, not first in the competition, but having shown sufficient proficiency in each of the prescribed subjects to have entitled them to certificates, if they had been nominated without competition.

In addition to the departments here enumerated, that of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will, on a future occasion, be inserted, inasmuch as his Lordship has signified to us his intention of appointing the clerks in that department by means of competitive examinations of three candidates. Two such examinations have already been held since the commencement of the present year.

The Postmaster General also has intimated that in future he will nominate more than one candidate for each clerkship in the Metropolitan Offices, with a view to the examination being competitive; and a competition of ten candidates for five clerkships has accordingly been announced.

The first question which suggests itself with respect to the facts stated in the above Table, is whether the successful candidates in these competitions are superior to the candidates who have received certificates without competition.

We have instituted comparisons between the two classes of candidates, and we have ascertained that the best of the successful competitors have displayed higher attainments than the best of the candidates who have received certificates without competition.

It is right, however, that we should state that part of this apparent superiority may perhaps be due to the increased stimulus operating on the competing candidate during the actual examination, which compels him to put forth all his strength in order to win the race. On the other hand the defects of competitors are probably scrutinized with greater severity than those of ordinary candidates, and their performances consequently may have been marked on a somewhat lower scale.

The next point to which we desire to call attention has reference to the number of persons thus examined, namely, 58, who although unsuccessful in the competitions showed sufficient merit to have justified us in granting certificates to them, had they been examined without competition.

It may be generally stated, that these individuals have only been excluded from the Service, because others have presented themselves who surpass them in qualifications and attainments, and the public is thus a gainer to the extent of this difference.

With reference to the number of candidates comprised in each competition, as set forth in the Appendix, Table M., it should be stated that out of 68 competitions there have been three cases in which only one candidate has been examined; one case in which two candidates only have been examined for two situations; ten cases in which only two candidates have been examined for one situation; and thirty-nine cases for which three candidates only have been examined for one situation.

The cases firstly and secondly above mentioned are not,
b

in fact, competitive examinations, and those in which only two are examined for one situation realize in a very inadequate degree the objects to be attained by this mode of selection.

With regard to the cases in which three candidates have been examined for one situation, we must notice an unsatisfactory result which is likely to arise, and which in fact has arisen, from the number of candidates who are to compete together being so frequently limited to three.

In such cases it may and does happen from time to time that one or two of the competing candidates fail to reach the positive minimum which would entitle them to a certificate, so that the actual competition is either reduced to two or virtually ends in a simple pass examination. Thus out of 22 competitions for situations in the Customs, there were 10 cases in which only two, and eight in which only one of the candidates examined was capable of passing. In the Inland Revenue, also, in 16 competitions there were two in which two, and ten in which only one of the candidates examined could have passed, while in others three capable candidates competed for two situations, and four for three situations.

It is evident, moreover, that the chance of obtaining the best men must be greater in one large competition than in several small ones, even if the same average number of competitors and prizes be maintained. Thus, if 60 men are to compete for 20 situations, the 20 successful competitors in one contest of the whole number would be almost certainly superior to the 20 victors in 20 competitions of three to each, because the second or even third man in one of the small competitions would occasionally be found to be superior to the first man in another.

This view of the subject is substantiated by the facts of the examinations held since the introduction of the system.

Thus, if the candidates in all the small competitions in each department had been brought together in one large competition, the following changes, amongst others, would have occurred.

In the Customs department, out of the sixteen persons who were successful in competitions for clerkships and gaugerships, four (who obtained respectively 565, 564, 561, and 561 marks) would have been displaced by four unsuccessful candidates, who obtained 691, 651, 621, and 606 marks respectively.

In the Inland Revenue, out of fourteen persons who succeeded, three (with 674, 672, and 658 marks) would have had to give way to three unsuccessful candidates, who obtained 740, 709, and 707 marks respectively.

Consequently, of the 30 vacancies which have been filled up by these competitions, seven have been filled up by men inferior to some of the other competitors.

In noticing these anomalies, we must admit that under any conceivable arrangement there will still remain differences in the average merits of one set of competitors and another set, and candidates may gain or lose by being accidentally placed in a weak or a strong body of competitors; but at all events this evil would be very much diminished by having one large instead of several small competitions.

As a further mode of doing complete justice to meritorious candidates who may have been unsuccessful owing to the still superior merits of others, it may be well that such candidates should have an early opportunity of again competing for the like situation.

In our last Report we gave a detailed description of a competitive examination for certain clerkships in the office of this Commission. A similar examination has taken place very recently for one of these clerkships which had become vacant.

Twenty-six candidates were nominated to compete for this situation:—a junior clerkship with a salary of 100*l.* a-year, rising by an annual increase of 10*l.* a-year to 200*l.*

No particular plan was adopted for the purpose of obtaining or selecting candidates. Communications were addressed to a few masters of public schools, offering nominations to such persons as they might recommend. Names were also received from several other persons to whom the intention of holding a competition was known, and permission to compete was given to one or two correspondents who happened to apply for information as to the mode of obtaining entrance into the Civil Service generally.

In order to prevent any candidate from coming forward under false ideas of the nature of the situation to be competed for, letters were addressed to the nominees some time before the day appointed for the examination,

informing them of the precise value of the clerkship and of the conditions of service, and telling them distinctly that the duties of the office would be of a routine character, and that upon their steady discharge of those duties their continuance in the Public Service would depend.

Of the twenty-six candidates nominated, twenty-three were actually examined; two of the remaining three having been prevented by illness from attending, and the other one having voluntarily withdrawn.

Fourteen of the twenty-three who attended were residents in London or its neighbourhood, and nine came up to town from various parts of England.

The sort of education received by the candidates will in some degree appear from the following account of the schools, &c. in which they had been instructed. The statement also gives an indication as to the social position of the candidates.

Place of Education.

Cheltenham Proprietary School.
 Ditto, and Haileybury.
 College of Piotrkow (Petrikau), Poland.
 Coventry Free Grammar School.
 Hanwell Collegiate School, and King's College.
 Hereford Cathedral School.
 Hereford Proprietary School.
 King's College School.
 Ditto, and King's College.
 Ditto, and private School in Paris.
 Leeds Collegiate School and Leeds Free Grammar School.
 Liverpool Royal Collegiate School, and Rugby.
 London University College School.
 Midge Holme Public School.
 Northern Church of England School.
 Private Schools (3).
 Private Tutors.
 Royal Naval School, and Oxford University.
 St. Paul's School, and Charterhouse.
 Stockwell Grammar School.
 Walsall Grammar School.
 Westminster School.
 Winchester College.

The following Table shows the number of marks obtained by each competitor :

nominated to compete for the Junior Situation of Clerk in the Office of the Civil Service Commission.

	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthography Paper).	English Composition.	Geography.	History.	Latin.		French.			German.			Total.	
									Translation.	Composition.	Translation.	Composition.	Conversation.	Translation.	Composition.	Conversation.		
Maximum	300	50	100	100	100	200	150	150	200	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	200	1950
1. G. W. H. Fletcher	290	10	85	58	85	136	81	116	180	92	75	70	-	-	-	-	140	1468
2. A. S. Cowley	237	18	83	69	75	150	82	94	133	80	45	70	-	-	-	-	140	1340
3. C. P. Gloyne	250	18	100	44	85	170	132	125	110	20	88	35	50	-	-	-	103	1315
4. _____	222	0	73	65	68	163	110	106	140	40	85	35	65	-	-	-	13	1275
5. _____	200	4	78	89	93	196	71	125	130	25	90	55	85	-	-	-	93	1254
6. C. B. Dowden	196	33	90	71	87	100	71	112	85	10	85	75	80	-	-	-	98	1188
7. _____	219	0	83	59	77	136	67	97	120	0	90	40	55	-	-	-	73	1141
8. _____	185	32	80	79	57	143	109	81	133	45	68	-	5	-	-	-	63	1090
9. A. W. Benni	99	0	73	56	73	140	105	94	80	24	75	70	90	-	-	-	63	1042
10. _____	206	41	90	61	79	127	61	60	115	30	30	10	15	-	-	-	110	1035
11. _____	233	18	70	58	93	76	30	22	95	15	75	50	40	-	-	-	98	973
12. _____	114	0	93	51	47	100	26	39	140	64	75	45	40	-	-	-	30	864
13. _____	203	0	65	51	72	80	70	83	28	3	60	15	20	-	-	-	83	833
14. _____	242	35	73	33	70	92	87	90	0	0	35	5	5	-	-	-	65	827
15. _____	157	10	58	49	70	106	55	54	10	0	55	35	50	-	-	-	105	809
16. _____	191	0	58	44	67	100	58	38	83	0	30	10	10	-	-	-	48	737
17. _____	195	0	95	58	65	114	44	43	5	0	48	15	-	-	-	-	-	682
18. _____	142	18	40	40	57	76	43	64	90	38	25	-	-	-	-	-	30	663
19. _____	183	0	50	39	53	36	65	86	35	3	28	15	35	-	-	-	30	658
20. _____	112	0	95	56	79	36	11	16	53	13	50	40	55	-	-	-	0	616
21. _____	79	0	60	60	87	100	27	20	20	0	60	30	35	-	-	-	18	596
22. _____	118	20	20	48	57	46	37	67	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	478
23. _____	92	0	35	50	83	50	33	6	0	0	5	-	5	-	-	-	43	402

NOTE.—The unsuccessful candidates were informed that their names would not be made public unless they expressed a wish to that effect.

Some of the candidates were also examined with credit in extra subjects voluntarily chosen. In these extra examinations,

Mr. Benni showed a perfect knowledge of the Polish, and a thorough knowledge of the Russian and German languages; he also showed very creditable knowledge of Universal History, and creditable knowledge of Mathematical Geography.

Mr. Cowley showed fair elementary knowledge of Algebra.

Mr. Dowden showed fair proficiency in translating from German and from Italian.

Mr. Gloyne showed creditable knowledge of the first six books of Euclid, of Algebra, including Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions, and of Plane Trigonometry; and very creditable knowledge of Entomology.

No. 4. showed very creditable knowledge of Euclid, Algebra, and Plane Trigonometry, and fair knowledge of the principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus and of the Calculus of Variations; he also showed very creditable knowledge of Inorganic Chemistry, and creditable knowledge of Animal Physiology.

No. 8 showed fair proficiency in translating from Greek, and creditable knowledge of Ancient History.

No. 11 showed creditable knowledge of Elementary Algebra.

No. 15 showed fair knowledge of Book-keeping by Double Entry, and fair elementary knowledge of Algebra, as far as Simple Equations.

Since the commencement of the present year a competitive examination of considerable importance has taken place under our superintendence of 37 candidates, being temporary clerks in the War Office, for clerkships on the establishment of that department. The following Tabular view of that examination, shows an amount of merit on the part of the successful candidates which is highly satisfactory, especially as regards those requirements which bear immediately on the duties they will have to perform.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Competition of January 30, 1858.

	Name of Candidate.	Total Number of Marks obtained for		Total.
		Arithmetic, Separate Addition, Orthography, Handwriting, English Composition, and Précis.	Geography, History, and Language.	
	Maximum -	1050	600	1650
No. 1 -	A. Gielgud - -	911	489	1400
No. 2 -	F. Marzials - -	775	476	1251
No. 3 -	A. Majendie - -	774	469	1243
No. 4 -	G. Davies - -	824	412	1236
No. 5 -	C. Turle - -	792	410	1202
No. 6 -	R. Knox - -	709	468	1177
No. 7 -	W. Boger - -	773	356	1129
No. 8 -	J. N. Lockyer - -	756	367	1123
No. 9 -	P. Child - -	726	248	974
No. 10 -	J. C. Lambert - -	628	344	972
No. 11 -	H. Witten - -	716	245	961
No. 12 -	A. Uniacke - -	646	282	928
No. 13 -	J. Scoles - -	627	277	904

In reporting upon the competitive examinations which have taken place under our superintendence, we feel it to be our duty to avow our continued conviction that the selection of persons for junior situations in the Civil Service by competitive examination, combined with the proper conditions as to age, health, and character, and with the check of a period of probation, and with promotion by merit from class to class, is the best mode of providing for the Public Service.

This opinion has twice received the sanction of the House of Commons; on the last occasion (14th July

1857), the following resolution was agreed to without a division :—

“That, in the opinion of this House, the experience acquired since the issuing of the Order in Council of the 21st day of May 1855, is in favour of the adoption of the principle of competition as a condition of entrance to the Civil Service; and that the application of that principle ought to be extended in conformity with the resolution of the House agreed to on the 24th day of April 1856.”

We may also here advert to the Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on County and District Surveyors (Ireland), appointed in July last on the motion of Mr. G. A. Hamilton. The following extracts show the view taken by the Committee :—

“Although the vacancies which may be expected to occur in the offices of County Surveyors may not be numerous, yet your Committee, attaching great importance to the principle of competition for appointments in public offices, have reason to believe, from the evidence of Mr. Galbraith and other witnesses, that under an improved system of competitive examination for such vacancies as might occur, with publicity before and after, and on the principle of the examinations now established for the Engineers and Artillery at Woolwich, there would be found not only a larger number of competitors for every vacancy, but that other important public advantages would arise therefrom.

“With regard to the Assistant Surveyors, while your Committee admit that the duties proposed to be assigned to these officers may not require any large amount of engineering or scientific knowledge, yet, considering the facilities now offered for instruction in almost every branch to the middle and working classes in Ireland, it does not appear impossible to establish such an examination for candidates, even for the offices of Assistant Surveyors, as would secure for the public the services of more efficient persons, and likewise create a very useful stimulus to education among these classes.”

We retain our confidence in the opinion which we have above expressed in favour of competitive examinations, notwithstanding the objections which have been for some time urged by those opposed to them, and recently repeated by persons whose opinions are entitled to respect and carry with them deserved authority.

We shall endeavour briefly to state and to discuss the most important of these objections. They appear to be—

1. That in competitive examinations too much credit is given to scholastic acquirements which are not required for the Service.

2. That there is an element of uncertainty in the results of such examinations, inasmuch as one candidate may have accidentally directed his attention to particular questions which happen to be proposed, whilst another candidate has not done so.
3. That there are important moral qualities of the candidate which are not taken into account.

In addition to the objections above noticed, two arguments, inconsistent with each other, are sometimes urged against competitive examinations. By one class of objectors it is said that competitors fresh from school must have an advantage over better-educated men who have not been at school or college for some years; while another class of opponents insist upon the unreasonableness of expecting that youths of 17 or 18 can successfully contend against the more extensive reading and more matured powers of older candidates. The objections might perhaps be left to neutralize each other, but we have thought it desirable to ascertain the facts with regard to the two largest departments, and we find the result to be as follows:—

In the Customs, the average age of 17 successful candidates was 20·8 years, and that of 41 unsuccessful 22 years. In the Inland Revenue, the average age of 15 successful was 21·1, and that of 31 unsuccessful 20·2. Taking the two departments together, it appears that the average age of the 32 successful candidates was 21 years, and that of the 72 unsuccessful 21·3 years.

The time which had elapsed since leaving school was found to be on the average of the two departments precisely the same (4·8 years) for the two classes of competitors.

With regard to the first of the above stated objections—as to the credit given to scholastic acquirements—we are able to state that in our competitive examinations we endeavour to give due weight to what will be admitted to be strictly practical acquirements, such as Arithmetic, Writing, Spelling, English Composition, and the framing a Précis, as contradistinguished from what may be described, with more or less propriety, as “scholastic acquirements,” such as Latin, modern languages, history, mathematical science, &c.

Adopting for convenience this distinction, we have further to state, that whatever may be the scholastic attainments of a candidate, where such subjects enter into the examination, we require that he should at all events have such an amount of practical acquirements as will render him, in our judgment, positively competent to perform the duties of the situation which he seeks; and we have on more than one occasion rejected competitors for failure in these respects, who would otherwise have been successful. Moreover, with very few exceptions which have been necessarily owing to the nature of the subjects prescribed, we so arrange the marks of merit as to give a considerable preponderance to excellence in the practical subjects.

We can further state that ordinarily, although not invariably, a candidate who passes a good examination in the scholastic subjects also distinguishes himself in the practical subjects.

As illustrating this point we subjoin a Table, showing the results of the recent competition, already noticed, for the vacant clerkship under this Commission, so far as relates to the merits of the candidates in the practical and other subjects respectively:—

Order according to total No. of marks.	Number of Marks obtained for				Proportion per cent. of maximum Marks obtained for	
	Practical Subjects.		Other Subjects.		Practical Subjects.	Other Subjects.
	Total.	Average.	Total.	Average.		
Maximum -	3150	1050.	2700	900	100	100
First three	2331	777	1792	597	74·0	66·4
Second „	2037	679	1680	560	64·7	62·2
Third „	1825	608	1448	483	57·9	53·6
Fourth „	1795	598	1077	359	57·0	39·9
Fifth „	1719	573	750	250	54·6	27·8
Sixth „	1302	434	756	252	41·3	28·0
Seventh „	1106	369	584	195	35·1	21·6

We have in the preceding Table combined the candidates into groups of three, in order to eliminate accidental anomalies, but in the Appendix will be found a Table

showing the number and proportion of marks obtained by each of the candidates in this competition in the practical and scholastic subjects respectively.

The results shown by the preceding Table receive strong confirmation from a careful analysis of the marks obtained in all the competitive examinations which have taken place during the year 1857. This analysis will be found in the Appendix (p. 44), and shows that out of 115 successful candidates in 76 competitions, only nine would have been replaced by others if the examination had been limited to practical subjects.

We conceive that we have sufficiently shown that we do not give too much credit to scholastic acquirements, and that it cannot be justly said of this Commission that we "can only ascertain by examination the comparative proficiency of candidates in certain kinds of knowledge, which can seldom be useful in carrying on the business of a public office." At the same time, we believe that examinations in languages, literature, and science are extremely useful for the purpose of ascertaining the relative ability, industry, and intellectual cultivation of the candidates.

It is as evidence of these, rather than in reference to the value of the attainments themselves (except when from the nature of the appointment they fall into the class of practical subjects, as French and Modern History, in the Foreign Office), that we regard the display of merit in these branches of knowledge.

It may be added that, apart from actual information or the knowledge of particular facts, the general intelligence, good sense, and good taste of a candidate are manifested to a considerable extent in his manner of treating the subjects proposed to him, and are not without weight in the assignment of marks.

It should be borne in mind, also, that it is almost certain that a candidate who shows by his examination in these subjects that he possesses considerable ability, industry, and intellectual cultivation, will, unless he has an absolute inaptitude for practical acquirements, soon arrive at proficiency in these when his attention is directed to them in the performance of his official duties.

With respect to the second objection above stated, founded on the alleged element of uncertainty—(which

is, in fact, an objection to which all examinations at universities, schools, &c., are liable, as well as mere test examinations for the Civil Service), it would be absurd in us to attempt to maintain that there may not have been occasional instances in which accidental familiarity with particular questions may have given a candidate some advantage over his competitors; but we are confident that this is of rare occurrence, and that such accidents have had no material influence on the results. We find indeed that successful candidates seldom show their superiority in one or two subjects only, but display consistent proficiency in several.

If occasions should arise in which we should again examine parties who had already competed with each other, we might be able satisfactorily to test the accuracy of the results of the previous examination, and to disprove the existence of any uncertainty in them; but such opportunities are not likely often to occur. The only instance of the kind which we have yet had, presented itself a short time ago in which three candidates in a competitive examination were so nearly equal that we thought it right to re-examine them. The detailed results of the second examination, although it was carried on by different assistant examiners who did not see the former questions or answers, were remarkably similar to the first, and showed the strong points of each candidate to be the same in both the examinations.

As respects the third of the above stated objections; *i.e.*, that there are important moral qualities in the candidate which are not taken into account, we think that we may appropriately cite a passage from the Report of Lord Macaulay and the Committee of which he was the chairman, who considered the subject of the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of the East India Company.

It is there said with force and truth that “early superiority in science and literature generally indicates the existence of some qualities which are securities against vice—industry, self-denial, a taste for pleasures not sensual, a laudable desire of honourable distinction, a still more laudable desire to obtain the approbation of friends and relations. We therefore believe that the intellectual test which is about to be established will be

“found in practice to be also the best moral test which can be devised.”

Although the examinations conducted by this Commission are not calculated or intended to call forth the display of such a superiority in science and literature as may be fairly expected to be shown in the examinations which have been instituted for the Civil Service in India, yet the observations we have cited apply in a considerable degree to those who show superiority in acquirements, and industry, in the competitions under our superintendence; and we think that we have a right to infer that such superiority implies, to some extent at least, the like superiority in some moral qualities, such as self-denial, regularity, perseverance, and energy. We admit, nevertheless, that there are other moral qualities, such as “judgment,” “discretion,” “moral courage,” “stability of will and purpose,” “fidelity,” respecting which a certain conclusion cannot thus be drawn, and which are accordingly omitted from the comparison.

Of these, however, it may be stated,—

1st. That it is from the conduct of individuals, and from that only, that this class of qualities can be shown with sufficient certainty to be relied on either positively or as grounds for preference of one candidate over another; and that having regard to the period of life at which persons are appointed to junior situations in the Civil Service, it can rarely occur that previous conduct will afford proofs of the existence of these qualities in a candidate.

2d. That the previous conduct and disposition of candidates, unless in exceptional and rare cases, is very imperfectly known to the head of the department or other authority who has the duty of making the appointment, but he is obliged to derive his information from testimony, always partial and seldom to be relied on, (this is especially true as regards the large class of appointments dependent on the Treasury,) and that it is impossible to found on such information any comparative estimate of the moral excellences of the candidates:

The objection, therefore, to the competitive system, upon the ground that it does not take into account the moral qualities, appears to amount to this,—

That having the means of fairly testing the intellectual qualities and acquirements of candidates we ought to

abandon the comparison, because it does not include all the moral qualities, notwithstanding there is no satisfactory mode of forming a correct estimate or comparison of the latter; or, in other words—

That because we cannot compare all the moral qualities we ought not to give comparative weight to the intellectual qualities and acquirements.

We are content to leave the question in this position. We must not, however, omit to point out that we regard as necessarily complementary to the system of competitive examination the period of six months' probation, and the rule of promotion from class to class by merit.

Assuming that proper use is made of the period of probation, if a deficiency in the moral qualities of any candidate should develop itself, such deficiency, as well as practical incompetence, may form a ground for refusing to confirm the appointment; and, on the other hand, any peculiar excellence in any of the moral qualities which are important in the Public Service, which may distinguish the candidate, will not fail to become manifest in his future career, and may be taken into just account in after promotion.

Whilst adverting to the period of probation, we think it our duty to state that we are so sensible of the value of this security against the definitive appointment of unfit persons to the Public Service, that, notwithstanding the reluctance which will always be felt by the head of an office in deciding on the unfitness of a candidate after he has been six months in employment,—notwithstanding also, that refusals to confirm after probation may possibly imply some errors in our decision, we, nevertheless, earnestly hope that this power may be exercised with justice and firmness whenever the occasion may call for it.

In stating and discussing the above objections, we have advisedly omitted one of a totally different character, namely, that the disposal of appointments in the Civil Service, by means of competitive examination, may have an injurious political effect.

We think, that it would be beyond our province to attempt to enter upon the considerations which are incidental to this view of the subject, or to express any opinion with regard to the exercise of patronage in a political sense. For the like reason we have abstained

from arguments in favour of competitive examinations derived from their indirect but salutary effects in stimulating improvement in the education of the various classes from which candidates are supplied.

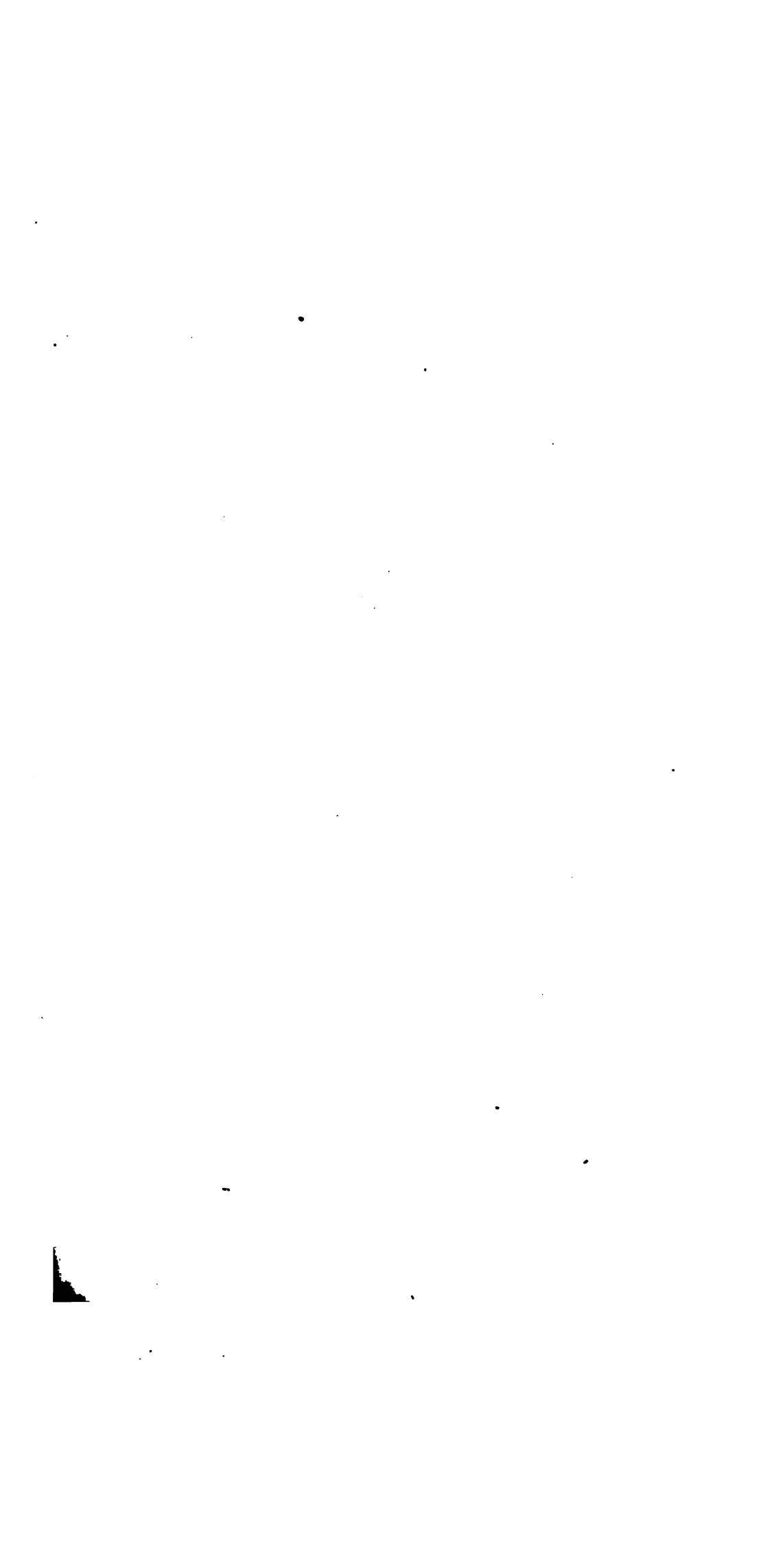
We have limited ourselves to the assumption that the object which it is desirable to attain is to appoint to junior situations in the Civil Service those who are likely to make the best public servants; and this assumption is the foundation of the observations which we have ventured to make upon this important subject.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

Witness our hands and seals, this Twenty-fifth day of February, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

EDWARD RYAN. (L.S.)

JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE. (L.S.)



APPENDIX I.

STATISTICAL TABLES, &c.

TABLE A.—LIMITS of AGE prescribed for ADMISSION to the various CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

Departments not mentioned in this Table have at present no fixed regulations as to the age of officers on admission.

Note.—It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		
ADMIRALTY :—		
Establishment Clerks - - - - -	17	25*
Temporary Clerks - - - - -	17	None.
ADMIRALTY (Registry of Court of) :—		
Clerks - - - - -	17	35**
Supplementary Clerks - - - - -	17	30
AUDIT OFFICE :—		
Establishment Clerks - - - - -	18	25*
Temporary Clerks - - - - -	18	None.
CHARITY COMMISSION :—		
First and Second Class Clerks - - - - -	21	35
Junior Clerks - - - - -	18	30
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION :—		
Clerks - - - - -	18	25†
Messengers and Porter - - - - -	21	35
COLONIAL OFFICE (Downing Street)		
Ceylon Writerships - - - - -	18	25
	18	25
COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks - - - - -	18	25‡
Temporary Clerks - - - - -	17	45
COMMONS, HOUSE OF		
	19	25
COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION		
	18	25
CUSTOMS :—		
Clerks and Extra Clerks - - - - -	16	25§
Searchers, Landing-waiters, Coast Officers, Gaugers, Tide-waiters, and Weighers - - - - -	20	25§
Housekeepers and Messengers - - - - -	21	35¶

* Except in the case of persons temporarily employed who may be nominated if under 30, provided they were under 25 when first temporarily employed.

** Unless the candidate shall, at the time of his nomination, be acting as a Supplementary Clerk on the Establishment.

† For candidates who have been previously in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be considered as extended to five years beyond the ordinary limit, provided the candidate was, when he first entered the Service, under the maximum limit fixed for the situation to which he seeks admittance.

‡ An Extra Clerk, serving continuously, should not be ineligible on the score of age for an appointment on the Establishment up to the age of 35 years, provided that he has been admitted as an extra clerk before the age of 25.

§ Extra Clerks and Extra Officers, when promoted to the Establishment, to be admitted up to the age of 40 years, provided they were first employed before they reached the age of 25, and they will be entitled to reckon such previous service, provided they have been employed for not less than six months in each year.

|| No person to be admitted from another Public Department who shall have attained the age of 30 years, nor even when over 25 and under 30, unless the party be appointed direct from such department, and shall have been under 25 when first admitted.

¶ No person to be admitted who shall have attained the age of 35, although he may be removed from another Public Department.

TABLE A.—continued.

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:—		
Senior Clerks - - - - -	21	35
Junior Clerks - - - - -	16	25
EXCHEQUER - - - - -	17	25*
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:—		
Sub-inspectors of Factories - - - - -	25	40
FOREIGN OFFICE:—		
Downing Street - - - - -	18	24†
Unpaid Attachés - - - - -	18	25
Consuls - - - - -	25	50
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE:—		
Clerks, Transcribers, and Indexers - - - - -	17	25
Officekeeper and Messengers - - - - -	25	35
HOME OFFICE - - - - -	18	25‡
INDIA BOARD - - - - -	18	25
INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT:—		
Clerks - - - - -	16	25
Temporary Clerks - - - - -	18	None.
Surveyors of Taxes - - - - -	19	25
Expectants of Excise - - - - -	19	25
Officekeepers, Messengers, Stampers, and Packers - - - - -	20	35
LUNACY COMMISSION - - - - -	25	35
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS - - - - -	17	23§
METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE - - - - -	17	25
" " RECEIVER'S OFFICE - - - - -	17	25
MINT:—		
Permanent Clerks - - - - -	20	30
Temporary Clerks and Officers of the Operative Department - - - - -	20	45
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE - - - - -	16	25
PARLIAMENT OFFICE (House of Lords) - - - - -	18	25
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE - - - - -	18	25
POOR LAW BOARD - - - - -	18	25
POST OFFICE¶:—		
Clerks in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and Surveyors' Stationary Clerks - - - - -	17	24
Clerks in Country Offices - - - - -	17	28
Letter Carriers and Auxiliary Letter Carriers - - - - -	17	28
Mail Guards - - - - -	20	26
Labourers - - - - -	21	30

* With power, when a vacancy is filled up by transfer from another department, to extend the maximum to 30, provided the probationer had been appointed to his first office between 17 and 25.

† As regards those who have not a home in London or in the immediate vicinity, the age should be between 20 years complete and 24 years complete.

‡ In the case of candidates already in the Public Service the maximum is to be 30, provided they were under 25 on first entering the Service.

§ Unless the nominee shall be a certificated attorney of one of the Courts of Law at Westminster, or shall have acted for at least seven years next before his application for such office as clerk to the Justices of any Petty Session.

|| Candidates who have previously been in some branch of the Public Service to be eligible, if under 27, if their previous service commenced before they were 25.

¶ Candidates for Junior situations in this Department, who had been previously in the Service, are considered to be eligible, so far as their age is concerned, provided that their age did not, when they were first appointed, exceed the maximum age for candidates for the situations to which they may now be nominated.

TABLE A.—continued.

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
PRISONS DEPARTMENT - - - - -	18	40
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE - - - - -	18	25
QUEEN'S PRISON - - - - -	16	20
RECORD OFFICE - - - - -	17	30
SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT :—		
Ordinary Clerks - - - - -	18	25*
Supplementary Clerks, Temporary Clerks, other Parties - - - - -	17	30†
STATIONERY OFFICE :—		
Ordinary Clerks - - - - -	17	25
Other Parties - - - - -	19	40
TRADE, BOARD OF‡ :—		
Ordinary Clerks - - - - -	18	25§
Supplementary Clerks - - - - -	17	30
TREASURY :—		
Establishment Clerks - - - - -	18	25
Clerks in the Solicitor's Office - - - - -	20	30
Supplementary Clerks - - - - -	18	25¶
WAR DEPARTMENT :—		
Permanent Clerks - - - - -	18	25
Non-commissioned Officers (nominated to Out-stations) - - - - -	—	42
Temporary Clerks - - - - -	18	40
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE :—		
Supernumery Clerks - - - - -	18	40
COUNCIL of MILITARY EDUCATION :—		
Clerk - - - - -	—	42
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks - - - - -	16	23
Temporary Clerks - - - - -	16	25
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE - - - - -	16	25
WOODS (OFFICE OF) :—		
Clerks - - - - -	17	25
WORKS (OFFICE OF) :—		
Clerks - - - - -	18	25
Surveyor's Clerks - - - - -	18	30
SCOTLAND.		
BOARD OF FISHERIES :—		
Clerks - - - - -	17	25
Fishery Officers - - - - -	21	30
BOARD OF SUPERVISION - - - - -	18	45

* In the case of candidates already in the Public Service the maximum is to be 30, provided they were under 25 on first entering the Service.

† The limit to be 45 in all cases where there has been any previous Public Service extending beyond a period of five years.

‡ Including Registry of Seamen, Registry of Designs, and Registry of Joint Stock Companies.

§ Persons already in the Public Service may be transferred to the Board of Trade, provided they were, at the time when they first entered the Service, under the maximum age for admission into the class to which they may be transferred.

¶ Unless they have been continuously in the Public Service since they were 25, in which case the maximum may be extended to 30.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE:—		
Clerks, Transcribers, and Sorters - - - - -	17	25
Indexer - - - - -	17	30
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE -	18	28
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, Edinburgh - - - - -	17	35
IRELAND.		
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE - - - - -	18	25
CONSTABULARY :—		
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE - - - - -	18	25
RECEIVER'S OFFICE - - - - -	18	25
DIRECTORS OF PRISONS (OFFICE OF) - - - - -	18	25
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE - - - - -	18	25
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:—		
Established Clerks - - - - -	18	25
Temporary Clerks - - - - -	18	35
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE - - - - -	18	25
INSPECTORS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS (OFFICE OF) - - - - -	18	25
INSPECTORS OF PRISONS (OFFICE OF) - - - - -	18	25
LOAN FUND BOARD :—		
Senior Clerk - - - - -	—	35
Junior Clerk - - - - -	—	25
PAYMASTER OF CIVIL SERVICES (OFFICE OF)* :—		
Clerks - - - - -	16	22
Messengers - - - - -	20	35
POOR LAW COMMISSION - - - - -	18	30
REGISTRY OF DEEDS OFFICE - - - - -	17	25
WAR (Military Offices in Dublin) :—		
Permanent Clerks - - - - -	18	25
Temporary Clerk - - - - -	18	40

* The Junior Clerk in the Record Branch is not to be under 18.

TABLE B.—Different STANDARDS of QUALIFICATION established by the various DEPARTMENTS.

Note.—It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.

Department, and Qualifications required.
ADMIRALTY.
I. WHITEHALL BRANCH.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
7. Translation from French.
8. Translation from Latin or a second modern language.
II. SOMERSET HOUSE BRANCH.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
6. Geography.
7. Either—
(a) Latin or a modern language ;
(b) The leading points of English or Modern History ; or,
(c) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.
III. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, OR NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS AT HOME, AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.

ADMIRALTY (REGISTRAR AND MARSHAL OF COURT OF).

- I. CLERKS.**
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
 2. Transcribing.
 3. Arithmetic (as far as Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
 4. English Composition.
 5. Précis.
 6. One of the following subjects :—
 - (a) Latin or a modern language ; †
 - (b) The leading points of English or Modern History ;
 - (c) Geography ;
 - (d) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

 Department, and Qualifications required.

ADMIRALTY, REGISTRAR AND MARSHAL OF COURT OF—*cont.***II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.**

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

AUDIT OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Nothing fixed.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS COMMISSION.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Two at least of the following :—
 - (a) Latin or a Modern Foreign Language ; †
 - (b) English History ;
 - (c) Elementary Mathematics.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.
TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Writing.
2. Copying from MSS.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
I. CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root, and the use of Logarithms).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis (involving the preparation and digest of tabular statements).
5. Geography.

 † In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

 Department, and Qualifications required.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—*continued.*
I. CLERKS—*continued.*

6. History of England.
7. Latin.
8. French, or another Modern Language.

II. OFFICE KEEPER, MESSENGER, AND PORTER.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

COLONIAL OFFICE.
I. FOR CLERKSHIPS IN DOWNING STREET.
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION :—

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Geography.
5. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

FINAL EXAMINATION :—

1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Languages and Literature of France, Germany, and Italy.
3. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
4. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy.
5. Pure and mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches.—Accounts and Book-keeping.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

II. FOR WRITERSHIPS IN CEYLON.
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION :—

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Geography, particularly that of British India and its Dependencies.
5. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, and Italian—the selection being left to the Candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

 Department, and Qualifications required.

COLONIAL OFFICE—*continued.*
II. FOR WRITERSHIPS IN CEYLON—*continued.*
FINAL EXAMINATION :—

1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions.—Exercises in English Composition designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
3. Elements of Constitutional and International Law.—Elements of Political Economy.
4. Pure and mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches.—Accounts and Book-keeping.
5. Geology, Chemistry, and Civil Engineering.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

Gentlemen appointed to Writerships are required, after their arrival at Ceylon, to pass an examination in the Cingalese and Tamul languages before being appointed on the Civil Establishment of the Island; and a further examination, proving a thorough knowledge of those languages, is required for promotion.

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION OFFICE.
I. PERMANENT CLERKS.

1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Elementary Arithmetic.
3. Correspondence.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION.†

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Making fair copies from rough notes.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Calculation of per-centages.
5. Book-keeping.
6. Précis and digest of forms into summaries.

† In *competitions* there is a further examination, the above being then merely preliminary. The subjects which may be taken in the second examination are—(1) English Composition; (2) Geography; (3) Modern History; (4) Mathematics; (5) Natural Science; (6) Languages.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

 Department, and Qualifications required.

COMMONS, HOUSE OF.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. History of England, and of the Constitution.
6. Latin and French.†
7. (For COMMITTEE CLERKS.) The Elements of the Law of Evidence.

COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND THE COMMISSION.

Nothing fixed.

CROWN OFFICE, HOUSE OF LORDS.

Nothing fixed.

CROWN OFFICE, QUEEN'S BENCH.

Nothing fixed.

CUSTOMS.**I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.**

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
6. Latin.†

II. OTHER CLERKS; EXTRA CLERKS; LANDING WAITERS‡; COAST OFFICERS; GAUGERS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History (except for Coast Officers).

III. TIDEWAITERS AND WEIGHERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and the different Weights and Measures).

 † In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

‡ All Candidates for the Office of Landing Waiter will be required to exhibit somewhat greater proficiency in the above subjects than that which will be deemed sufficient in the case of Clerks, Extra Clerks, &c., and those nominated to the office of Landing Waiter at Newhaven, Dover, and Folkestone must show some proficiency in French.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

 Department, and Qualifications required.

CUSTOMS—*continued.***IV. HOUSEKEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.**

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules).

DEEDS, REGISTRAR OF, IN MIDDLESEX.

Nothing fixed.

DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF.

(The same as for "Supplementary Clerks" in the Board of Trade).

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Nothing fixed.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.
7. Latin.†
8. French, or one other Language.†

EXCHEQUER.

1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. Correspondence.
5. Précis.

FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT.
SUB-INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
 3. English Composition.
 4. Précis.
 5. Geography.
 6. English History.
 7. Latin or one modern Foreign Language.†
 8. Elements of Political Economy.
-

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

 Department, and Qualifications required.

FOREIGN OFFICE.**I. SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.†**

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Précis.
3. French.

II. UNPAID ATTACHÉS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Précis.
3. Geography
4. Modern History, especially that of the country to which the candidate is to proceed.
5. French.
6. Translation from either German, Latin, Spanish, or Italian, at the option of the candidate.

III. PAID ATTACHÉS.

1. A speaking and a writing knowledge of the Languages of the countries in which the candidate has resided since his first appointment to the Service.
2. International Law.
3. Reports upon the constitution and condition of the countries in which the candidate has resided.

IV. CONSULAR SERVICE.

1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.
3. French (written and spoken).
4. The Language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside.
5. British Mercantile and Commercial Law.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY.

Nothing fixed.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.**I. CLERKS, TRANSCRIBERS, AND INDEXERS.**

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

II. OFFICE KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
 2. Arithmetic (first four rules and the different Weights and Measures).
-

† Any vacancy which may hereafter occur will be filled up by competition. When two or more candidates have severally displayed sufficient ability in the subjects above mentioned, they will each be examined in German also.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

 Department, and Qualifications required.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Nothing fixed.

HEALTH, BOARD OF.

Nothing fixed.

HOME OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
6. Latin.†
7. French.†

INDIA BOARD.**I. CLERKS.**

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.

II. ASSISTANT KEEPER OF THE PAPERS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

INLAND REVENUE.**I. CLERKS IN THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE,† THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,† AND THE LEGACY DUTY OFFICE.**

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. History of the British Empire.
6. Latin [in the Solicitor's office only].†

 † In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

‡ "The examination, as regards history, geography, correspondence, and the other heads, would extend much further than is thought necessary in the case of clerks in offices of account and receipt, and would be such as to ascertain whether or not the person had received such an education as would qualify him, after experience in the various business of the office, to be employed in duties of a superior description. In the office of the solicitor some legal attainments are required; but the proficiency of the party in that respect would not be tested on his admission, but during the probation of three months."

TABLE B.—*continued.*

 Department, and Qualifications required.

INLAND REVENUE—*continued.***II. CLERKS IN OFFICES OF RECEIPT AND ACCOUNT; AND SUPERNUMERARY SURVEYORS OF TAXES.**

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Geography.
6. History of the British Empire.

III. EXPECTANTS OF EXCISE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

IV. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

V. STAMPERS, PACKERS, OFFICE KEEPERS, AND MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES REGISTRY.

(The same as for "Supplementary Clerks" in the Board of Trade.)

LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE.

Nothing yet fixed.

LORDS, HOUSE OF.

(See Parliament Office.)

LUNACY COMMISSION.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. Correspondence.
5. Précis.

METROPOLIS ROADS COMMISSION.

Nothing yet fixed.

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS OFFICE.

Nothing yet fixed.

TABLE B.—*continued*.

 Department, and Qualifications required.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, with Reduction and Proportion).
3. English Composition.
4. Either —
 - (a) Geography ;
 - (b) English History ;
 - (c) Latin or a modern foreign Language.†
5. Criminal Law (*if the Candidate be a Certificated Attorney, or Justices' Clerk at Petty Sessions*).

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. English Composition.
5. English Geography.
6. History of the British Empire.
7. French.†

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF POLICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. English Geography.
5. History of the British Empire.

MINT.

I. CLERKS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Preparation of Tabular Statements.
6. Either of the following :—
 - (a) History of England ;
 - (b) Political Economy, so far as it relates to Money and Coinage ;
 - (c) Elements of Mechanical Science ;
 - (d) Elements of Chemistry.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

 Department, and Qualifications required.

MINT—*continued.***II. JUNIOR ASSAYERS, JUNIOR SUPERINTENDENTS IN THE MELTING AND COINING ROOMS, AND OTHERS BELONGING TO THE SAME CLASS.***

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

III. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
 3. English Composition.
-

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
 2. Copying from MSS.
 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
 4. Geography.
 5. History.
-

PARLIAMENT OFFICE.

(House of Lords).

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. History of England and of the Constitution.
6. Latin or French Translation.

In case of a competition after the Candidates have passed the preliminary examination as above, one subject out of each of the following groups:—

GROUP I.—

- A. English History (including that of the Constitution of Parliament).
- B. English Composition (including the power of drawing up Legal Instruments or Clauses of a Bill).

GROUP II.—

- C. Classics.
 - D. Mathematics.
 - E. Moral and Mental Philosophy and Political Economy.
-

PATENTS OFFICE.

Nothing yet fixed.

* These must also possess the requisite technical knowledge.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

 Department, and Qualifications required.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE. †

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Purchase of Stock, and Exchange).
3. Book-keeping.
4. Précis.

POOR LAW BOARD.**I. SUPERIOR CLERKS. †**

1. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.

POST OFFICE. §**I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE (3rd Class).**

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

II. CLERKS AT LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN, SURVEYOR'S STATIONARY CLERKS, AND CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE (4th Class).

1. Exercise designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice).

III. CLERKS IN COUNTRY OFFICES.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (Elementary).

† "It is suggested to the Civil Service Commissioners, whether it might not be desirable to carry the examination of Candidates a little beyond what it is at present for the purpose of testing their general intelligence and acquirements." One of the suggestions is to require "a reasonable proficiency in one dead or modern language."—(E. A. Hoffay, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.)

‡ "Candidates for clerkships of the superior class should be examined with a view to ascertain that they have received a liberal education and are personally intelligent. We do not desire to lay down any minute rules as to the manner of this examination, which may, to a certain extent, be made to depend upon the nature of the candidate's previous studies."—(Viscount Courtenay to the Civil Service Commissioners.)

§ EXAMINATIONS ON PROMOTION (Conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners at the request of the Postmaster-General).—Candidates for promotion to the Third Class of the Secretary's Branch at the London Office, or to the Second Class of the Secretarial Branches in Edinburgh and Dublin, are to be examined in (1) Writing from Dictation, (2) Translation from French or German, (3) Précis, (4) Geography, (5) Arithmetic [including Rule of Three, Practice, and Vulgar Fractions], (6) English Composition.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

POST OFFICE—*continued.***IV. LETTER CARRIERS, AUXILIARY LETTER CARRIERS, AND MAIL GUARDS.†**

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Reading Manuscript.
3. Arithmetic (Elementary).

PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice and the Arithmetical Tables).

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.**INFERIOR CLERKS.**

1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic.
3. English Composition.
4. French.‡

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

QUEEN'S PRISON.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

RECORD OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
7. Latin (translation).
8. French (translation).

† The examination for Mail Guards is to be the same as that for Letter Carriers, although educational acquirements are considered of less consequence than activity.

‡ In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

 Department, and Qualifications required.

SCIENCE AND ART, DEPARTMENT OF.**I. ORDINARY CLERKS.**

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. English Composition.

SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.

(The same as for "Supplementary Clerks" in the Board of Trade.)

TRADE, BOARD OF.
I. ORDINARY CLERKS. †

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS. †

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three.)
4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

† "My Lords would be glad to receive a report of the Candidate's proficiency in any other subject or subjects, to be selected by him, in which he may desire to be examined."—(James Booth, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.)

TABLE B.—*continued.*

 Department, and Qualifications required.

TREASURY.**I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.**

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.
4. Geography.
5. History of England.
6. First Three Books of Euclid.
7. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Latin, French, German, or Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

II. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

III. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. English Composition.
5. Indexing.

WAR DEPARTMENTS.
I. PERMANENT CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.
7. Latin, or one Foreign Language.†

II. PERMANENT CLERKS AT OUT-STATIONS

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Geography.
5. History.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
WAR DEPARTMENTS—<i>continued.</i>
<p>III. CLERKS AT THE ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH, AND THE MANUFACTURING BRANCHES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.†</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (the ordinary rules, including Avoirdupois Table). 3. Timber Measurement. 4. Correspondence. 5. The distinguishing Characteristics of the Materials used in the Service, and the Mode of Computation employed for each.
<p>IV. CLERKS AT OUT-STATIONS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS AT THE ROYAL GUN FACTORIES (WHEN THEY ARE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE LINE).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence.
<p>V. TEMPORARY CLERKS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Correspondence.
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.
<p>I. SUPERNUMERARY CLERKS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Correspondence.
<p>II. CLERK TO THE COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
<p>I. PERMANENT CLERKS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. English History.
<p>II. EXTRA CLERKS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

† On account of the peculiar knowledge required from Candidates for these Clerkships, "it has for the present been decided that Non-commissioned Officers from the Royal Artillery and Royal Sappers and Miners alone should be admitted as competitors."

TABLE B.—*continued.*

 Department, and Qualifications required.

ADJUTANT-GENERALS OFFICE.

CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic.
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
 2. Copying.
-

WOODS, OFFICE OF.

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.
4. English History.
5. Translation from either French or Latin.

II. CLERKS TO SURVEYORS OF FORESTS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
 3. Book-keeping.
 4. Correspondence.
 5. Copying a Plan.
 6. Measuring with a Chain.
-

WORKS, OFFICE OF.

1. Writing from Dictation.
 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
 3. Book-keeping (Principles of).
 4. Correspondence.
 5. Précis.
-

TABLE B.—*continued.*

 Department, and Qualifications required.

DEPARTMENTS IN SCOTLAND.

BOARD OF FISHERIES.

I. CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules and Rule of Three).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. Correspondence.

II. FISHERY OFFICERS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (the first four rules and Cask Mensuration).
3. Correspondence.

 BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
3. Correspondence.
4. Geography.
5. English History.

 DIRECTORS OF PRISONS, OFFICE OF.

Nothing fixed.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting, Punctuation, and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
3. Calculation of Percentages.
4. English Grammar.
5. Correspondence.
6. Précis, and the Preparation of Schedules.

II. TRANSCRIBERS, SORTERS, AND INDEXERS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
 2. Copying.
 3. English Composition.
-

TABLE B.—*continued.*

 Department, and Qualifications required.

OFFICES IN SCOTLAND—*continued.***JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTER OFFICE.**

(The same as for Supplementary Clerks, Board of Trade.)

LUNACY BOARD.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
3. Correspondence.
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES, COMMISSIONERS OF.

Nothing fixed.

QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
6. Latin, or one modern Foreign Language.†

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.**ASSISTANT PRACTICAL ASTRONOMER.**

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
3. English Composition.
4. Algebra.
5. Plane Trigonometry.
6. Translation from Latin, French or German.

SASINE OFFICE.

Nothing yet fixed.

 † In the examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

 Department, and Qualifications required.

DEPARTMENTS IN IRELAND.
CHARITABLE REQUESTS COMMISSION.
 Nothing fixed.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Correspondence.
5. Précis.
6. Geography.
7. History.

CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Geography.

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS, OFFICE OF.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DIVISIONAL OFFICES.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.
4. French.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. Précis.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Calculation of Per-centages.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

 Department, and Qualifications required.

OFFICES IN IRELAND—*continued.***EDUCATION OFFICE—*continued.***

4. Book-keeping by Double Entry (for Financial Department).
5. English Grammar.
6. English Composition.
7. Précis.
8. Geography.
9. Euclid (first three books).
10. French.†
11. History of English Literature.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

INSPECTORS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS, OFFICE OF.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

INSPECTORS OF PRISONS, OFFICE OF.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

JUDGMENTS, OFFICE FOR REGISTRATION OF.
Nothing fixed.**LOAN FUND BOARD.**

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.

PAYMASTER OF CIVIL SERVICES, OFFICE OF.**I. CLERKS IN PAY OFFICE.**

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.

II. CLERKS IN RECORD OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
 3. Surveying.
 4. Book-keeping.
-

† In the examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
OFFICES IN IRELAND— <i>continued.</i>
PAYMASTER OF CIVIL SERVICES, OFFICE OF—<i>continued.</i>
II. CLERKS IN RECORD OFFICE— <i>continued.</i>
5. Irish and English History.
6. Latin.†
7. French.†
III. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
—————
POOR LAW COMMISSION.
EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.
—————
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE.
Nothing yet fixed.
—————
REGISTRY OF DEEDS OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. English Composition.
—————
WAR DEPARTMENTS.
MILITARY OFFICES IN DUBLIN.
I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.
7. Latin, or one Foreign Language.†
II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Correspondence.

† In the examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE D.—SHOWING the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS, &c., in 1856 and 1857 respectively.

OFFICES.	Candidates Nominated.		Candidates Examined.		Certificates Granted.		Certificates Refused.	
	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.
TOTAL - -	2432	2189	2005	1954	1226	1354	698	490
PERMANENT CLERKS, &c.:-								
Admiralty - -	38	62	34	55	21	38	13	9
Audit Office - -	5	6	5	6	6	2	—	—
Charity Commission	4	1	4	1	4	1	—	—
Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland).	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Civil Service Commission.	46	—	44	—	4	—	—	—
Colonial Office (including Ceylon Writerships).	20	8	12	6	3	1	1	—
Constabulary Office (Ireland).	11	—	10	—	2	1	5	—
Customs - - -	236	241	188	209	138	129	75	49
Education Office - -	7	62	5	39	1	16	—	—
Exchequer - - -	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Foreign Office, (including Diplomatic and Consular Services).	11	30	10	31	6	22	3	10
Home Department -	9	1	7	1	4	1	1	—
House of Commons -	1	4	1	4	1	1	—	3
India Board - - -	1	4	2	4	2	2	—	—
Inland Revenue -	158	109	140	113	70	53	70	25
Loan Fund Board (Ireland).	8	—	6	—	1	1	—	—
Lunacy Board (Scotland).	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Lunatic Asylums' Office (Ireland).	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Mint - - - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
National Debt Office	3	2	3	2	2	1	—	—
Parliament Office -	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	—
Paymaster of Civil Services (Ireland).	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Police Commissioners' Office (London).	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Police Receivers' Office (London).	3	—	3	—	1	—	2	—
Police Courts - -	10	3	9	3	2	1	5	—
Police (Dublin) -	18	3	10	2	3	2	—	—
Poor Law Board - -	—	12	—	11	—	3	—	—
Post Office - - -	146	173	124	157	94	122	29	38
Prisons Department (England).	7	17	6	17	5	13	1	4
Prisons, Directors of (Ireland).	6	1	5	1	2	—	—	1
Prisons, Inspectors of (Ireland).	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Public Works Loan Office.	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Queer's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.	7	—	5	—	2	—	3	—
Queen's Prison - -	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Record Office - -	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1

TABLE D.—*continued.*

OFFICES.	Candidates Nominated.		Candidates Examined.		Certificates Granted.		Certificates Refused.	
	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.
PERMANENT CLERKS, &c.—<i>continued.</i>								
Registrar General's Office (England).	13	16	13	16	6	8	7	—
Registrar General's Office (Scotland).	14	—	11	—	1	6	1	—
Registrar General's Office (Ireland).	5	6	1	5	1	1	—	—
Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Royal Observatory (Edinburgh).	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Seamen's Registry Office.	—	16	—	16	—	12	—	4
Science and Art, Department of.	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Stationery Office.	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
Supervision, Board of (Scotland).	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Trade, Board of	2	21	2	20	1	16	—	—
Joint Stock Companies Registration Office (Edinburgh).	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Treasury	37	20	33	21	13	8	—	—
War Departments	128	79	89	48	58	23	14	11
Woods, Office of	4	6	4	5	—	3	4	—
Works, Office of	13	6	11	6	5	3	1	1
OTHER OFFICERS.								
Temporary Clerks in all Departments.	212	111	193	96	112	74	81	25
Excise Expectants	496	312	435	302	235	175	198	133
Tidewaiters and Weighers.	425	343	306	269	237	243	103	50
Letter-carriers, Mail Guards, and Post Office Labourers.	299	494	248	472	169	357	75	122
Messengers, House-keepers, &c., in all Departments.	7	12	5	8	3	8	1	2

TABLE E.—Showing the NUMBER of COMPETITIONS held between May 21, 1855, and December 31, 1857.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.			Nominees examined.				Nominees not examined.					No. of Competitors yet to appear.†
	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Under consideration.	Total.	Cancelled.						
							Did not appear.	Declined or withdrew.	Not within Limits of Age.	Character not satisfactory.	Total.*		
TOTAL	105	159	618	142	336	8	466	53	58	10	2	130	5
AUDIT OFFICE:—													
Clerks	3	4	10	4	6	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—													
Clerks	2	2	5	2	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:—													
Clerks	3	6	51	6	46	—	52	1	1	—	—	—	2
COLONIAL OFFICE:—													
Clerks	2	2	15	1	6	1	8	—	7	—	—	—	7
Ceylon Writers	1	2	11	2	6	—	8	2	1	—	—	—	3
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND):—													
Clerks in Inspector's Office	1	1	3	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
CUSTOMS:—													
Clerks	14	15	45	11	29	3	43	1	1	—	—	—	2
Landing Waiters	7	7	25	7	13	—	20	—	4	—	—	—	—
Gaugers	2	3	9	2	6	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	1
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:—													
Assistant Clerks	4	24	105	24	48	—	72	13	13	2	—	—	33
HOME DEPARTMENT:—													
Clerks	1	1	3	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDIA BOARD:—													
Clerks	1	1	3	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
INLAND REVENUE:—													
Clerks	10	11	33	9	22	1	32	—	1	—	—	—	1
Supernumerary Surveyors of Taxes	6	8	24	7	14	1	22	1	1	—	—	—	2
LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND):—													
Clerks	2	3	8	2	4	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	2
LUNATIC ASYLUMS OFFICE (IRELAND):—													
Clerks	1	1	3	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE:—													
Clerks	2	2	4	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
POLICE, LONDON:—													
Clerks, Police Courts	2	2	6	2	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
POLICE, (DUBLIN):—													
Receiver's Office	4	5	21	5	7	—	12	5	2	2	—	—	9
Divisional Office													
POOL LAW BOARD:—													
Supplementary Clerks	2	4	12	3	7	1	11	1	—	—	—	—	1
PRISONS (IRELAND):—													
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE:—													
Clerks	1	2	6	2	3	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	1
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND):—													
Indexer	3	3	9	3	6	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Including some excelsations by Departments, the causes of which have not been communicated to the Civil Service Commissioners.

† Viz., those nominated to competitions which had not been held on the 31st December 1857.

TABLE E.—continued.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	Nominees examined.			Nominees not examined.				No. of Competitors yet to appear.		
				Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Under consideration.	Total.	Cancelled.					
								Did not appear.	Declined or withdrew.	Not within Limits of Age.		Character not satisfactory.	Total.
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND):— Clerks - - - -	2	2	11	2	4	-	6	2	2	1	-	5	-
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):— Clerks or Indexers - - -	1	6	12	6	3	-	9	-	2	1	-	3	-
TRADE, BOARD OF:— Supplementary Clerks - - -	2	2	6	1	3	1	5	-	1	-	-	1	-
TREASURY:— Junior Clerks - - - -	5	9	25	8	16	-	24	1	-	-	-	1	-
Supplementary Clerks - - -	3	7	28	7	17	-	24	-	4	-	-	4	-
WAR:— Clerks at Pall Mall - - -	5	9	58	8	33	-	41	7	9	1	-	17	-
Clerks at Out-Stations - - -	1	1	6	1	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	5	-
RETIRED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS— Temporary Clerks - - - -	6	7	33	4	7	-	11	15	2	2	1	22	-
Out-Station Clerks - - - -	1	2	7	2	4	-	6	1	-	-	-	1	-
WOODS, OFFICE OF:— Clerks - - - -	1	1	3	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORKS, OFFICE OF:— Clerks - - - -	4	4	13	4	7	-	11	1	1	-	-	2	-

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE E.

Showing the particulars of certain other Examinations.

[Note.] These examinations were competitions only in name, the intention being that all of the candidates who showed themselves capable of passing in the prescribed subjects should receive certificates of qualification. Consequently these examinations, though in name competitive, partake more of the nature of test examinations.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Examinations held.	No. of Nominees.	Nominees examined.			Nominees not examined.		
			Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Cancelled.	Yet to appear.	Total.
ADMIRALTY:— Clerks, Whitehall - - - -	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Clerks, Somerset House - - -	3	24	15	8	23	1	-	1
TRADE (BOARD OF):— Superior Clerks - - - -	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-
WAR DEPARTMENTS:— Clerks at Pall Mall - - - -	2	54	4	27	31	23	-	23
Clerks at Pall Mall or Out-stations	3	102	33	35	68	34	-	34
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE:— Clerks - - - -	1	5	2	3	5	-	-	-

TABLE F.—Showing the COMPETITIONS for CLERKSHIPS, &c., held in each of the Years 1856 and 1857 respectively, together with the NUMBER of PERSONS nominated without Competition during the same Time to similar Positions.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	COMPETITIONS.								No. of Persons Nominated without Competition.	
	No. of Competitions.		No. of Situations competed for.		No. of Nominees.		No. of Nominees examined.			
	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.
TOTAL - -	29	62	40	82	195	281	157	236	728	563
ADMIRALTY:—										
- Clerks, Whitehall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
- Clerks, Somerset House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	29
- Clerks in Dockyards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	6
AUDIT OFFICE:—										
- Clerks	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	6	1	-
CHARITY COMMISSION:—										
- Record Keeper and, Second-class Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
- Third-class Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
CHIEF SECRETARYS OFFICE (IRELAND):—										
- Clerks	1	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:—										
- Clerks	1	-	4	-	46	-	44	-	-	-
COLONIAL OFFICE:—										
- Clerks	1	1	1	1	8	7	3	5	-	-
- Ceylon Writers	1	-	2	-	11	-	8	-	1	1
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND):—										
- Clerks, Inspector-General's Office	1	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	4	-
- Clerks, Receiver's Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
CUSTOMS:—										
- Clerks, Solicitor's Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
- Other Clerks	-	14	-	15	-	45	-	43	189	115
- Searchers	1	6	1	6	3	22	2	18	14	19
- Principal Coast Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
- Gaugers	-	2	-	3	-	9	-	8	12	17
EDUCATION OFFICE:—										
- Assistant Clerks	1	2	1	13	7	59	5	36	-	3
EXCHEQUER:—										
- Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FOREIGN OFFICE:—										
- Unpaid Attachés	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	12
- Consuls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11
- Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
HOME DEPARTMENT:—										
- Clerks	1	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	2	-
- Sub-inspectors of Factories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
HOUSE OF COMMONS:—										
- Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
INDIA BOARD:—										
- Clerks	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	3	1	1
INLAND REVENUE:—										
- Clerks	-	10	-	11	-	33	-	32	97	36
- Supernumerary Surveyors of Taxes	-	6	-	8	-	24	-	22	51	15
- Lieutenants of Revenue Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1
LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND):—										
- Clerks	2	-	3	-	8	-	6	-	-	-
LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND):—										
- Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

* The examinations included in the Supplement to Table E. are not taken into account at all in this table.

TABLE G. 1.—(CAUSES OF REJECTION.)

Showing the PARTICULAR DEFICIENCIES on account of which CERTIFICATES of QUALIFICATION have been REFUSED by the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS during the Year 1857.

CAUSES OF REJECTION.	Superior Officers, viz., Establishment Clerks and others.						Temporary Clerks, Dock- yard Clerks, Expectants of Excise, &c.	Tidewaiters, Weighers, Letter-carriers, &c.	Total.
	Admiralty, Home Office, Foreign Office, &c.	Customs.	Inland Revenue.	Post Office.	Other Depart- ments.	Total.			
DEFICIENCIES IN									
Spelling	5	7	-	4	3	19	62	73	154
Reading MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Arithmetic	-	3	-	4	-	7	22	14	43
Book-keeping	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
English Composition	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Language	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Spelling and Reading MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Spelling and Handwriting	1	2	-	1	-	4	10	12	26
Spelling and Arithmetic	-	6	3	9	3	21	77	47	145
Spelling and Book-keeping	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Spelling and Correspondence	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Spelling and English Composition	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Spelling and History	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Spelling and Language	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Arithmetic and Handwriting	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Arithmetic and Book-keeping	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	3
Arithmetic and History	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Arithmetic and Language	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Book-keeping and a selected Subject	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Latin and French	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
Précis and Language	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Spelling, reading MSS, and Arithmetic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Spelling, Handwriting, and Arithmetic	-	1	1	-	1	3	4	18	25
Spelling, Handwriting, and Copying	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Spelling, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping	1	-	2	-	-	3	3	-	6
Spelling, Arithmetic, and English Com- position.	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Spelling, Arithmetic, and Geography	1	3	1	-	-	5	-	-	5
Spelling, Arithmetic, and History	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Spelling, Arithmetic, and Language	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Spelling, Arithmetic, and Law	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Spelling, English Composition, and Geo- graphy.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Spelling, English Composition, and His- tory.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spelling, Geography, and History	-	3	1	-	1	5	-	-	5
Spelling, Précis, and Language	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
English Composition, Book-keeping, His- tory.	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Arithmetic, Geography, and History	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
French, Latin, History of England and of the Constitution.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Spelling, Correspondence, Geography, and History.	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Spelling, Handwriting, Arithmetic, Book- keeping.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spelling, Handwriting, Geography, Lan- guage.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spelling, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geo- graphy.	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3
Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, History	-	7	2	-	1	10	-	-	10
Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, Hand- writing.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

TABLE G. 1.—Causes of Rejection, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF REJECTION.	Superior Officers, viz., Establishment Clerks and others.						Temporary Clerks, Dock- yard Clerks, Expectants of Excise, &c.	Tidewalters, Weighers, Letter-carriers, &c.	Total.
	Admiralty, Home Office, Foreign Office, &c.	Customs.	Inland Revenue.	Post Office.	Other Depart- ments.	Total.			
Spelling, Arithmetic, Précis, Handwriting	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Spelling, Arithmetic, Handwriting, reading MSS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Spelling, Arithmetic, Latin, French	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Arithmetic, Geography, History, Hand- writing.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Arithmetic, Law, Italian, Handwriting	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Spelling, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geo- graphy, and History.	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Spelling, Arithmetic, English Composi- tion, Geography, and History.	-	4	1	-	-	5	-	-	5
Spelling, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Language.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Spelling, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Précis.	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2
Spelling, Arithmetic, Italian, Handwriting, Law.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, Lan- guage, Précis.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Spelling, Arithmetic, History, Book-keep- ing, Handwriting, Précis.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Arithmetic, English Composition, Geogra- phy, History, Précis, Handwriting.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Spelling, French, German, History, Geo- graphy, Précis, Handwriting.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Arithmetic, English Composition, History of England and of the Constitution, Latin, French, Greek, comparing Copies.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

TABLE G. 2.—Causes of Rejection, &c.—*continued.*

Being an Analysis of Table F. 1., and showing the Extent to which Rejections have been attributable to Failures in SPELLING and ARITHMETIC.

DEPARTMENT.	CAUSES OF REJECTION.					TOTAL of REJEC- TIONS.
	SPELLING. (Alone, or with other Subjects, except Arithmetic.)	ARITHMETIC. (Alone, or with other Subjects, except Spelling.)	SPELLING AND ARITHMETIC, both. (Alone, or with other Subjects.)	Total of rejections involving failure in Spelling, or Arithmetic, or both.	Rejections not involving failure in either Spelling or Arithmetic.	
ADMIRALTY:—						
Clerks at Whitehall and Somerset House	2	1	4	7	2	9
Clerks in Dockyards, and Temporary Clerks	1	4	7	12	-	12
CUSTOMS:—						
Clerks, Landing-waiters, Gaugers, &c.	18	7	24	49	-	49
Tidewaiters, Weighers, &c.	35	1	15	51	-	51
INLAND REVENUE:—						
Clerks, Supernumerary Surveyors of Taxes, &c.	3	2	16	21	4	25
Expectants of Excise	47	18	68	133	-	133
Messenger	-	-	1	1	-	1
POST OFFICE:—						
Clerks in London, &c.	5	5	9	19	-	19
Provincial Clerks	16	-	3	19	-	19
Letter-carriers, &c.	53	18	55	121	1	122
WAR DEPARTMENTS:—						
Clerks, Pall Mall	4	-	2	6	-	-
Clerks, Out-Stations	2	-	2	4	-	-
Temporary Clerks	4	-	1	5	-	5
TOTAL OF ALL DEPARTMENTS:—						
1. CLERKS ON ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.	41	19	65	125	11	136
2. TEMPORARY CLERKS, DOCKYARD CLERKS, CLERKS IN PRISONS, PROVINCIAL CLERKS, POST OFFICE, EXCISE EXPECTANTS.	74	22	84	180	-	180
3. WEIGHERS, TIDEWAITERS, LETTER-CARRIERS, &c.	88	14	71	173	1	174
TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES	203	55	220	478	12	490
PER-CENTAGES.						
<i>Out of 100 Persons rejected, the Number who were rejected for Deficiencies in each Subject or Combination of Subjects:—</i>						
1. CLERKS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT, &c.	30·1	14·0	47·8	91·9	8·1	100·0
2. TEMPORARY CLERKS AND EXCISE EXPECTANTS.	41·1	12·2	46·7	100·0	0·0	100·0
3. TIDEWAITERS, WEIGHERS, LETTER-CARRIERS, &c.	50·6	8·0	40·8	99·4	0·6	100·0
TOTAL	41·4	11·2	44·9	97·5	2·5	100·0

TABLE H.—Showing the EXTENT to which APPOINTMENTS would have been affected, if the EXAMINATIONS in Competition had been restricted to Subjects absolutely essential to the Performance of official Duties.

NOTE.—In constructing the following Table, it has been assumed that the subjects relating immediately to practical official duties, are Handwriting, Spelling, Arithmetic, Copying, English Composition, and (in certain departments) Book-keeping. All other subjects are here treated as tests of general ability and information. The result of the 76 competitions to which the Table refers was, that 115 persons obtained situations, and the Table shows that of these nine only would have been replaced by others if the examination had been confined to "office subjects."

Competitions.	No. in which no alteration would have taken place.	No. of competitions in which alterations would have taken place without affecting the result.			No. in which one of the Successful would have been replaced by one of the Unsuccessful.	Total.
		The Successful shifted among themselves.	The Unsuccessful shifted among themselves.	Unsuccessful shifted, and Successful shifted, each among themselves.		
In which Two candidates examined.	10	—	—	—	2	12
" Three " -	38	1	2	—	1	42
" Four " -	3	—	1	—	1	5
" Five " -	—	—	2	—	1	3
" Six " -	3	—	1	—	2	6
" Seven " -	—	—	1	—	—	1
" Eight " -	1	1	1	—	—	3
" Nine " -	—	—	1	—	—	1
" Twelve " -	—	—	—	—	1	1
" Fifteen " -	—	—	—	1	—	1
" Twenty-one " -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total - -	55	2	9	1	9	76

TABLE I. 1.—Showing the SCHOOLS at which were educated the CANDIDATES for CLERKSHIPS, &c., in certain of the PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS.*

NAME OF SCHOOL, &c.	Competitors.		Non-Competitors.		Total.	
	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
<i>Large Foundation and Public Schools and Grammar Schools:—</i>						
Eton - - - - -	5	6	16	3	21	9
Harrow - - - - -	1	5	8	4	9	9
Rugby - - - - -	1	1	4	-	5	1
Winchester - - - - -	3	1	-	1	3	2
Westminster - - - - -	1	4	2	-	3	4
Charterhouse - - - - -	3	5	3	2	6	7
Cheltenham - - - - -	-	3	3	2	3	5
Christ's Hospital - - - - -	3	5	5	1	8	6
King's College School and connexions, viz. :—						
1. King's College School - - - - -	1	4	7	2	8	6
2. Islington - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
3. Philological - - - - -	1	1	-	-	1	1
4. St. Peter's, Westminster - - - - -	1	1	-	-	1	1
5. Forest School, Walthamstow - - - - -	-	-	1	2	1	2
University College School - - - - -	-	-	3	2	3	2
Marlborough - - - - -	3	3	2	2	5	5
Merchant Taylors - - - - -	-	2	3	-	3	2
Bedford - - - - -	-	-	1	1	1	1
Belfast Academy - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1
Birmingham - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Bruton - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Canterbury - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
City of London - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Dungannon Royal School - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1
Durham - - - - -	-	4	-	-	-	4
Edinburgh - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1
Galway (Erasmus Smith's) - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Glenalmond, Trin. Coll. - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-
Hereford Cathedral - - - - -	-	1	2	-	2	1
Highgate - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-
Huntingdon - - - - -	-	1	-	1	-	2
Ipewich - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-
Kilkenny - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-
Lacton - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-
Naval Schools (Greenwich & New Cross) - - - - -	-	2	4	1	4	3
Newport - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1
Magdalen College - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
Mercers - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
Plymouth - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1

* Viz., Treasury (established Clerks), Home Office, Colonial Office, Foreign Office (Clerks and Attachés), War Office (Clerks, Pall Mall), Admiralty (Clerks, Whitehall and Somerset House), Office of Woods, Office of Works, Inland Revenue (Clerks in the Secretary's, Solicitor's, and Legacy Duty Offices), House of Commons, House of Lords.

Table I. 1.—*continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL, &c.	Competitors.		Non-Competitors.		Total.	
	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
<i>Grammar Schools, &c.—cont.</i>						
Rochester Cathedral - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sedburgh - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-
Shrewsbury - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-
Southwark - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
Tonbridge - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2
Uppingham - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2
Worcester - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-
Bodmin, Amersham, Dundalk, Saffron Walden, Northampton, Bannow, Berkhampstead, Bath.	4	2	5	2	9	4
<i>Proprietary Grammar Schools:—</i>						
Brighton College - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1
Blackheath - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
Camberwell - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Kensington - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
North London Collegiate - -	1	-	2	-	3	-
Plymouth, New Grammar School	-	1	-	-	-	1
Stockwell - - - - -	1	-	1	-	2	-
Taunton (West of England Diocesan Proprietary College).	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wandsworth - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
Leyton Military and Engineering School	-	-	1	-	1	-
St. Marks, Chelsea, Training College	-	1	1	-	1	1
Private Tuition and at Home - -	1	14	9	6	10	20
Private Schools - - - - -	24	50	37	25	61	75
Diocesan School - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-
Agricultural School (Templemoyle)	-	1	-	-	-	1
Oratorian School - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Jesuit School - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1
Parish School - - - - -	1	5	1	-	2	5
Free Church School - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Roman Catholic Seminary - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1
<i>Foreign Schools</i> - - - - -	7	13	13	4	20	17

Table I. 2.—Showing the Universities, &c., attended by the Candidates for Clerkships, &c., in certain of the Principal Departments.*

NAME OF UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE.	Competitors.		Non-Competitors.		Total.	
	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
Oxford :						
College not mentioned	-	2	1	-	1	2
University	2	2	-	-	2	2
New	2	1	-	1	2	2
St. John's	1	-	-	-	1	-
Balliol	1	-	4	-	5	-
Worcester	-	1	-	-	-	1
Merton	1	1	-	-	1	1
Exeter	-	1	1	1	1	2
Magdalen	1	2	1	-	2	2
Corpus Christi	-	1	-	-	-	1
Trinity	2	-	-	1	2	1
Christ Church	4	4	1	1	5	5
St. Mary's Hall	-	-	1	-	1	-
Brasenose	1	-	1	-	2	-
Cambridge :						
College not mentioned	-	-	1	-	1	-
Trinity	4	1	6	1	10	2
Corpus Christi	-	-	-	2	-	2
Clare Hall	1	1	-	-	1	1
Magdalene	-	-	1	-	1	-
Jesus	1	1	1	1	2	2
Cains	-	2	-	-	-	2
Christ's	1	1	-	-	1	1
St. John's	2	-	-	-	2	-
Catherine Hall	-	-	1	-	1	-
London University :						
University College	1	1	1	-	2	1
King's	-	3	5	2	5	5
Oscott	-	3	-	1	-	4
Ware	-	1	1	2	1	3
Carmarthen	-	1	-	-	-	1
Stonyhurst	2	1	-	-	2	1
Carlow	-	-	1	-	1	-
Dublin; Trinity College	2	5	2	-	4	5
Edinburgh	-	-	1	-	1	-
Queen's Colleges—Ireland :						
Cork	-	-	1	-	1	-
Belfast	1	-	-	-	1	-
Galway	1	-	-	-	1	-
Maynooth	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sandhurst	-	1	2	1	2	2
Guernsey	-	-	-	1	-	1
Isle of Man; King William's	-	1	-	-	-	1
Aberdeen; King's College	-	-	1	1	1	1
Prior Park	1	-	-	2	1	2
Cheltenham	-	1	-	-	-	1
Foreign Universities or Colleges	3	-	-	2	3	2
Sorbonne	1	-	-	-	1	-
Heidelberg	-	-	-	1	-	1
Catholic University	1	-	-	-	1	-
Bruges	1	-	-	-	1	-
Valenciennes	-	-	-	1	-	1

* Viz., those mentioned in the note on p. 45.

TABLE K. 1.—Showing the SOCIAL Position occupied by the Fathers of 493 NOMINEES to CLERKSHIPS in certain of the PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS.*

Social Position of the Father of Nominee.	Number of Nominees.
Peers	11
Members of Parliament	7
Other persons of title	13
Officers in the Army, Navy, and Militia	67
Civil Service,—	
Superior Officers (including Judges, Magistrates, &c.)	39
Clerks	21
Other Officers	9
Professional Men, viz.,	
Clergymen	65
Dissenting Ministers	3
Barristers	9
Attorneys and Solicitors	10
Physicians and Surgeons	27
Others (viz., Architect, Artist, Astronomer, Author, Civil Engineer, Comedian, Editor, Engraver, Schoolmaster, Teachers, &c.)	33
Officers of Public Bodies	7
Clerks to Attorneys, Bankers, &c.	5
Merchants, Tradesmen, &c., viz.,—	
Bankers	3
Brewers	6
Farmers	11
Others (including Accountant, Auctioneer, Bath Proprietor, Bleacher, Broker, Builder, Carpenter, Cardmaker, Chemist, Chairmaker, Coach-builder, Coal Merchant, Corn Broker, Draper, Goldbeater, Hatter, House Agent, Innkeeper, Jeweller, Land Agent, Land Surveyor, Printer, Nurseryman, Sailmaker, Shoemaker, Stationer, Stockbroker, Tailor, Upholsterer, Underwriter, Wine Merchant, &c.)	72
"Gentlemen," Miscellaneous, &c.	77
	493

* Viz., those mentioned in the note on page 43. See also note at the head of page 46.

TABLE K 2.—Showing the Previous Occupation of CANDIDATES for certain of the Principal Offices.*

Officers in the Army and Militia	8
Schoolmasters and Tutors	18
Clerks in the Civil Service,—	
Permanent	35
Temporary	153
Clerks to Professional Men	11
Clerks to Public Companies	24
Clerks to Merchants, Tradesmen, &c.	55
In various other employments	30
At School or College	85
In no occupation	92
	514

* Viz., those mentioned in the note on page 45.

SUMMARY of the above, showing the Comparative Success of each Class.

Class	Proportion of Successful Candidates out of 100 examined on Test.
Schoolmasters, &c.	Per Cent.
Clerks in the Civil Service,—	66
Permanent	66
Temporary	70
Clerks to Merchants, &c.	43
At School	62
In no occupation	63

TABLE I.—SHOWING the RANK, PROFESSION, or OCCUPATION of the FATHERS of CANDIDATES for CLERKSHIPS, and similar APPOINTMENTS in the CIVIL SERVICE.

NOTE.—Some Candidates have received more than one nomination. In many cases these have necessarily been treated on their second appearance in precisely the same manner as if they had been new cases; the total numbers opposite some of the ranks will therefore be greater than the number of persons in those ranks who have obtained nominations for their sons.

	Treasury, Home Office, Colonial Office, India Board, Foreign Dept.	Admiralty (Clerks at Whitehall & Somerset House).	War Office (Clerks at Pall Mall). (a)	War Office (Out-station Clerks). (a)	Clerks in Office of Works, &c. (b)	Inland Revenue.	Customs.	Post Office.	Audit Office.	Education Office.	General Register Offices.	Clerks in other Offices. (c)	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerks. (d)	Dockyard Clerks, Post Office Provincial Clerks.	Temporary Clerks.	Excise Expectants.	Total.
Total	84	71	223	85	75	233	442	115	17	81	51	61	51	43	232	362	704	2930
Peer, Baronet, and other persons of Title.	15	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	26
Deputy Lieutenant of County	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Member of Parliament	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Justice of the Peace	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Gentleman, Landed Proprietor "no profession."	9	7	40	15	9	14	32	14	3	4	5	5	9	4	5	29	8	212

(continued.)

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 (c) Viz., Police Office, England and Ireland, Constabulary Offices, Ireland, Loan Fund Board, Ireland, Lunacy Commission, Ireland and Scotland, &c.
 (d) In Treasury and Poor Law Board. Including also Clerks in Seamen's Registry Office and Joint Stock Companies Registration Office.

MALAYA :-												
Captain -	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Lieutenant and Paymaster	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Non-Commissioned Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
CIVIL SERVICE :-												
Commissioners of Boards -	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Consuls and Vice-Consuls	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Chief Clerks and Superior Officers	5	6	1	1	5	9	14	7	-	4	1	72
Clerks, &c.	1	9	10	5	2	23	30	-	1	3	4	118
District Registrar of Births, Stamp Distributor and Collector of Taxes.	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	7
Postmaster	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	20
Officers of Excise	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	85
Inferior Officers	-	4	2	2	-	4	14	-	6	3	1	51
Police :-												
Superintendent and Inspector	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4
Constable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
East Indian Civil Service, Ceylon Civil Service, Lieutenant Governor of Colony and Director of Police in Colony.	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	9
(continued.)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3

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(b) Viz., Office of Works, Office of Woods, Exchequer, National Debt Office, Board of Trade, House of Commons, House of Lords, Charity Commission, and Ecclesiastical Commission.

(c) Viz., Police Office, England and Ireland, Constabulary Offices, Ireland, Loan Fund Board, Ireland, Lunacy Commission, Ireland and Scotland, &c.

(d) In Treasury and Poor Law Board. Including also Clerks in Seamen's Registry Office and Joint Stock Companies Registration Office.

Naval Architect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	17	-	1	108
Physician, Surgeon, and Medical Practitioner.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	1	3
Professor at College or University.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Schoolmaster and Tutor	3	-	6	2	3	7	2	1	4	2	4	2	8	5	16	89									
Solicitor, Proctor, Attorney, and Writer (Scotland).	1	1	5	4	8	9	21	3	1	8	3	16	3	86											
Surveyor	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6										
Teacher of Dancing	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2										
" Languages	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3										
" Rhetoric	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1										
" Music	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6										
Reporter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1										
Private Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1										
LOCAL BOARDS, &c. (OFFICERS TO):--																									
Superior Officers (Governor of Gaol, Town Clerk, Clerk of the Peace, Coroner, Inspector of Health, Sub-treasurer of College, &c.)	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	14
Clerks (Clerks to Union, &c.)	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	11
Inferior Officers (Warrant Officer, Relieving Officer, Beadle, Messenger, Sheriff's Officer, Parish Clerks, Light-house Keeper, &c.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	9	19
Trinity House Pilot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

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(b) Viz., Office of Works, Office of Woods, Exchequer, National Debt Office, Board of Trade, House of Commons, House of Lords, Charity Commission, and Ecclesiastical Commission.

(c) Viz., Police Office, England and Ireland, Constabulary Offices, Ireland, Loan Fund Board, Ireland, Lunacy Commission, Ireland and Scotland, &c.

(d) In Treasury and Poor Law Board. Including also Clerks in Seamen's Registry Office and Joint Stock Companies Registration Office.

Bookseller, Printer, and Stationer.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	1	22
Broker, including Colonial Broker, Cotton Broker, Corn Broker, and Ship Broker.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Brewer	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Builder	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Butcher	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Carrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Chemist and Druggist	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Clothworker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Coach-master	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Coal Merchant	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Contractor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Corn Merchant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Custom House Agent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Dairyman and Milkman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Draper, Hosiery, Glover, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fishmonger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
General Agent and Shipping Agent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Goldsmith, Silversmith, Jeweller	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Grocer and Provision Dealer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Hatter	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Hawker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Hop Merchant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hotel and Innkeeper, Publican, Victualler, Coffee House keeper.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ironmonger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Land Agent and House Agent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Law Stationer	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Leather Merchant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
(continued.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

(a) Certain competitions for the War Department were for clerkships either at Pall Mall or Outstations. The professions of the fathers of the candidates who were nominated to these examinations, except of those who obtained clerkships at Pall Mall, are included in both of these columns.

(b) Viz., Office of Works, Office of Woods, Exchequer, National Debt Office, Board of Trade, House of Commons, House of Lords, Charity Commission, and Ecclesiastical Commission.

(c) Viz., Police Office, England and Ireland, Constabulary Office, Ireland, Loan Fund Board, Ireland, Licensy Commission, Ireland and Scotland, &c.

(d) In Treasury and Poor Law Board. Including also Clerks in Seamen's Registry Office and Joint Stock Companies Registration Office.

Table L.—continued.

	Treasury, Home Office, Colonial Office, India Board, Foreign Dept.	Admiralty, (Clerks at Whitehall & Somerset House).	War Office (Clerks at Pall Mall). (a)	War Office (Out-sta- tion Clerks). (a)	Clerks in Office of Works, &c. (b)	Inland Revenue.	Customs.	Post Office.	Audit Office.	Education Office.	General Register Offices.	Clerks in other Offices. (c)	Civil Service Com- mission.	Supplementary Clerks. (d)	Dockyard Clerks, Prisons Clerks, Post Office Provincial Clerks.	Temporary Clerks.	Excise Expectants.	Total.
MANAGER of Cotton Mill, Mns- tard Factory, Bleaching Works, to Builder, of Plate- glass Factory, to Brewer, and of Sheep Farm.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	8
CLERKS, &c., to Merchants, Trades- men, &c.	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	15
To Banker, Army Agent	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Clerk of Works	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Mercantile Clerks (not further distinguished).	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	10
Warehousemen	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5
Commercial Travellers and Salesmen, and Buyers,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	12
Copying Clerks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Pensioner	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Land Steward, House Steward	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	13
Footman, Groom, Coachman, Gamekeeper, Ostler, Wood- man, and Domestic Servant	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	10	3	19	44
ARTIZANS, LABOURERS, &c.:-*																		
Basket-maker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Blacksmith, File-smith, Ma- chinemaker, Gun-maker, Hingemaker, Card-maker, Forgeman, Engineer, Farrier, Whitesmith, Nailor, Iron Moulder, Foundry Pattern Maker, and Japanner.	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	14	25

Bookbinder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bricklayer, Tiler, Plasterer, and Slater.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
China Burner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Coach Painter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Coalminer and Miner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Factory Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Foreman to Gas Company, Overlooker at Mill, and Colliery Overman.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Gardener	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Labourer and Brickmaker, Fireman at Glassworks, Porter, Carman, Bargeman.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Maltster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mason	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Paper Maker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Patten and Clog Maker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Printer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Shepherd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Shipwright	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Tanner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Turnpike Keeper and Toll Col- lector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Twine Spinner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

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(d) In Treasury and Poor Law Board. Including also Clerks in Seamen's Registry Office and Joint Stock Companies Registration Office.

* Some few included under this head may probably be tradesmen.

Table M.—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Precis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
Customs—cont.																
<i>August 18.</i>																
	Maximum	300	80	100	100	100	—	180	—	180	180	—	—	—	—	1100
*Le Sueur, P.J.	Clerk (Imports, &c. Office)	172	34	70	78	93	—	88	—	85	47	—	—	—	—	667
No. 2	Do.	141	37	45	55	50	—	45	—	68	41	—	—	—	—	482
No. 3	Do.	57	44	53	48	55	—	15	—	34	31	—	—	—	—	337
<i>August 25.</i>																
*Pyemont, C.E.	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	97	10	75	70	75	—	115	—	61	61	—	—	—	—	564
No. 2	Do.	119	0	65	50	68	—	65	—	59	32	—	—	—	—	458
No. 3	Do.	69	0	40	65	80	—	35	—	28	20	—	—	—	—	337
<i>August 25.</i>																
Shadforth, W.R.	Clerk (Imports, &c. Office)	175	38	90	55	88	—	80	—	67	82	—	—	—	—	675
No. 2	Do.	183	18	65	52	70	—	120	—	88	60	—	—	—	—	651
No. 3	Do.	145	29	65	85	83	—	63	—	63	37	—	—	—	—	570
<i>September 7.</i>																
Taylor, W.	Clerk (Liverpool)	231	41	95	50	95	—	100	—	110	65	—	—	—	—	787
No. 2	Do.	173	70	55	80	50	—	55	—	45	80	—	—	—	—	537
No. 3	Do.	95	31	60	35	60	—	80	—	40	30	—	—	—	—	481

Table M.—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Precis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
<i>CUSTOMS—cont.</i>																
<i>November 24.</i>																
	Maximum	300	50	100	100	100		150		150	150					1100
Reynolds; E.	Landing Waiter	148	41	70	70	80		135		105	70					719
No. 2	Do.	129	46	70	80	85		105		40	35					590
No. 3	Do.	120	34	60	45	60		90		75	60					544
No. 4	Do.	75	25	30	55	45		75		20	45					370
<i>December 1.</i>																
Edwards; C.	Clerk (St. Katharine Docks)	130	35	53	50	70		65		80	78					561
No. 2	Do.	90	32	33	50	55		70		48	25					403
<i>December 1.</i>																
Hirst; T. J.	Clerk (Imports, &c. Office)	184	25	60	63	73		100		123	100					728
No. 2	Do.	140	0	58	65	68		60		108	115					614
No. 3	Do.	135	45	75	55	75		85		50	63					583
<i>December 1.</i>																
Heydon; W. F.	Clerk (London Docks)	230	0	93	60	85		113		70	105					756
No. 2	Do.	109	40	68	80	83		95		53	65					593
No. 3	Do.	30	0	0	48	35		60		25	25					223
<i>December 8.</i>																
Harvey; J.	Clerk (Imports, &c. Office)	107	41	58	65	65		85		55	85					561
No. 2	Do.	73	0	68	43	70		98		35	15					402
No. 3	Do.	68	0	28	53	60		45		0	5					259

Table M.—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.		Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Pencil or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
	INLAND REVENUE—cont.	Maximum															
No. 3 -	Clerk (Insp. General's Office)	146	300	45	100	100	100	—	150	—	150	150	200	—	—	—	1300
No. 4 -	Do.	92	—	0	65	68	82	—	125	—	90	108	93	—	—	—	740
No. 5 -	Do.	131	—	0	70	65	78	—	100	—	0	33	0	—	—	—	715
No. 6 -	Do.	85	—	0	0	53	35	—	70	—	40	83	63	—	—	—	477
August 4.																	
+ Milligan; W. H.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	167	—	20	75	80	93	—	130	—	100	125	61	—	—	—	851
No. 2 -	Do.	161	—	25	38	53	65	—	45	—	48	35	79	—	—	—	549
No. 3 -	Do.	50	—	5	15	35	23	—	5	—	0	0	5	—	—	—	138
August 25.																	
* Cotton; W. H.	Clerk (Acct. and Compt. Office)	129	—	46	95	93	100	—	105	—	63	32	115	—	—	—	778
No. 2 -	Do.	156	—	33	94	90	98	—	43	—	37	61	97	—	—	—	709
No. 3 -	Do.	112	—	25	63	60	70	—	83	—	37	72	130	—	—	—	652
September 15.																	
Gray; A.	Clerk (Income Tax Office)	134	—	40	83	79	100	—	73	—	21	43	101	—	—	—	674
No. 2 -	Do.	135	—	45	65	45	65	—	24	—	24	41	42	—	—	—	486
October.																	
No. 1 -	Clerk (Inc. Tax Office, Dublin)	194	—	42	65	70	80	—	95	—	100	60	19	—	—	—	725
No. 2 -	Do.	87	—	0	35	40	60	—	60	—	40	25	40	—	—	—	396
No. 3 -	Do.	28	—	0	50	55	40	—	0	—	0	15	0	—	—	—	188

November 3.																					
*Claire; B.	Clerk (Recr. General's Office)	315	43	80	45	90		125		125	140	165									1018
No. 2	Do.	95	0	55	70	75		100			35	35									596
No. 3	Do.	120	1	40	55	30		50			65	50									446
August 11.																					
Roberts; W.H.	Supernum. Surveyor of Taxes	155	45	91	82	88		80			91	148									883
No. 2	Do.	121	45	70	72	78		67			40	56									622
No. 3	Do.	76	35	43	50	50		20			33	74									450
October 29.																					
*Mungrave; J.G.	Do.	240	10	58	65	68		115			138	90									899
Watts; M. S.	Do.	203	46	72	80	68		83			118	50									785
*Lamark; G.J./L.	Do.	150	39	50	45	75		85			60	74									658
No. 4	Do.	109	23	75	70	80		70			13	15									528
No. 5	Do.	131	23	65	55	40		70			40	47									526
No. 6	Do.	127	24	63	70	48		55			0	86									493
No. 7	Do.	114	40	70	33	68		43			20	48									435
No. 8	Do.	38	12	65	68	98		98			13	0									395
No. 9	Do.	126	42	20	38	40		30			8	5									339
October 20.																					
Last; W. H.	Do.	166	30	60	50	90		120			110	140									866
No. 2	Do.	129	27	50	70	75		100			60	66									707
No. 3	Do.	110	45	70	80	80		55			20	15									535
November 17.																					
*Talbot; F.	Do.	225	36	80	85	95		130			140	178									1069
No. 2	Do.	109	10	25	60	60		45			60	65									474
No. 3	Do.	62	0	15	50	25		45			15	15									247
August 25.																					
*Pearson; H.O.	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	300	50	100	100	100		150			150	150									1100
No. 2	Do.	154	0	80	80	86		140			89	130									761
No. 3	Do.	126	20	55	35	65		60			37	41									439
	Do.	98	16	85	55	75		50			33	27									437

Table M.—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Precis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—cont.																
<i>December 1.</i>																
	Maximum	300	50	100	100	100	—	150	—	150	150	—	—	—	—	1100
Aymard; A.A.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	178	41	75	78	88	—	70	—	90	93	—	—	—	—	713
No. 2	Do.	117	0	75	40	65	—	115	—	105	115	—	—	—	—	632
No. 3	Do.	75	20	68	65	60	—	63	—	33	40	—	—	—	—	424
<i>October 27.</i>																
	Maximum	300	50	100	100	100	—	150	—	150	150	—	—	150	—	1250
Welsh; W.	Clerk (Solicitor's Office)	134	15	85	60	85	—	105	—	120	95	—	—	55	—	754
No. 2	Do.	134	0	75	90	95	—	100	—	115	50	—	—	45	—	704
No. 3	Do.	129	43	40	55	60	—	75	—	95	65	—	—	0	—	562
<i>December 8.</i>																
	Maximum	300	50	100	100	100	—	150	—	150	150	200	—	—	—	1300
Fiorde; W.	Clerk (Inc. Tax Office, Dublin)	124	0	52	67	70	—	109	—	97	58	95	—	—	—	672
No. 2	Do.	137	20	39	72	80	—	57	—	120	79	105	—	—	—	709
No. 3	Do.	172	0	40	54	58	—	99	—	102	79	85	—	—	—	689
<i>December 15.</i>																
Airth; J.	Supernum. Surveyor of Taxes	141	15	73	85	90	—	90	—	110	90	56	—	—	—	750
No. 2	Do.	72	0	5	35	70	—	90	—	50	28	45	—	—	—	395
No. 3	Do.	29	0	40	45	60	—	50	—	0	33	0	—	—	—	257

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.												
<i>March 24.</i>												
	Maximum	300	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1050
King; E.	-	114	10	70	60	80	60	95	-	-	-	579
No. 2	-	63	0	0	70	10	55	30	-	-	-	253
POLICE COURTS.												
<i>February 24.</i>												
	Maximum	150	50	100	100	100	100	150	150	150	150	800
Leigh; J.S.	-	146	25	70	80	85	90	115	-	-	-	611
No. 2	-	86	35	60	80	60	80	50	-	-	-	461
No. 3	-	78	25	45	80	80	80	10	-	-	-	398
POLICE (DUBLIN).												
<i>September 28.</i>												
	Maximum	300	50	100	100	100	100	200	200	200	200	1050
Miller; S.	-	137	46	95	65	88	95	155	-	-	-	681
No. 2	-	162	36	83	50	93	123	23	-	-	-	570
POOR LAW BOARD.												
<i>January 27.</i>												
	Maximum	300	50	100	100	100	100	110	200	200	200	1000
Cope; W.H.	-	271	50	60	60	50	70	155	-	-	-	716
Smith; T.A.	-	128	35	70	60	75	90	85	-	-	-	543
*Retallick; C.G.S.	-	112	45	60	60	45	60	70	-	-	-	452
No. 4	-	65	15	40	60	65	80	90	-	-	-	415
No. 5	-	98	20	25	70	25	40	115	-	-	-	393
No. 6	-	103	45	5	25	20	110	50	-	-	-	358
No. 7	-	52	15	40	35	30	40	10	-	-	-	222
<i>December 29.</i>												
Walsh; N.C.	-	163	37	100	55	85	113	68	-	-	-	621
No. 2	-	176	33	70	85	85	50	90	-	-	-	589
No. 3	-	135	23	80	55	85	60	150	-	-	-	588
No. 4	-	108	-	43	40	33	40	10	-	-	-	274

Table M.—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Precis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
TREASURY.		300	50	100	100	100	200	150	200	150	150	100	300	300	150	1600
<i>June 23.</i>	Maximum															
No. 1 -	Junior Clerk	176	25	45	80	70			100	90	100		105		107	898
No. 2 -	Do.	88	20	35	60	90			110	50	30		165		42	690
No. 3 -	Do.	61	5	60	50	80			110	80	60		160		15	681
<i>August 25.</i>																
Stephenson; B.C.	Do.	185	3	55	87	89			143	117	92		238		55	1064
Ryder; G.L.	Do.	83	3	83	70	90			143	67	47		129		33	748
No. 3 -	Do.	144	0	90	50	84			20	52	127		182		81	830
No. 4 -	Do.	121	0	70	67	79			55	22	57				185	674
No. 5 -	Do.	98	0	73	22	69			70	57	74		191		0	654
No. 6 -	Do.	109	0	15	40	80			30	22	26				68	390
<i>August 11.</i>																
	Maximum	300	50	100	100	100	200	150	300			100				1400
*Sidebotham; H.	Supplementary Clerk	221	25	78	83	68	185	120	230			62				1072
*Durrant; T.	Do.	243	45	80	75	85	156	24	235			77				1020
No. 3 -	Do.	207	45	85	60	78	114	82	155			62				888
No. 4 -	Do.	138	45	95	70	83	149	74	120			70				844
No. 5 -	Do.	101	45	80	80	78	177	97	90			63				811
No. 6 -	Do.	133	45	65	55	68	130	64	130			40				682
No. 7 -	Do.	36	45	70	70	73	146	74	145			0				659
No. 8 -	Do.	151	45	65	45	65	80	37	115			25				628

	Maximum	300	50	100	100	100	100	100	150	200	150	150	150	150	150
January 13.															
No. 1 -	Clerk (Full Mail)	27	45	100	95	100	100	100	105	85	18	43			751
No. 2 -	Do.	66	50	45	75	70			83	125	5	80			652
March 18.															
Deegan; J.M.	Clerk, Gun Factories (Retired Non-commissioned Officer).	17	80	60	60	80			100						750
No. 1 -	Do.	81	30	60	50	60			60						341
No. 1 -	Do.	17	80	60	60	80			45						292
April 21.															
Flinter; J. S.	Temp. Clerk (Gun Factories)	124	0	85	85	85			135						800
No. 2 -	Do.	103	25	50	60	50			90						514
No. 3 -	Do.	82	30	20	35	20			60						378
May 26.															
No. 1†	Do.	135	50	100	70	100			125						580
No. 2 -	Do.	49	45	50	70	65			90						369
No. 3 -	Do.	77	0	30	55	55			75						292
July 14.															
McGrath; R.	Do.	149	45	70	65	80			130						539
No. 2 -	Do.	75	50	50	45	70			85						375
October 13.															
*Hosason; G.S.	Out-station Clerk	120	0	92	50	95			125						482
Deegan; J. M.	Do.	145	0	50	60	80			115						450
No. 3 -	Do.	115	5	85	45	75			100						425
No. 4 -	Do.	112	0	34	70	45			90						351
No. 5 -	Do.	75	41	40	30	45			70						301
No. 6 -	Do.	49	23	24	45	35			45						221

* One "Competition" for an out-station clerkship, and one of non-commissioned officers, became mere pass examinations by the withdrawal before examination of all but one of the nominees. No marks were, therefore, assigned in these cases, which are consequently not included in this table.
 † This candidate was reported successful, but his certificate has not yet been asked for.

Table M.—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date or Competition.	Description, and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthography Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Precis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Euclid.	Total.
WOODS, OFFICE OF.																
<i>January 27.</i>	Maximum	300	50	100	100	100			200		150		300	300		1300
No. 1	Junior Clerk	130	35	100	70	95			70		130			265		895
No. 2	Do.	144	10	85	60	80			115		90		225			809
No. 3	Do.	74	25	45	40	30			35		32		80			361
WORKS, OFFICE OF.																
<i>September 15.</i>	Maximum	300	50	100	100	100		150	200			150				1150
Dalter; W.S.	Junior Clerk	160	29	100	85	100		115	165			83				837
No. 2	Do.	177	2	88	59	85		95	73			60				689
No. 3	Do.	81	0	70	50	75		95	100			33				504

TABLE M. (2.)—COLONIAL OFFICE.

Name or Number of Candidate.	Situation, and Date of Competition.	CLASS I.				CLASS II.				CLASS III.			CLASS IV.			CLASS V.			TOTAL.
		Latin Translation.	Latin Composition.	Greek Translation.	Greek Composition.	Greek and Latin Literature.	French Translation.	French Composition.	French Oral.	French Literature.	General History.	British History.	English Composition.	International Law.	Constitutional Law.	Political Economy.	Mathematics, Pure.	Mathematics, Mixed.	
Maximum	600	300	300	300	300	300	100	150	150	100	100	600	500	500	500	650	650	200	5,100
Ebden; R. P.	170	190	160	105	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	321	272	420	—	445	354	26	2,498
No. 2	—	180	85	18	—	110	60	40	38	13	234	294	315	—	—	—	—	—	1,752
No. 3	—	133	73	33	23	25	—	—	—	—	158	146	285	279	105	166	—	—	1,736
No. 4	—	78	105	135	25	35	—	—	—	—	38	59	250	—	—	30	—	27	897
No. 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	110	113	0	35	47	140	—	—	—	—	32	895

Note.—For the subjects included in the preliminary examination, and for which (except Précis) no marks are assigned, see Table B. ante, p. 8.

TABLE N.—Showing the results of a Competition for a junior Clerkship in the Office of the Civil Service Commissioners.

Held on January 5-8, 1858.

Order according to total No. of marks.	Number of Marks obtained for		Proportion per cent. of Maximum marks obtained for	
	Practical Subjects.	Other Subjects.	Practical Subjects.	Other Subjects.
Maximum -	1080	900	100	100
No. 1	804	664	76·6	73·8
” 2	772	568	73·5	63·1
” 3	755	560	71·9	62·2
” 4	694	581	66·1	64·5
” 5	673	581	64·1	64·5
” 6	670	518	63·8	57·5
” 7	672	469	64·0	52·1
” 8	649	441	61·8	49·0
” 9	504	538	48·0	59·7
” 10	714	321	68·0	35·6
” 11	646	327	61·5	36·3
” 12	435	429	41·4	47·6
” 13	554	279	52·8	31·0
” 14	610	217	58·1	24·1
” 15	555	254	52·8	26·2
” 16	508	229	48·4	25·4
” 17	—	(Examination interrupted.)		—
” 18	403	260	38·4	28·8
” 19	391	267	37·2	29·6
” 20	378	238	36·0	26·4
” 21	404	192	38·5	21·3
” 22	324	154	30·9	17·1
” 23	373	49	33·6	5·4
Total -	12,468	8,136	54·0	41·1

TABLE O.—SHOWING the SUBJECTS for which HONORARY ADDITIONS have been made to the CERTIFICATES of CANDIDATES.

	Clerks and Superior Officers.					Total.	Excise Expectants.	Letter Carriers, Tidewaiters, and Weighers.	Total.
	Customs.	Inland Revenue.	Post Offices.	Treasury, &c.*	Other Departments.				
Languages :—									
French - - -	24	23	12	24	71	154	1	2	157
German - - -	4	5	4	18	—	46	—	—	46
Italian - - -	—	1	—	8	—	11	—	—	11
Spanish - - -	2	—	1	3	1	7	—	—	7
Dutch - - -	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Russian - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Modern Greek - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Latin - - -	8	11	4	14	43	80	—	—	80
Greek - - -	4	1	1	9	26	41	—	—	41
Hebrew - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Mathematics:—									
Pure - - -	—	—	—	4	2	6	—	—	6
Arithmetic — Reduction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.	—	—	8	—	19	27	—	10	37
Higher - - -	—	—	—	2	6	6	3	1	10
Algebra - - -	9	11	7	18	28	73	1	1	75
Euclid - - -	5	7	4	12	27	55	—	—	55
Trigonometry - - -	—	1	—	—	5	6	—	—	6
Mixed - - -	—	1	—	2	5	8	—	—	8
English History - - -	3	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	3
Shorthand - - -	—	4	—	—	3	5	—	1	6
Book-keeping - - -	8	1	3	4	18	34	3	3	40
Geography - - -	2	—	1	—	21	24	5	3	32
Mathematical Geography	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Physical Geography -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
General History - - -	—	1	—	—	10	11	—	—	11
English Composition -	2	—	2	—	15	19	1	1	21
Précis - - -	1	2	1	—	12	16	—	—	16
English Literature -	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2
Natural Philosophy -	—	1	1	—	3	5	—	—	5
Chemistry - - -	—	2	—	2	2	6	1	1	7

* Including the Treasury, Home Office, Foreign Office, War Office, India Board Parliament Office, and House of Commons.

TABLE O.—*continued.*

	Clerks and Superior Officers.						Excise Expectants.	Letter Carriers, Tidewalkers, and Weighers.	Total.
	Customs.	Inland Revenue.	Post Office.	Treasury, &c.*	Other Departments.	Total.			
Electro Magnetism and Electro Chemistry.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Geology - - -	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	3
Mineralogy - - -	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Botany - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Mental and Moral Philo- sophy.	—	1	—	5	2	8	—	—	8
Logic - - - -	—	—	—	5	1	6	—	—	6
Political Economy -	—	—	—	2	6	8	—	—	8
Jurisprudence - -	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2
International and Consti- tutional Law.	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2
Law of Scotland - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Geometrical Drawing -	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Marked proficiency in some or all of the pre- scribed subjects.	4	4	1	11	20	40	2	16	58

* Including the Treasury, Home Office, Foreign Office, War Office, India Board, Parliament Office, and House of Commons.

LIST OF ALL PERSONS who have obtained CERTIFICATES of QUALIFICATION for APPOINTMENT in the various PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS, from 21st May 1855 (the Date of the Order in Council), to 31st December 1857.

* Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (*) obtained honorary additions to their Certificates either for proficiency in extra subjects chosen by themselves, or for marked proficiency in prescribed subjects.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of competition.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
A.			
*Abbott; George Blizard	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	1856, Sept. 26
†Abbott; Robert	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	1857, Feb. 9
Abernethy; Thomas	Post Office	Mail Guard	1856, Oct. 15
†Abrahall; James Hoskyns	War Department	Clerk (Fall Mail)	— May 8
A'Court; Thos. Fred. Cooke	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— May 37
Adams; Albert Cowan	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, May 14
Adams; C. W.	War Department	Clerk (Fall Mail)	1856, March 1
Adams; Edward Samuel	Post Office	Clerk (Mail Office)	1857, Sept. 16
*Adams; Frederick William	Do.	Do.	1855, Dec. 1
*†Adams; Frederick William	War Department	Out-station Clerk	— Dec. 29
Adams; Isaac	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, July 7
Adams; Jacob	Do.	Do.	1856, Dec. 26
Adams; Samuel	Customs	Tidewaiter	1857, Nov. 16
Adlam; Alfred James	Do.	Weigher	1856, Dec. 8
Adshhead; John Hall	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, July 25
Ahern; Michael	Customs	Extra Weigher	— June 23
Aird; Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Aug. 30
Alexander; Raynsford Du Pré.	Foreign Office	Clerk	1857, July 4
Alford; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Feb. 20
Allam; Thomas Peter	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Dec. 4
†Allan; Archibald Finnie	Adjutant General's Office.	Established Clerk	— July 25
Allan; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— April 14
Allaway; Francis	Customs	Tidewaiter	— Oct. 2
Allen; Edward	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, April 30
Allen; George	Customs	Tidewaiter	1857, Aug. 28
Allen; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Dec. 30
Allen; Thomas	Do.	Do.	1856, Feb. 8
Allen; William Lovel	Customs	Weigher	1855, Aug. 11
Alliban; William Bartle	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Feb. 19
Allice; George Bain	Do.	Do.	1855, Sept. 24
Allison; John	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 28
Allison; William James	Do.	Do.	— Sept. 21
Alle; Robert	Customs	Tidewaiter	1856, Oct. 23
Allt; Charles Edward	Do.	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	1855, Aug. 28
Allwright; George Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, July 15
Almon; David	Customs	Tidewaiter	— Feb. 16
Ambler; Charles Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Jan. 23
Anderson; Charles	Customs	Weigher	1856, Sept. 5
Anderson; Edward Large	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Sept. 1
Anderson; George	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Storekeeper's Dept.)	1855, Nov. 3
Anderson; George	Do.	Clerk (Stage Carriage Office)	1857, Jan. 14
Anderson; James Charles	Do.	Expectant of Excise	1856, Nov. 7
*Anderson; James Joseph	Stationery Office	Junior Clerk	1855, Dec. 15
Anderson; Nicholas	Customs	Weigher	1857, April 1
Anderson; Robert	Do.	Extra Clerk	1855, Dec. 12
Anderson; Walter	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Accountant and Comptroller General's Office).	1856, Jan. 24
Anderson; Walter	Do.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1857, March 7
Anderson; William	Customs	Weigher	— Sept. 5
Andrews; Henry Charles	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1855, Dec. 1
†Andrews; Henry Charles	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House)	1857, Aug. 19
Andrews; James Edward	War Department	Junior Clerk (Fall Mail)	1856, April 5
Andrews; William Cornelius	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Sept. 25
*Andrews; William John	War Department	Out-station Clerk	1856, July 1
*†Andrews; William John	General Register Office	Indexer	1857, Nov. 4
Andrews; William Vigne	India Board	Clerk	1856, Jan. 7
Anglis; Frederick Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, June 12
Ansell; George Frederick	Mint	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 11
Antrobus; Frederick	Foreign Office	Attaché	— May 19
Apperson; Arthur R.	Customs	Weigher	1856, Sept. 5
Appleby; Robert Calvert	Do.	Clerk (Hull)	— Aug. 22
Apthorpe; Alfred	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	— July 4
†Arber; George	War Department	Out-station Clerk	— Jan. 5

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Archer; John - -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	1856, July 6
Aris; Thomas - -	Customs - -	Weigher - -	— April 9
Armoud; John - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	1857, Mar. 18
Armistead; Hartley - -	Inland Revenue - -	Expectant of Excise - -	1855, Oct. 8
†Armstrong; Chas. Edward	Directors of Prisons (Ireland).	Clerk - -	1856, Feb. 11
Armstrong; John - -	Customs - -	Clerk (Liverpool) - -	— Jan. 12
†Armstrong; William - -	Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland).	Clerk - -	1855, Dec. 12
Armstrong; William - -	Inland Revenue - -	Expectant of Excise - -	1857, Sept. 12
Arnold; Frederick - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	— June 26
Arnold; George - -	War Department - -	Temporary Clerk - -	1855, Nov. 5
Ash; Neville - -	Post Office - -	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	1856, Nov. 18
Ashbee; William Jesse - -	Inland Revenue - -	Expectant of Excise - -	— Dec. 22
Ashbury; John R. - -	Customs - -	Weigher - -	— Sept. 5
Ashford; William Henry	War Department - -	Clerk (Pail Mail) - -	1855, Nov. 17
Roxburghe.			
Ashley; George - -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	1857, Feb. 27
Ashley; James - -	Customs - -	Tidewaiter - -	1855, Aug. 18
Ashton; Frederick - -	Do. - -	Clerk (London Docks) - -	1856, Dec. 11
Aspinall; William - -	Post Office - -	Mail Guard - -	— Nov. 25
Atchison; Charles Clement - -	Inland Revenue - -	Extra Clerk - -	1857, Aug. 29
Atherall; William Henry - -	Customs - -	Tidewaiter - -	1855, Nov. 3
Atherley; Sydney Kerr Bul- ler.	Inland Revenue - -	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1857, May 21
Atherton; John - -	Customs - -	Weigher - -	1856, May 27
*Atkin; John Greenwood - -	Admiralty - -	Temporary Clerk - -	1857, Sept. 3
Atkins; Albert - -	Customs - -	Messenger - -	— Oct. 13
Atkins; Charles Tizard - -	Inland Revenue - -	Expectant of Excise - -	1856, July 4
Attwood; William - -	Customs - -	Tidewaiter - -	1855, Nov. 3
Attwood; Jennins - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	1856, Dec. 31
Auchmuty; George Keating	Inland Revenue - -	Lieutenant of Revenue Police.	— Dec. 24
Austen; John Barrable - -	Customs - -	Tidewaiter - -	1856, July 26
Austin; James - -	War Department - -	Temporary Clerk - -	1855, Dec. 14
Austin; Robert Cecil - -	Poor Law Board - -	Supplementary Clerk - -	1855, Nov. 17
Austin; Thomas - -	Inland Revenue - -	Expectant of Excise - -	1856, June 25
†Aymard; Alfred Aymé - -	Inland Revenue - -	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1857, Dec. 22
Aysh; Thomas Burrows - -	Customs - -	Weigher - -	1856, Nov. 1
B.			
*†Babington; Francis - -	War Department - -	Clerk (Pail Mail) - -	1856, Feb. 2
*Babington; Thomas Henry	Board of Trade - -	Ordinary Clerk - -	1857, May 9
Beacon; John - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	— Dec. 22
*Bagley; William Henry - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	— Feb. 5
Bagster; Charles - -	Emigration Office - -	Temporary Clerk - -	— Feb. 16
Bagster; William Henry - -	Customs - -	Searcher - -	— May 8
Bailes; John - -	Inland Revenue - -	Expectant of Excise - -	1856, Mar. 24
Bailey; James - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	1857, Aug. 15
Bailey; John Parnell - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	— Oct. 1
Bailey; Robert - -	Customs - -	Weigher - -	1856, Dec. 22
Baird; Frederick - -	War Office - -	Temporary Clerk - -	1857, April 29
Bairato; Thomas - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	— May 23
Baker; Basil - -	Customs - -	Extra Clerk - -	1856, July 28
Baker; Basil - -	Do. - -	Clerk - -	1857, Jan. 15
*Baker; Francis Henry - -	Inland Revenue - -	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	1856, Sept. 13
Baker; John - -	Do. - -	Expectant of Excise - -	— June 25
Baker; Joseph Fitzc - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	1855, Oct. 8
Baker; William Joseph - -	War Department - -	Temporary Clerk - -	1856, Jan. 2
Baldick; George James - -	Inland Revenue - -	Expectant of Excise - -	— May 19
Balding; Thomas - -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	1857, Feb. 4
Baldry; James - -	Do. - -	Lettr-carrier - -	1856, Dec. 30
Baldwin; George - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	1857, Jan. 14
Balnhard; John Allan Car- negie De.	Com-mander-in-Chief's Office.	Super-numerary Clerk - -	1856, June 21
Ballard; Richard Henry - -	War Department - -	Temporary Clerk - -	1856, Dec. 7
Ballard; Richard Henry - -	War Office - -	Outstation Clerk - -	1857, Feb. 6
Bamford; John - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	— July 2
Bannister; Charles William - -	Customs - -	Tidewaiter - -	1856, Dec. 20
Banks; Thomas - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	— Apr. 14
*Banks; William Turner II.	Admiralty - -	Temporary Clerk - -	1857, Dec. 22
Bannerman; James - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	— Aug. 8
Banning; James William - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	— Oct. 20
Bannister; Joseph - -	Inland Revenue - -	Expectant of Excise - -	1856, Feb. 16
Bannister; Richard - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	— Nov. 10
Barclay; James - -	Customs - -	Tidewaiter - -	— Feb. 23
Bardo; Robert Benjamin - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	1857, Feb. 19
*Barker; Francis Platemond	Seamen's Registry Office.	Third-class Clerk - -	— July 14
Barker; Henry Owen - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	— June 4
Barlow; James - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	— Nov. 13
*Barnard; Henry - -	War Department - -	Temporary Clerk - -	1856, Oct. 20

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Barnard; William	Post Office	Letter Carrier	1857, Jan. 20
Barnaschone; Lionel Petro	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	1856, April 17
Barnes; Charles Strange	Do.	Clerk (Tea Department)	1855, Aug. 18
Barnes; George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, July 16
Barnes; John William	Do.	Letter-carrier	1857, Oct. 29
Barnes; Robert	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	1856, June 11
Barnett; John	Customs	Extra Weigher	Jan. 12
Barnett; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1857, April 24
Barnett; Walter	Do.	Expectant of Excise	1856, Mar. 13
Barnett; William	Customs	Extra Weigher	Jan. 4
Barratt; Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 30
Barrell; William John	Customs	Tidewaiter	Jan. 12
Barrett; Charles Golding	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, May 8
*Barrett; George	Customs	Clerk (General Business)	1855, Oct. 25
Barrett; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 8
Barrett; Joseph	Do.	Do.	April 4
†Barrett; Richard Bray	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	Oct. 2
Barrett; Wm. Parker	Customs	Weigher	1856, Oct. 22
*Barrow; Harry Rose	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	April 4
Barry; David	Customs	Do. (Cork)	Jan. 17
Barry; Garrett W.	Do.	Tidewaiter	Aug. 25
Barleman; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 12
Bartley; Edwin	Customs	Clerk (Bristol)	1856, Oct. 31
Bartley; James	War Department	Do. (Pall Mall)	Feb. 21
*Barwise; Jackson Walter	Post Office	Do. (Money Order Office)	1855, Sept. 1
Bass; George Edward Benj. Noakes.	Customs	Searcher	Oct. 29
Basage; William	Prisons	Third-class Clerk	1857, July 29
†Basnett; William James	Education Office	Supplementary Clerk	1855, Nov. 27
Bastock; Samuel	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Jan. 9
Bate; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	Feb. 25
Bate; William	Customs	Weigher	1856, Aug. 5
*Bateman; Edward Louis	Ecclesiastical Commissioners.	Temporary Clerk	1857, April 13
Bateman; William Allison	Customs	Tidewaiter	1856, Jan. 17
Bates; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Nov. 30
Bates; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Aug. 26
Baty; Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Dec. 22
*Baughan; Wm. Frederick	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1855, Aug. 27
Baxendale; Thomas	Customs	Do. (Liverpool).	1856, Feb. 26
Baxter; Andrew Cochrane	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	Mar. 18
Baxter; James	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	Aug. 30
Baxter; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Nov. 1
Bayley; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Dec. 11
†Bayly; William	Loan Fund Board	Junior Clerk	Jan. 14
Beale; Henry Stephen	Customs	Weigher	Feb. 16
Beardsworth; John William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	Feb. 7
Beaton; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	Nov. 24
Beattie; Thomas	Customs	Clerk	April 8
Beatty; John William	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Oct. 2
*Beaumont; John	Customs	Weigher	1856, Sept. 25
Beavan; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	Jan. 17
Becher; Martin John King	Do.	Do.	Sept. 13
Beck; Joseph	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	Aug. 29
Beer; Samuel	Do.	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 15
Beeston; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, May 5
Regent; Thomas John	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	Jan. 18
Belrne; Michael	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Feb. 7
Belcher; James Willis	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	July 17
Belthor; Samuel	Customs	Boatman	1855, July 7
Bell; Francis	Do.	Tidewaiter	1857, July 8
Bell; Frederick Wilberforce	Do.	Clerk (Hull)	1856, Aug. 12
Bell; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	Oct. 8
Bell; John Robert	Prisons	Third-class Clerk	1857, May 2
Bell; Robert Honeywood	Customs	Tidewaiter	1856, Mar. 20
Bell; Thomas	Do.	Do.	1857, July 22
Bell; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, July 15
Bell; William	Customs	Clerk (Newcastle)	April 5
Bell; William Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Jan. 14
Bellitt; James	Do.	Letter-carrier	Dec. 22
Bellingham; Edward Malyon	Do.	Do.	1856, Aug. 19
Bendy; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Sept. 15
Benham; George Sillett	Post Office	Letter-carrier	Feb. 9
Benn; John	Customs	Tidewaiter	1855, Nov. 27
Benn; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 19
Bennett; Charles	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	April 8
Bennett; Ephraim	Post Office	Letter-carrier	May 7
*†Bennett; George	Office of Woods	Clerk	Feb. 5
Bennett; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Aug. 18
Bennett; Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 27
Bennett; Samuel	Do.	Do.	July 8
Bennett; Thomas	Do.	Do.	Mar. 21
Bennett; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Mar. 29
Benny; James	Do.	Do.	1857, Sept. 15
Bensley; Thomas	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, Feb. 12

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Bensley; William Roe	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, Mar. 29
Benson; John A.	Customs	Weigher	— Sept. 5
Benson; Jonathan Edwin	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Feb. 14
Benson; William Dodds	Do.	Do.	1856, Dec. 26
†Benthall; William Henry	India Board	Clerk	1857, Aug. 18
Bentley; Joseph Andrew	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	1856, Feb. 28
†Bernard; Henry Fitzgerald	Education Office	Supplementary Clerk	— June 18
Berry; Clement Harris	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Jan. 21
Berry; John	Do.	Do.	1856, Nov. 1
Berry; Walter Harris Herbert	Do.	Do.	— May 14
Bewley; G. E.	Adjutant General's Office	Established Clerk	1857, May 27
*†Biber; George Eden	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, Jan. 5
*†Biber; George Eden	Do.	Clerk (Pall Mall)	— Feb. 29
*Bick; William	Customs	Weigher	— May 23
Bickford; William Furze	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— June 20
Bickly; Thomas John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 30
*Bicknell; Francis	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	1855, Dec. 22
Bindley; Robert	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Feb. 26
Bindley; William	Customs	Clerk (London Docks)	1856, Nov. 30
Bioms; Abraham	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, May 16
Birch; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— July 16
*Birch; Samuel	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Sept. 22
Birchall; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Nov. 4
Bird; Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Tea Department)	1856, Feb. 6
*Birds; James Adey	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	— Nov. 20
Birt; Alfred Richard	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Feb. 16
Birt; George	Customs	Weigher	1857, Mar. 11
Bishop; Benjamin	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, May 27
Bishop; Joseph Millward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 15
Bishop; Thomas	Do.	Letter-carrier	— July 15
Bisset; Alexander	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1856, Sept. 16
Bizley; John	Do.	Letter-carrier	1857, Mar. 2
Black; Adam	Do.	Do.	— Sept. 26
Black; Alexander James	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Oct. 22
Black; Alexander James	Do.	Clerk (Pall Mall)	— Nov. 12
†Blackett; Edward Rogers	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 10
Blackie; Andrew	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Oct. 3
†Blackstone; Alan Cornwall	Office of Works	Clerk	1856, Dec. 11
*Blackwood; Hans Stevenson	Board of Trade	Ordinary Clerk	1857, April 9
Blades; Frank Joseph	Stationery Office	Extra Clerk	1856, Feb. 1
Blades; Frank Joseph	Do.	Clerk	1857, Jan. 27
Bladon; James	Customs	Clerk (Newport)	1856, July 7
Blake; Frederick	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	— April 25
Blake; Henry	Customs	Clerk (Long Room)	— April 25
Blake; James Butler	Post Office	Surveyor's Stationery Clerk	1857, Jan. 15
Blake; John	Do.	Letter-carrier	— Nov. 12
Blanchard; William Edward Williams	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Dec. 15
Bland; James	Customs	Tidewater	1856, March 5
Bleasdale; Thomas Livsey	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, April 21
Bligg; Samuel Edward	War Department	Out-station Clerk	1856, April 11
Bloome; William	Customs	Tidewater	— May 16
Blount; George Bouverie	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1857, Mar. 13
Blow; Robert	Customs	Clerk (Grimsbay)	1855, Oct. 23
Boate; Edward Wellington	Stationery Office	Temporary Clerk	1857, April 7
*Boger; William Shadforth	War Office	Do.	— April 22
Boghurst; Frederic William	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	1856, May 21
Bolt; Philip R.	Customs	Tidewater	1855, Oct. 1
Bolton; Thomas Richard	Board of Trade	Junior Supplementary Clerk	1857, May 6
*Bond; Henry Simon	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Solicitor's Office)	1856, April 11
*Bond; Richard Capel Carew	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	1857, Oct. 24
Bonner; Frederick Dawson	Customs	Tidewater	— Nov. 24
Bonnyman; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Mar. 25
Boome; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 17
Booth; Ephraim	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Mar. 20
Booth; Thomas	Prisons	Third-class Clerk	1857, May 7
Borchardt; Edward	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	— Feb. 13
Borland; Samuel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Dec. 30
Borthwick; Robert	Customs	Tidewater	— Jan. 22
Bossence; Richard	Do.	Do.	— June 15
Bostock; Samuel	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Jan. 9
Bosworth; John	Do.	Do.	1856, Aug. 21
Boult; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Nov. 21
Boulton; Edward	Do.	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin)	1856, July 18
Bourke; James	Customs	Weigher	1857, July 25
Bourne; Frederick Crowe	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Dec. 21
*Bourne; Henry Richard Fox	Do.	Extra Clerk	1856, Feb. 16
†Bousfield; Edward Paget	War Department	Out-station Clerk	1857, July 10
Bowen; David	Customs	Tidewater	— April 27
*Bowman; John Davison	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Income Tax Office)	1856, April 26
Bowman; Richard John	Customs	Weigher	— Sept. 2
*†Bowman; Thomas William	General Register Office	Indexer	1857, Sept. 15

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
*†Bowman; Thomas William	General Register Office	Clerk	1857, Sept. 28
Boyd; Adam	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Oct. 7
Boyd; Robert	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Oct. 1
Boyd; Robert	Do.	Do.	1857, Jan. 6
Boyle; Michael	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, June 13
Boynston; John	Do.	Do.	1857, May 23
Bozic; George Stephen Welch	Customs	Weigher	1856, Nov. 5
Brace; Henry York	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	Nov. 12
Bradford; John	Customs	Clerk (Long Room)	1857, Aug. 31
*Bradford; Richard Sommers	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, July 16
Bradley; Nathaniel	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	Feb. 9
Bradley; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	Aug. 25
Brad; Francis	Do.	Supplementary Clerk (Edinburgh).	1857, June 18
†Bramson; John	War Department	Out-station Clerk	1856, Jan. 7
Brattle; Nelson	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, July 16
Braund; Charles Henry	Customs	Weigher	1856, Feb. 25
Braund; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Feb. 9
Bray; David	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	Sept. 2
Bray; Philip Woolcock	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Aug. 30
*Bray; Robert Gatty	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	Mar. 29
Brayne; John	Post Office	Surveyor's Stationary Clerk	Dec. 31
Breach; Thomas	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Nov. 15
*Breaks; Robert Goldsmith	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1857, July 10
Brearley; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	Jan. 10
Bremner; Alexander Howie	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Nov. 16
*Bremner; William Leith	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1856, Dec. 19
Brewer; Charles Henry	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	April 9
Brice; Edward James	Do.	Do.	1856, June 13
Briek; William	Customs	Weigher	1857, July 15
Briekwood; Edwin Dampier	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, Mar. 29
Bridge; John Hanson	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 1
*Brierley; Leonard	Royal Mint	Temporary Clerk	Aug. 19
Briggs; Robert	Post Office	Letter-carrier	July 6
Britton; William Fraser Cass	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	1855, Aug. 18
Broadfield; Edward	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, June 23
Brock; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Aug. 11
*†Brodrick; Thomas	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	1857, Feb. 9
Bromhead; Henry Brooks	Customs	Searcher	1856, June 10
Brook; Benjamin Blyth	Do.	Weigher	1857, May 9
Brookes; James Rees	Do.	Tidewater	1856, Feb. 8
Brooks; John	Do.	Weigher	Mar. 14
Brooks; Philip Richard	Post Office	Mail Guard	1857, Aug. 28
Brooks; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	1856, July 28
Broomfield; Francis	Prisons Department	Clerk	April 17
Brosnahan; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Mar. 24
Brougham; Henry Charles	House of Lords	Clerk	June 6
*†Broughton; Vernon Delves	Audit Office	Assistant Examiner	1855, Dec. 3
*†Broughton; Vernon Delves	Treasury	Clerk	1856, Feb. 27
Brown; D'Arcy	Customs	Landing Waiter	1857, Mar. 24
Brown; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	Aug. 7
Brown; George Gibson	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	1856, Nov. 26
Brown; Henry	Customs	Weigher	1857, Mar. 16
Brown; Henry	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	Feb. 12
Brown; John Adam	Do.	Do.	1856, Mar. 24
Brown; Robert Bolton	Customs	Clerk (Newcastle)	April 5
Brown; Robert Milne	Do.	Tidewater	1857, Nov. 27
Brown; Thos. John Colling	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, Oct. 9
Brown; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 8
*Brown; William	Do.	Surveyor's Stationary Clerk	Jan. 15
Brown; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Dec. 10
*Brown; Cheselden Inman	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	Feb. 16
Browne; Edward Montague	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	April 17
Browne; James	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Mar. 28
Browne; James Kennedy	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Aug. 29
*†Browne; Jemmett	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	1857, Nov. 4
Browne; John	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, Mar. 1
Browne; Robert	Customs	Weigher	1857, June 4
*†Browne; William Alfred	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, Feb. 29
Browne; William Luke	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	1857, Aug. 8
Browne; William Walter H.	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Dec. 1
*Browning; William Henry	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Nov. 30
†Bruce; George Davison	General Register Office (Scotland).	Indexer	1857, Jan. 19
Bruce; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	Mar. 16
Bryant; Robert	Customs	Weigher	Feb. 17
*Bryant; Sydney Atkin	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Sept. 19
*†Bryant; William Charles	Do.	Clerk (Pall Mall)	Oct. 29
Bryson; Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	Aug. 6
Buchan; Thomas	Do.	Do.	1857, Sept. 17
Buchanan; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Feb. 16
Buck; William Alfred	Do.	Clerk (Fire Insurance Office)	Sept. 19
*†Buck; William Richard	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	Jan. 4
Beckley; Victor	Foreign Office	Clerk	1857, Jan. 12
Beckwith; Theophilus Josiah	Post Office	Letter-carrier	Jan. 24

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Budd; John Samuel Newsom	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Oct. 9
Bullen; Richard	Customs	Weigher	1856, Sept. 5
Bullmore; Frederick	Do.	Do.	1857, Feb. 19
Bullock; Robert	Do.	Tidewater	1856, May 21
*Bunker; Charles	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1855, Dec. 18
*Bunker; Charles	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House)	1857, Mar. 10
Bunyard; William	Customs	Tidewater	— Feb. 20
Burcher; William Charles	Do.	Clerk (Liverpool)	1855, Nov. 22
Burfield; Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 19
Burge; Charles	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1856, Oct. 2
Burgess; Alfred	Customs	Clerk (General Business)	— Nov. 19
Burgess; James	Do.	Tidewater	1857, Nov. 21
Burgess; Richard	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— May 22
Burke; Hugh	Customs	Tidewater	— Feb. 26
Burne; Arthur Stephen	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, Jan. 24
Burnet; David	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	— Mar. 19
Burnham; Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Mar. 3
Burt; Edwin John	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	1855, Oct. 5
Burton; Harry	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 21
Burton; John Benjamin	Do.	Weigher	1856, May 31
†Burton; Walter Hall	Do.	Do.	— April 2
†Burton; Walter Hall	Do.	Gauger	1857, Sept. 5
Burton; William	Do.	Clerk (Comptroller's Department).	1856, April 2
Burton; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— July 4
*Burt; Joseph John Thomas	Customs	Clerk (E. & W. India Docks)	1857, May 29
*Busell; John Chiles	Do.	Tidewater	— April 2
Butcher; Charles	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, Aug. 20
Butler; John James	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Aug. 22
Butler; Michael	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Feb. 12
Butler; Richard	Customs	Tidewater	— June 27
Buxton; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— July 9
Bydder; George	Customs	Tidewater	1856, May 27
Bygate; Anthony	Post Office	Clerk (Railway Office)	1857, Feb. 28
Byng; Simson John	Do.	Letter-carrier	1856, Oct. 28
Byrne; Garrett	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	— Mar. 20
Bywater; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Aug. 11
C.			
Cahill; Cornelius	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Nov. 24
Caird; Robert	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1857, Jan. 8
Caird; Robert	Do.	Clerk (Fire Insurance Office)	— Dec. 2
Callanan; Richard John	War Department	Out-station Clerk	— May 8
Calvert; John	Adjutant General's Office.	Established Clerk	— June 18
Cameron; Norman	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— June 15
*†Campbell; Colin Glencairn	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1856, April 8
*†Campbell; Colin Glencairn	Home Office	Clerk	— Sept. 1
Campbell; Duncan	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Nov. 3
Campbell; George	Do.	Do.	— Sept. 23
Campbell; Hugh	Customs	Extra Weigher	— Feb. 9
Campbell; Hugh	Do.	Weigher	— Sept. 5
*†Campbell; James Duncan	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk in Secretary's Office.	— Feb. 26
*†Campbell; James Duncan	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	— Sept. 2
Campbell; Jeremiah	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 2
Campbell; John	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	1857, Oct. 14
*Campbell; John Donald	Factories Department	Sub-Inspector	— Mar. 26
Campbell; John Roberts	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin)	1856, Mar. 5
Campbell; Walter Douglas Somerset.	Do.	Supplementary Clerk in Secretary's Office.	1857, Sept. 26
Cannon; Walter	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Solicitor's Office)	1856, Dec. 20
Canter; John Faulkner	Do.	Expectant of Excise	— Mar. 29
Cape; Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 5
Capel; Edward Charles Algenon.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— Aug. 15
Carden; Humphrey Minchin	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	— Feb. 27
Carlisle; William	Customs	Weigher	1856, Dec. 26
Carmichael; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— April 16
Carmichael; John	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1855, July 6
Carnahan; Thomas	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	1857, Jan. 12
Carney; Patrick	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Sept. 22
Carpenter; Henry James	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, Feb. 18
Carpenter; Isaac James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Sept. 29
Carpenter; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, May 8
Carr; Charles Richard	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Mar. 20
Carr; John Mattison	Customs	Tidewater	1855, Sept. 21
Carriline; Andrew	Do.	Do.	1857, Nov. 9
Carroll; Herbert Alexander	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1855, Nov. 8

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Carroll; Herbert Alexander	Admiralty	Clerk (Whitehall)	1856, June 13
Carroll; John	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin)	1855, Aug. 25
Carroll; John	Customs	Weigher	1856, Sept. 6
Carroll; Martin	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 27
Carroll; Patrick	Customs	Weigher	1856, Dec. 17
Carson; James	Post Office	Mail Guard	Nov. 20
Cart; Robert	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	1857, May 8
Carter; Albert	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1855, Dec. 15
Carter; George	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House)	1856, Oct. 23
†Carton; Richard Paul	Registrar General's Office (Ireland.)	Clerk	1857, June 20
Carty; Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	Aug. 8
Casey; James John	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Nov. 27
Cash; Samuel	Do.	Weigher	Sept. 5
Cassell; William Edmund George.	Do.	Extra Clerk	Dec. 23
Cassin; Martin	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Nov. 23
Castle; Edwin	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1856, Oct. 1
Catchpole; William	Customs	Weigher	1857, Mar. 31
Cattanach; James	Do.	Tidewater	Jan. 13
Cave; George Frederick	Do.	Clerk for General Business (Liverpool).	Mar. 28
Cave; Robert	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, April 5
Cawthorne; John	Customs	Tidewater	1857, April 15
Challener; Edward	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Sept. 28
*Challis; James Law	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	Aug. 11
Chamberlain; George	Customs	Tidewater	July 14
Chambers; Frank Drysdale	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	Oct. 2
Chambers; Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, July 11
*Chambers; Thomas	Customs	Extra Clerk	1856, Jan. 10
Channon; John	Do.	Clerk (General Business)	Sept. 4
Channon; Thomas	Do.	Weigher	Nov. 4
Chantler; Stephen	Do.	Tidewater	1857, Feb. 12
†Chaplin; Edward	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	Feb. 9
*Chaplin; Frederick Wm.	Customs	Clerk (Long Room)	1855, July 6
Chapman; Abraham	Do.	Weigher	1856, Nov. 19
Chapman; Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 19
Chapman; Henry	Do.	Do.	July 25
*Chapman; Richard Sandes	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	Mar. 18
Chappell; Thos. Charles	Customs	Weigher	1856, June 23
Chard; Frederick	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	May 27
Charley; Frederick	Customs	Tidewater	1855, Dec. 19
Charlton; George	Do.	Extra Clerk	July 3
Charlton; George	Do.	Clerk (Newcastle)	1856, April 5
Chase; James Stephen	Do.	Extra Clerk	Jan. 11
Chase; James Stephen	Do.	Clerk (London Docks)	1857, Nov. 28
Chattin; George Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Sept. 2
Cheatham; James William	Customs	Tidewater	April 30
Checkley; Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, July 25
Chegzoy; Frederick	Customs	Tidewater	1856, July 22
†Chesman; Thomas	Education Department	Assistant Clerk	1857, Sept. 15
Chetwode; Augustus Littleton	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	Oct. 28
*Chevalier; Edward James	Customs	Searcher	Nov. 26
Chew; George	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Income Tax Office)	1855, June 26
Chick; Thomas Paul	Do.	Expectant of Excise	May 21
Child; Frederick G.	Customs	Tidewater	1857, April 18
Child; Percy Wheeler	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, April 9
Child; William Lewis	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	Mar. 24
Christie; Henry	Customs	Tidewater	Dec. 20
*Christie; Joseph Lane	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Oct. 22
Church; Frederic	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1856, Feb. 28
Churchyard; John Goddard	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	Aug. 18
Clare; Benjamin Charles	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	Jan. 24
Clark; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	Mar. 15
Clark; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Sept. 15
Clark; John	Customs	Extra Weigher	Oct. 26
Clark; John Frederick	Do.	Weigher	Feb. 12
Clark; Robert Holloway	Customs	Clerk (London Docks)	1857, June 10
Clark; Thomas	Post Office	Surveyor's Stationary Clerk	1856, Dec. 23
Clark; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 5
*†Clarke; Benjamin	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Receiver General's Office.)	Nov. 21
Clarke; Bryan	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Aug. 21
Clarke; John Eppleford	Customs	Tidewater	Aug. 7
Clarke; John Welham	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1855, Dec. 21
Clarke; Joseph James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Aug. 5
†Clarke; Mordaunt William Shipley.	Metropolitan Police Office, Dublin.	Junior Clerk	1856, June 19
Clarke; Turner Poulter	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1857, Mar. 19
Clarke; William	Customs	Clerk (General Business)	1856, Aug. 7
*Clarkson; Franklyn	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	Sept. 18
Clarkson; Thomas	Do.	Expectant of Excise	1855, July 11
Claxton John	Customs	Tidewater	1856, May 28
Clay; Frederic Emes	Treasury	Junior Clerk	1857, Sept. 16
*Clayforth; George	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	Nov. 14

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Clayton; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Sept. 20
*Cleave; Egbert	Customs	Clerk (Legal Quays Office)	1857, Jan. 20
†Cleave; John	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	1855, Sept. 2
Cleave; Walter John	Customs	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	1855, Nov. 19
Cleere; John Henry	Prisons Department	Clerk	1857, Mar. 11
Clegg; Richard	Office of the Inspector of Prisons (Ireland).	Do.	1856, Feb. 2
*Clement; Richard	Treasury	Do.	— Aug. 29
Clewley; George Joseph	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Jan. 20
†Close; Charles Strathorne	Police Office (Dublin)	Clerk	— Jan. 10
Clunes; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1854, Nov. 18
Coates; John	Do.	Do.	1857, May 11
Coan; Algernon James Chapman.	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 28
Coates; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— June 16
Coates; Walter	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, Dec. 14
Coates; William Burnett	Prisons Department	Clerk	— Dec. 12
Cobban; Peter	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Dec. 4
Cochrane; William	Customs	Weigher	— May 26
Cook; William John	Do.	Tidewater	— April 16
Cockburn; Charles Lacoste	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Nov. 12
Codling; Richard Murray	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Aug. 12
Cogan; James	Customs	Tidewater	1855, Jan. 22
Coggin; James	Post Office	Clerk (Railway Office)	1857, Aug. 5
Colborne; William Henry	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, Oct. 15
Colbron; Benjamin	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1855, Aug. 28
Cole; Constantine	War Office	Temporary Clerk	1857, Jan. 20
Cole; Harry	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, June 14
Coleby; John Smith	Do.	Do.	— July 12
Coleman; John	Customs	Weigher	1857, Dec. 16
Coleman; Richard	Do.	Tidewater	— Feb. 14
Coleman; William Juby	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, July 21
Coll; Thomas	Do.	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 27
Collard; Edwin Denne	Do.	Mail Guard	1857, April 22
Collett; Edward	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1856, Nov. 20
Collier; Richard Nelson	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— Sept. 17
Collings; Charles Henry John.	Do.	Do.	1857, July 20
Collins; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— June 11
Collins; David	Do.	Do.	1856, Dec. 21
Collins; James Henry	General Register Office	Clerk	— Mar. 14
Collins; John	Customs	Tidewater	— June 11
†Collins; John Alexander	War Department	Out-station Clerk	— Jan. 4
Collins; Maurice	Customs	Gauger	1857, May 15
Colls; Charles	Do.	Boatman	1856, July 2
Colville; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Dec. 18
*Compton; Charles	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Oct. 20
Comyns; Charles William	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1857, July 21
Comner; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Feb. 25
Comner; A. O.	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Jan. 6
Connor; James Allen	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Oct. 24
Connor; Michael	Do.	Do.	1856, Aug. 7
Connor; Michael	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Dec. 24
Conroy; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, May 22
Constantine; John	Do.	Do.	— April 14
Cook; Charles Harris	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Oct. 8
Cook; James	Customs	Weigher	1856, Mar. 20
Cook; James	Do.	Tidewater	1857, Nov. 4
Cooke; Charles Edward	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— July 20
Cooke; James	Customs	Searcher	1855, Oct. 25
Cooke; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Feb. 7
Coombe; Percy Edward	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— Feb. 19
Coombs; Henry Goodfellow	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, June 13
Coombs; William	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Jan. 14
Cooper; Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Feb. 18
Cooper; Charles Addison	Do.	Do.	1856, Aug. 11
Cooper; George	Do.	Do.	1857, Sept. 25
*Cooper; George Alfred	Customs	Tidewater	1855, Aug. 14
Cooper; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Nov. 19
†Cope; William Henry	Poor Law Board	Supplementary Clerk	1857, Feb. 14
Copley; Richard	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Jan. 21
*Corballis; Edward Christopher.	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1855, Oct. 29
Corby; William	Customs	Clerk (Dublin)	1857, Mar. 21
Cork; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Aug. 14
Cormick; Alexander Bruce	Do.	Do.	1856, Feb. 22
Cornish; Charles	Customs	Gauger	— Mar. 29
Corri; William Charles Cunningham.	Emigration Office	Extra Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 20
Corry; Armar Henry Lowry	Foreign Office	Clerk	1857, May 14
Corson; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Aug. 7
Cosens; William	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Feb. 26
Costello; Hubert	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Feb. 26
Costello; John	Customs	Tidewater	— May 1
Costello; Thomas	Do.	Extra Clerk (Liverpool)	— Dec. 18

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
*†Cotton; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Accountant-General's Office).	1857, Sept. 17
*Couch; Benjamin Franklin	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— Mar. 13
Couch; George	Prisons Department	Third-class Clerk	— April 27
Couchman; Walter	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— June 11
Couldrey; Samuel Banks	Do.	Do.	1856, Oct. 16
Coulehan; John	Do.	Do.	— July 14.
Coulson; Edward William	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	— June 20
Coulson; William Henry	Customs	Clerk (Tea Department)	— June 26
Coulson; William Henry	Do.	Landing Waiter	1857, April 4
Coutler; Joseph	Do.	Tidewaiter	— Feb. 16
*Courroux; John	Do.	Extra Clerk	1856, Jan. 31
*Cousins; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	1857, Aug. 31
Cousland; James	Post Office	Surveyor's Stationary Clerk	1857, Jan. 1
Cousland; William	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 23
Coutts; James	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	1856, Jan. 4
Cowcher; Edward Parker	Customs	Extra Clerk	1855, Sept. 13
Cox; Edwin Anselm	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, May 3
Cox; James	Customs	Clerk and Landing Waiter (Shields).	— July 23
Cox; John	Do.	Weigher	1856, Aug. 29
Cox; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Sept. 12
Cox; William	Do.	Do.	1857, Oct. 9
Cox; William James	Do.	Do.	1856, Nov. 21
Cozens; Daniel	Customs	Weigher	— Sept. 19
†Crabb; David	General Register Office (Scotland).	Indexer	1857, Jan. 19
Crafer; Edwin Henry	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1856, Jan. 9
Crago; John	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 27
Craig; Donald	Customs	Tidewaiter	1856, Dec. 6
Craig; Frederick Scott	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Feb. 8
*Craig; William Stewart	Customs	Tidewaiter	1857, April 22
Crampton; William Norman	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1855, Nov. 12
Crafter; Thomas Henry	General Register Office	Transcriber	1857, June 29
Craven; Joan	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1856, April 9
Craven; Samuel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, June 19
Crawford; Oswald John Frederic	Foreign Office	Clerk	— Jan. 23
Crawley; Edward	Customs	Clerk (E. & W. India Docks)	— May 29
Crear; Alexander	Post Office	Mail Guard	— Dec. 18
Cressey; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 11
Creech; John	Customs	Tidewaiter	1856, April 3
Cresdon; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Dec. 8
*Creighton; William Jenkin	War Department	Out-station Clerk	— Dec. 8
Crippen; Henry William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 14
*Cripps; George Peter	Do.	Do.	— July 9
Cronin; David	Do.	Do.	1856, Aug. 27
Crookes; Alfred Edward	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Oct. 25
Crookham; Richard	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Nov. 6
Crosby; George	Customs	Weigher	1857, Sept. 2
*†Cross; John	Do.	Clerk (London Docks)	— Oct. 21
*Cross; John Amry	Do.	Extra Clerk	1855, Oct. 23
*Cross; John Amry	Do.	Landing Waiter	1857, July 13
Cross; John Read	Do.	Clerk (Long Room)	1856, June 21
Crowthwaite; Benjamin	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	— Sept. 17
Crotty; Daniel	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Sept. 21
*Crowder; Frederick Robert	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1856, Mar. 29
*Crowdy; John	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— May 1
*Crowther; Richard John Frederic	Do.	Do.	— Sept. 26
Crowther; Thomas Burgess	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, July 11
*†Cruikshank; Richmond James	Civil Service Commission.	Junior Clerk	1856, May 21
Cullimore; Atwool	Customs	Tidewaiter	— Dec. 20
Cullimore; Timothy	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Feb. 14
†Cultram; Henry	Education Department	Assistant Clerk	— Sept. 15
Culverwell; Charles	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Nov. 27
Cummins; William	Customs	Tidewaiter	1857, Mar. 3
Cunnah; Edward Benjamin	Do.	Principal Coast Officer	— June 9
Cunningham; John	Do.	Clerk (Manchester)	1855, Sept. 4
Curdle; Charles	Do.	Weigher	1857, Aug. 18
Curr; William Allan	Do.	Clerk (General Business)	— April 17
Curtin; Robert Bluett	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Feb. 14
Cuthbert; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— June 21
Cuthbert; William Allan	Customs	Tidewaiter	— April 2
Cutter; Henry	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Nov. 30
Cutts; John	Post Office	Mail Guard	1856, Nov. 22
D.			
Dadd; Emma	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, June 23
Dagg; Charles Henry	Commander-in-Chief's Office, Dublin.	Clerk	— Jan. 19

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Dagliesh; Christopher	Customs	Clerk (Hartlepool)	1856, Feb. 2
Dale; Nathaniel	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Dec. 30
Dalingwater; Charles	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	July 13
Dallen; William Charles	Customs	Tidewater	1855, Dec. 10
†Daller; William Sherratt	Office of Works	Clerk	1857, Sept. 25
Dalton; Richard	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, July 15
Dalton; William	War Department	Temporary Clerk	— Mar. 20
Daly; Alfred Boyman	Do.	Do.	1855, Oct. 26
Daly; Alfred Boyman	Do.	Do.	1856, Sept. 1
Daly; Lionel	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 13
Daly; Thomas	Customs	Weigher	— Sept. 12
Dalziel; William Alexander	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Sept. 4
Daniell; Edmund Charles	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	— April 2
Daniell; Robert	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Dublin)	1855, Dec. 8
Dannell; John Orlando	Do.	Expectant of Excise	— Sept. 5
D'Arcy; Anthony Martin	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	1856, Aug. 29
Darling; Benjamin	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— June 25
Darlington; George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, May 33
Darwent; Richard	Do.	Letter-carrier	1856, Sept. 19
†Daunt; Robert	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— June 20
†Daunt; Robert	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House)	1857, Dec. 12
Davey; Alfred	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Sept. 12
Davidson; John	Board of Fisheries	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 8
Davie; James Skirving	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Aug. 15
Davie; Robert Owen	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Nov. 6
*Davie; Wm. Aug. Ferguson.	House of Commons	Clerk	1856, Oct. 10
Davies; Charles	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Dec. 27
Davies; Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Aug. 8
Davies; Edward	Do.	Do.	1857, June 2
Davies; George	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Oct. 9
Davies; Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Jan. 20
Davies; James	Customs	Tidewater	1855, Aug. 28
Davies; James	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	1856, July 23
Davies; James Mitchell	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Aug. 31
Davies; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Aug. 4
Davies; John	Do.	Do.	1857, Mar. 20
Davies; Joseph Benjamin	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— July 21
Davies; Thomas William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, May 19
Davies; William	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Feb. 9
*Davis; George Henry James	War Office	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 10
Davis; Richard Holeman	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 9
Davis; Thomas	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Oct. 29
Davis; William [or Woolf]	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 29
Davison; Thomas	Customs	Tidewater	1857, May 27
Dawe; Samuel Stephens	Inland Revenue	Excise Expectant	— Mar. 19
Dawes; James	Do.	Expectant of Excise	1855, Oct. 8
Dawkins; Samuel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 30
Dawson; Ernest	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— Dec. 18
Dawson; John	Customs	Tidewater	1855, Sept. 5
Dawson; John	Do.	Do.	1856, April 3
Dawson; Robert	Do.	Do.	1855, July 19
Dawson; William	Do.	Clerk (Belfast)	— July 5
Day; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 27
Deacon; Henry George	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	1856, Sept. 18
Dean; Duncan	Customs	Tidewater	— Nov. 15
Deans; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Jan. 17
Dearman; Edward Isaiiah	Education Office	Supplementary Clerk	1855, July 21
Death; William Richard	Prisons	Third-class Clerk	1857, Aug. 5
†Deegan; James Michael	War Office	Temporary Clerk	— Mar. 28
†Deegan; James Michael	Do.	Clerk (Tower)	— Oct. 26
Deeprose; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Oct. 8
De Kome; Adam	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 5
Delamare; Frederik Morgan	Police Commissioners	Fourth Clerk	1856, Dec. 31
Delamere; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 29
Delap; Andrew Bredin	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	1855, Nov. 17
Delay; Francis Henry	Do.	Tidewater	1856, Mar. 15
Dennis; Charles Sweet	Do.	Do.	— April 16
*Dent; James Douglas	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1855, Oct. 19
*Dent; James Douglas	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House)	1857, Feb. 50
Denys; George Agar	Foreign Office	Attaché	1856, Dec. 1
Depper; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Jan. 16
Desprez; Philip Henry Soulbien.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1857, Nov. 5
Detchon; Thomas	Customs	Boatman	1855, July 3
Devitt; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Nov. 4
Dewhurst; William Henry	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Oct. 20
Dickie; Thomas	Emigration Office.	Extra Temporary Clerk	— Aug. 25
Dickinson; George Cockburn	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— April 3
*†Dickinson; Peter	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Inspector General's Office)	1857, July 30
Dickisson; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, Nov. 18
Dickson; James Law	Do.	Letter-carrier	— Oct. 29
Dickson; William	Customs	Extra Weigher	— Mar. 29
Dillon; John James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Aug. 8
Dillon; Hon. Luke Gerald	Foreign Office	Attaché	1856, Aug. 8

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Dimes; Isaac	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 5
Dinsey; David Griffiths	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1856, Nov. 28
Dinnigan; John	Customs	Welgher	— Aug. 25
Dixon; John Hulke	Customs	Clerk	1857, Feb. 13
Dobbie; William	Do.	Tidewater	— Oct. 24
Dobell; Matthew White	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Mar. 14
*Dobson; Henry Austin	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	1857, Jan. 19
Dobson; James Metcalfe	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	1856, Aug. 27
Dobson; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Oct. 19
Dock; William	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 19
Dodd; John William	Customs	Gauger	1856, June 4
Doherty; James	Post Office	Mail Guard	— Nov. 7
Dolamore; Philip	Do.	Letter-carrier	1856, Sept. 5
Donald; Alexander	Customs	Tidewater	— June 20
Donald; Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 1
Donally; Richard Stewart	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 16
Donahy; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Aug. 7
Donnithorne; Nicholas	Do.	Do.	1857, Sept. 14
Donohoe; Denis	Foreign Department	Vice Consul	— June 10
Donovan; Paul	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Sept. 11
Dooly; Patrick	Customs	Welgher	1856, Feb. 18
Doory; Lawrence	Do.	Tidewater	— Oct. 6
Dore; Charles James	Do.	Extra Clerk (London)	1857, Dec. 31
Dorward; John	Post Office	Mail Guard	— Dec. 28
*Douglas; Edward	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, Feb. 19
Douglas; Thomas	Customs	Extra Clerk	— Mar. 1
Douglas; William Lowthian	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 10
Douglas; Robert	Do.	Do.	— Oct. 16
Dow; James Alexander	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 8
Dow; James Alexander	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House)	1857, Mar. 13
Dowell; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, April 11
Dowling; Frederick	Customs	Tidewater	— July 15
Downey; William John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 16
Dowsett; Henry	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	— Dec. 25
Doyle; James	Do.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1855, Nov. 26
Doyle; Patrick	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Oct. 18
Drake; Thomas	Customs	Welgher	— April 26
Drennan; Lewis	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Dec. 16
Dresser; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— May 28
Drew; Henry Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Jerquer's Office)	1856, April 4
Drummond; Benjamin	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Feb. 18
Drury; Albert Victor	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, June 25
Dryden; William Campbell	Customs	Tidewater	1857, May 12
Duckham; Alfred John Broome	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1856, Jan. 9
†Dudley; William Horace	War Department	Out-station Clerk	— Jan. 7
Dudley; William Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, July 25
Duffell; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Dec. 10
Duffus; James	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	1855, Aug. 11
Duffy; John Joseph	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, May 12
Duke; Alfred William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Jan. 19
*Duke; Roger	Do.	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	1856, Mar. 18
Duke; William George	Customs	Tidewater	1857, July 7
Duncan; Alfred	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— July 22
Duncan; Charles	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Dec. 15
Duncan; Daniel Mackinlay	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, July 12
Duncan; Dunlop	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Aug. 14
*Duncan; James	Prisons Department	Clerk	1855, Dec. 15
Duncan; John Ross	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	1857, Dec. 15
Duncan; Robert	Do.	Letter-carrier	1856, Aug. 29
Duncombe; George Francis	Department of Science and Art.	Second-class Clerk	— May 6
*Dundas; Henry	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	— Mar. 28
Dundas; Robert	Customs	Landing Waiter	1857, June 26
*Dunn; John	Do.	Clerk (Legal Quays Office)	1856, Aug. 11
Dunn; John Richard	Do.	Boatman	— July 3
Dunn; Robert Lorimer	War Department	Temporary Clerk	— Nov. 5
Dunne; James	Customs	Tidewater	1857, May 9
Dupuis; Joseph Hutton	Foreign Department	Vice Consul	— June 30
Durling; George	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Feb. 6
Durnford; Philip Elias	War Department	Clerk (Out-station)	— Apr. 19
†Durrant; Thomas	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	— Aug. 8
*Durrant; Thomas	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	1857, Aug. 28
Dutton; Jacob	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— June 5
Dwyer; John	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	— Sept. 5
Dwyer; Richard	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Feb. 19
Dyas; John Hone	Do.	Clerk (Liverpool)	1857, May 14
Dyer; William Stephens	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1855, Nov. 24
Dykens; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, June 25

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
E.			
Eari; Robert	Customs	Weigher	1856, April 3
Eastman; Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 14
Eaton; John	War Department	Clerk (Out-station)	1856, Dec. 29
*Eaton; Charles Frederick	General Registry of Seamen.	Third-class Clerk	1857, Apr. 15
Eaton; Frederic John	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	— Dec. 26
Eaton; Samuel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 17
Eaton; Thomas	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 24
Eaves; Roger	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	1856, Mar. 12
Ebbrald; Charles	Do.	Extra Weigher	— Jan. 24
Ecooke; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Nov. 15
Eden; Graham John	Customs	Extra Clerk	— July 12
Eden; Graham John	Do.	Clerk (General Business)	— Dec. 23
Edge; Alfred John	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, Apr. 10
Edgewain; Richard Francis	Admiralty	Do.	— Feb. 26
Eaton Charles.			
*Edmonds; Joseph Samuel	Inland Revenue	Excise Expectant	1857, Apr. 23
Edwards; Joseph	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	1856, July 3
Edwards; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, June 23
Edwards; William	Customs	Extra Clerk	1856, Feb. 28
Edwards; William	Do.	Clerk (General Business)	— April 3
Edwards; William Parker	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	1857, Mar. 19
Sheridan.			
Egan; Michael	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Mar. 29
Egan; Thomas	Customs	Tidewaiter and Patrol	— Mar. 29
Ekins; James Robert	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Aug. 13
Eldersfield; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Aug. 21
*Eldred; Edward	Do.	Do.	— May 6
Eldridge; George Jackson	Foreign Office	Consul	1857, Feb. 21
Eldridge; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, July 28
Eles; Edwin	Customs	Supernumery Clerk (Receiver-General's Office).	1857, Oct. 28
Elgar; George Gwynn	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, Mar. 29
Elliott; Elizabeth	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Aug. 12
Elliott; Henry William	Customs	Tidewaiter	1857, Aug. 23
Elliott; Mary	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, July 2
Ellison; George Smith	Do.	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	1856, Nov. 17
Elphick, Henry	Do.	Letter-carrier	1856, Aug. 26
Elphinstone; William	Do.	Do.	1857, June 8
Emerry; John	Do.	Do.	— June 16
Endle; Charles John	Customs	Gauger	— Apr. 29
Enefer; Richard	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 26
England; Welldon Parry	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, Mar. 1
English; Frederic	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— July 14
Eanis; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Oct. 24
*Eanis; William	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1856, Feb. 26
Errington; Vincent	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Mar. 17
Eunson; Robert	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	Apr. 12
Evans; Albert Daimond	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1856, Dec. 3
Evans; Edward Francis	Customs	Clerk (London Docks)	— Aug. 21
Evans; George Thomas	Post Office	River Letter-carrier	1856, Dec. 23
*Evans; Hardwick	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	— Oct. 12
Evans; Henry	Customs	Tidewaiter	— Mar. 10
Evans; James Charles	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Feb. 20
Evans; John	Customs	Tidewaiter	— May 14
Evans; Joseph	Do.	Extra Clerk	1856, Nov. 2
Evans; Joseph	Do.	Clerk (Belfast)	1856, Feb. 11
Evans; Joseph	Do.	Weigher	— Sept. 6
Evans; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 17
Evans; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Sept. 16
Evens; Robert	Customs	Tidewaiter	— June 2
Everest; William Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Jan. 5
Everett; William	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 4
Eyton; Cynric	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, June 17
F.			
Fairbanks; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Oct. 8
*Faithfull; Francis Grantham	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Dec. 3
*Faithfull; Francis Grantham	Do.	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, Feb. 13
Falconer; Robert	Post Office	Letter-carrier	185, Jan. 2
Falder; Joseph	Customs	Extra Clerk	1856, Feb. 7
Fallon; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Sept. 29
Falls; Frederick Kane	Customs	Clerk (Long Room)	1856, Mar. 18
Falvey; Hugh Lloyd	Do.	Do.	— Mar. 26
Fanning; John	Customs	Clerk (London Docks)	1857, July 8
Farne; George	Do.	Principal Coast Officer	— May 11
Farnell; William Keeling	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, Jan. 16

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Farnfield; George James	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1857, April 30
*Farquhar; Eric Robert Townsend.	Foreign Office	Attaché	— Feb. 18
Farquharson; John Atholl	Do.	Clerk	— Feb. 21
Farrant; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Dec. 10
Farre; John Pinder	Do.	Clerk (Mail Office)	— Sept. 30
Faulds; Henry	Prisons Department	Third-class Clerk	— May 2
Faulkner; William	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Jan. 5
Fawcett; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, June 8
Fawcett; Isaac	Do.	Do.	— May 20
Fay; John	Do.	Do.	1856, Nov. 29
Fead; Francis Sidney Smith	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	— Mar. 1
*Feeney; John	Customs	Weigher	— Mar. 29
*Fellows; Horace Decimus	Audit Office	Assistant Examiner	1855, July 6
*Fellows; Charles	Post Office	Clerk (Mail Office)	1857, July 23
Fentiman; Henry Robert	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, May 16
*Ferguson; James	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1855, Nov. 24
Fernandes; Sebastian Charles Luia.	Do.	Do.	1856, Mar. 20
Ferrier; George Hunter	Customs	Clerk (Dundee)	1855, Dec. 12
Ferris; William Wilcox	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Feb. 15
Ficklin; George	Customs	Clerk (London Docks)	1855, Sept. 1
Fildew; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Nov. 19
Fincham; Joseph	Do.	Do.	1837, Nov. 18
Fincher; John Hugh	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— July 22
*Finlaison; George Domett	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1856, Mar. 12
*†Finlaison; George Domett	Do.	Clerk (Somerset-House)	1857, Aug. 19
Finn; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Sept. 4
Firmin; Richard D.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— Nov. 24
Fisher; Charles	Customs	Weigher	1857, July 8
Fisher; Frederick	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Sept. 4
*Fisher; Thomas Hugh	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Feb. 26
Fitch; Alfred Joseph	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Mar. 23
*Fittock; James	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— Oct. 23
Fitzgerald; Garrett Augustin	War Department	Do.	1856, June 9
Fitzgerald; Gerald	Customs	Clerk (London Docks)	1855, Sept. 1
*Fitzgerald; Gerald	War Department	Extra Clerk	— Dec. 3
Fitzgerald; Patrick	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Nov. 28
*Fitzpatrick; William Routh-	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— July 19
*Flanagan; Richard	Customs	Clerk (East and West India Docks).	— Aug. 26
Flanders; Robert	Do.	Principal Coast Officer	— Feb. 9
Fleming; Matthew	Do.	Tidewater	1857, Feb. 23
Fleming; Thomas Alexander	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Sept. 3
†Flinter; John Stuart	War Department	Temporary Clerk	— April 30
Flintoft; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Excise Expectant	— Jan. 7
Floyd; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, July 14
Flynn; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Dec. 13
Flynn; Patrick	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Jan. 22
Flynn; Patrick	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— June 20
*†Flynn; Patrick Joseph	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Oct. 26
*†Flynn; Patrick Joseph	Do.	Clerk (Out-station)	— D. c. 37
Fogden; William	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Oct. 23
Foley; William Daniel	Inland Revenue	Lieutenant of Revenue Police.	1856, Feb. 13
Folkard; William Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 23
Foot; James Redman	Office of Woods	Clerk to Deputy Surveyor of New Forest.	1857, Mar. 18
Foot; Josiah	Customs	Clerk (Southampton)	1856, Mar. 12
Foot; Allen	Do.	Extra Clerk	1856, Feb. 18
Foot; Richard	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Mar. 16
Forbes; William John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Aug. 15
Ford; John Ingram	Do.	Do.	1857, Aug. 13
Ford; Matthew	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 1
†Ford; Thomas	Education Department	Assistant Clerk	— Feb. 24
*Forder; Henry	Customs	Landing Waiter	1856, Dec. 13
Forhan; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Jan. 4
Forman; Samuel	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1857, July 3
Forrest; Thomas	Customs	Weigher	1856, July 2
Forshaw; Joseph John	Do.	Clerk for General Business	1857, June 5
Foster; Walter	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— April 22
Foster; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— July 3
Fotheringham; Peter Arundel	War Office	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 17
Fowler; Hugh Nottingham	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Feb. 16
Fox; Albert	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 17
Fox; Edward Hall	Audit Office	Assistant Examiner	1855, Dec. 22
Foxcroft; James Hough	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 4
Foxwell; William Edward	Customs	Gauger	— Dec. 3
Foxworthy; John	Do.	Tidewater	— Dec. 28
Foyle; Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Dec. 29
Francis; John	Customs	Tidewater	— June 8
Francis; John	Do.	Weigher	1856, Mar. 12
Francis; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Jan. 4
Frankish; George	Do.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	— Mar. 29
Frankland; William	Do.	Do.	— Mar. 29
Franklin; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 1
Eraser; Francis Humphries	Do.	Do.	— Mar. 6

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Fraser; William	Audit Office	Assistant Examiner	1856, Jan. 11
Fraser; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Sept. 26
*Fraser; William Frederick Chambers Sugden.	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Sept. 17
*Fraser; William Frederick Chambers Sugden.	Do.	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, Mar. 29
Fraser; William Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 1
Freeling; James Edward	Do.	Clerk (Mail Office)	1856, May 28
Freeman; Walter	Do.	Letter-carrier	1857, Oct. 3
*Freer; Francis	Do.	Clerk	— July 8
Freestone; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— June 27
French; Thomas Turner	Customs	Tidewater	— May 23
*French; Thos. William	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	— June 5
Frew; Henry Joseph	Customs	Weigher	1855, Nov. 15
Friend; Thomas Divers	Inland Revenue	Excise Expectant	1857, Apr. 11
Froggatt; Albert John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Feb. 26
Frost; John	Customs	Weigher	— Nov. 24
Frost; George	Inland Revenue	Excise Expectant	— Feb. 12
Fry; Charles Orledge	Customs	Clerk (London Docks)	1856, Apr. 12
Fry; Samuel Pulsford	Do.	Weigher	— Dec. 11
Frye; Arthur William	Prisons Department	Clerk	— Oct. 1
Fullarton; Archibald	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, June 15
Fuller; Edwin	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	— Feb. 26
Fuller; John Foster	War Department	Temporary Clerk	— Apr. 22
Fuller; John Foster	Do.	Clerk	— Dec. 11
Fuller; Robert	Adjutant General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	— Oct. 23
Funnell; Eldred	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Dec. 2
Furlong; Walter	Customs	Tidewater	1855, Dec. 15
Fyfe; George Richard	Post Office	Mail Guard	1856, Oct. 15
*†Fyler; Wm. Samuel	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	— Jan. 4
G.			
Gadaleta; Edward Frederick	Foreign Office	Vice Consul	1857, June 3
Gahan; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Sept. 9
Gale; John Romilly	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Jan. 10
Gale; Penton	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, May 14
Galloway; George Gordon	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— May 5
Galloway; Thomas	Do.	Do.	1855, Sept. 29
Gamble; Thomas E.	War Department	Out-station Clerk	— Dec. 6
Gandon; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 18
Gara; Michael	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Mar. 13
Garden; Alexander	Do.	Do.	1857, June 1
Gardiner; Archibald	Do.	Searcher	— Nov. 14
Gardiner; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, May 28
Gardner; Alfred	Do.	Watchman	1857, July 7
Garlick; John William	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— Sept. 17
*†Garnell; James William	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House)	— Oct. 2
Garner; Charles	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1855, July 6
Garnham; Harry Delafosse	Inland Revenue	Excise Expectant	1857, Feb. 14
Garrett; George	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— Mar. 21
Garrett; William Arthur	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	1856, June 26
Garrod; John Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, July 18
Gartlan; James Thomas	War Department	Out-station Clerk	1855, Dec. 10
Garton; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Jan. 17
Gaukrøder; Charles	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Aug. 9
*Gaunt; Thomas	General Registry of Scamen.	Third-class Clerk	1857, April 23
Gausby; Robert	Royal Mint	Temporary Clerk	— Dec. 17
†Gay; Edward	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	1856, Sept. 2
Gay; Richard Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Feb. 16
Gaynor; Edward	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 5
*Gaynor; Henry	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Nov. 3
Gaynor; John	Customs	Weigher	1855, Aug. 4
Gaythorp; Richard	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Dec. 7
Gayton; William Henry	Customs	Tidewater	1855, Sept. 10
Gearling; Frederick	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 1
Gearon; William Marcus	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, June 16
Gee; Edward	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	1856, Nov. 12
Gee; Edward	Do.	Do. do.	1857, May 29
Gee; Thornton	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, Dec. 11
Gell; William	Customs	Weigher	— Nov. 26
Gelling; Robert	Do.	Tidewater	1857, Dec. 5
Genna; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Oct. 15
Gerity; Edward	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Dec. 7
Gibb; William	Customs	Tidewater	— Oct. 25
Gibbins; Frederick George	Office of Works	Junior Clerk	1856, Mar. 17
Giblin; Michael	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Aug. 17
Gibson; Arthur	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1856, April 22
Gibson; John	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1857, Nov. 9
Gibson; Robert	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Sept. 25
†Gilbert; William Schwenk	Education Department	Assistant Clerk	1857, Feb. 24

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Gill; Benjamin Whitney	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	1857, Jan. 14
Gill; Richard	Do.	Extra Clerk	1856, Dec. 3
Gill; Thomas William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— July 7
Gillard; Samuel Thomas Bowden.	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Sept. 18
Gilliland; John	Customs	Clerk (Londonderry)	— Feb. 23
Gillingham; William	Do.	Extra Weigher	— May 1
Gillingham; William	Do.	Weigher	1857, Sept. 2
†Gillman; Herbert Webb	Colonial Office	Ceylon Writer	1856, July 17
Girardot; Charles Nassau	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	— Oct. 15
Gladwin; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— June 23
Glanfield; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, May 8
Gliddon; Arthur James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Dec. 16
Godfrey; Alfred	Do.	Do.	— Dec. 3
†Godfrey; John William	Do.	Clerk (Inspector General's Office).	1857, July 30
Godfrey; Samuel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, July 25
*Godson; Godson	Customs	Clerk (E. & W. India Docks)	1857, Jan. 30
Gold; Frederick Francis	Do.	Tidewater	1856, June 14
Goldney; Arthur Charles Nelson.	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— May 9
Goldsmith; Collender	Customs	Searcher	1855, Oct. 8
Gollock; James	War Department	Temporary Clerk	— Nov. 30
Goodall; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Feb. 16
Goodbody; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, July 31
*Goodwin; Albert	Do.	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant's Office).	1856, Sept. 17
Goozee; Robert Ellinger	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— July 24
Gordon; Alexander Frederick	Do.	Surveyor's Stationary Clerk	1857, Feb. 23
Gordon; Cosmo Reid	Do.	Clerk (Mail Office)	1856, Jan. 9
Gordon; Frederick Adolphus	Do.	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 13
Gordon; Frederick W. R.	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1855, Nov. 17
Gordon; George Pantou	Do.	Temporary Clerk	— Oct. 25
Gordon; Robert	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Dec. 11
*Gordon; Robert Adam	War Department	Extra Clerk	1855, Nov. 19
Gordon; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Dec. 31
Gorell; Edward	Customs	Extra Weigher	— Mar. 29
Gorman; James	Do.	Do.	— Mar. 20
Goss; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Feb. 16
*Gosset; Matthew John Alfred.	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1857, April 11
Gough; John	Customs	Tidewater	— Nov. 18
Gould; Henry John	War Department	Clerk (Out-station)	— Jan. 7
Goondry; George	Inland Revenue	Excise Expectant	— April 3
Gowing; Augustus Dilwyn	Customs	Clerk (Lowestoft)	1856, Aug. 7
Grace; Joseph	Do.	Weigher	1857, July 9
Graham; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Jan. 4
Graham; John	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Sept. 11
Graham; Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Jan. 25
Grant; Bernard Henry	Customs	Weigher	1856, April 24
*Grant; Charles	Audit Office	Assistant Examiner	1855, Oct. 2
*Grant; Charles	India Board	Clerk	— Nov. 22
Grant; John Charles	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	— July 16
Grant; Robert Henry	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1856, Mar. 12
Grant; Thomas	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Mar. 20
Grantham; William George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Feb. 5
Grapes; George Jonathan	War Department	Clerk (Royal Engineer's Office, Dublin).	— June 22
Graves; Robert	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Oct. 3
Graves; William Gardner	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— June 19
Graves; William Gardner	Customs	Weigher	— Dec. 23
Gray; Alfred William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Dec. 8
†Gray; Andrew	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Income Tax Office)	— Oct. 5
Gray; James Garden	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— June 27
*Gray; Joseph	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	— May 8
*Gray; Richard	Customs	Tidewater	1856, July 17
Gray; William	Do.	Principal Coast Officer	— Oct. 9
Gray; William Jesse	Do.	Weigher	— Aug. 20
Greaves; Alfred	Do.	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	1857, May 6
Greaves; Henry Philip	Do.	Clerk (E. & W. India Docks)	1856, Jan. 31
Green; Charles	Do.	Clerk (Liverpool)	1857, June 22
Green; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Nov. 30
Green; Michael Smith	Customs	Tidewater	— Feb. 20
*Greene; John Clinton	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— Oct. 3
*Greeney; Edmund Carr	War Department	Do.	1855, Oct. 23
Gregor; William	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	1857, June 1
Gregory; Anthony	Do.	Tidewater	— Mar. 9
Gregory; Jacob	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Dec. 3
Gregory; James	Do.	Do.	1857, Aug. 4
Gregory; Joseph Lilley	Customs	Weigher	1856, Oct. 23
Gregory; Joseph Lilley	Do.	Gauger	1857, Aug. 27
Grenville; Eden Kaye	Charity Commission	Second-class Clerk	1856, May 8
Grey; Alfred	Chelsea Hospital	Temporary Clerk	1855, Sept. 20
Grey; Nathaniel Tate	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Nov. 5
Griffin; Denis	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Nov. 23

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Griffin; George Edward	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Feb. 16
Griffin; John	Customs	Tidewater	— Nov. 4
Griffiths; Griffith	Do.	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	1855, Oct. 3
Griggs; Thomas John	Do.	Tidewater	1857, Jan. 30
Grimes; Daniel Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 9
*Grinling; Henry	War Office	Temporary Clerk	— Jan. 30
Grose; Philip Jewell	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	— Nov. 10
Grout; William Alfred	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 18
Groves; James Alexander	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 5
Guard; Thomas	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 11
*+Guibara; Leopold Lopez	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, Jan. 29
+Guibara; Leopold Lopez	Do.	Clerk (Pall Mall)	— Feb. 29
*+Gulson John Reynolds	Office of Works	Clerk	— Nov. 21
*+Gunn; Arthur	Customs	Clerk (Tea Office)	— July 6
*+Gunn; Arthur	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	— Sept. 2
Gunn; Donald	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, July 11
*Gunn; George Murray	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	1856, Dec. 18
Gunn; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— July 2
Gunn; John	Post Office	Mail Guard	1857, April 15
Gunn; Walter	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Income Tax Office)	1856, June 5
Gunn; William	Do.	Expectant of Excise	1855, Sept. 29
Gurr; Jonathan	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, May 30
Guy; Robert Gordon	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1856, May 23
Guy; Thomas Jones	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Jan. 19
H.			
Hack; Henry William	Prisons Department	Clerk	1855, July 6
Hackett; James	Customs	Extra Clerk	1857, June 5
Hackett; James Breen	Do.	Extra Weigher	— Dec. 2
Hackworth; Richard	Colonial Land and Emigration Office.	Extra Copying Clerk	1856, Dec. 18
Haddon; Herbert John	Do.	Temporary Clerk	1857, Mar. 12
Haddon; John	Customs	Tidewater	— Feb. 23
†Haddon; Thomas Robinson	Do.	Clerk (East and West India Docks).	— Aug. 19
Hagg; Isaac Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— June 29
Hagger; William James	Do.	Do.	1856, Nov. 19
Hake; William Newbury	Customs	Boatman	1855, July 3
†Haldane; William Sidney	War Department	Clerk (Out-station)	1856, Jan. 4
Hale; Patrick	Customs	Weigher	1857, Mar. 2
Hale; William Wilkins	Do.	Clerk (Bristol)	1856, Aug. 13
Hales; Matthew	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Oct. 1
Hall; Adam	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Feb. 13
†Hall; Albert Haslam	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	— Nov. 21
Hall; Benjamin Taylor	Do.	Tidewater	1856, Mar. 20
Hall; Charles	Do.	Do.	— April 26
Hall; Edward Pardoe	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Dec. 15
*Hall; George William Monk	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— Mar. 8
Hall; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— June 27
Hall; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Jan. 5
Hall; Johnson Faulkner	Customs	Tidewater	— Aug. 24
*+Hall; Radclyffe Russel	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1855, Oct. 30
†Hall; Richard Calver	Colonial Office	Clerk	1856, May 26
*Hall; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Sept. 25
Hall; William	Do.	Do.	1855, Dec. 27
Hall; William Henry	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 26
Halliday; George Moffet	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Oct. 31
Hallowes; Blackwood	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin)	1855, Aug. 29
Hallowes; George Blackwood	Do.	Do.	1856, Sept. 19
Ham; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	— Sept. 16
Hamilton; Adam	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— May 14
Hamilton; Charles	War Department	Clerk	1857, Dec. 24
Hamilton; David	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Dec. 30
Hamilton; David	Do.	Extra Clerk	1857, Jan. 28
Hamilton; David	Do.	Clerk (Belfast)	— Mar. 6
Hamilton; John Johnston	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, July 23
*Hamilton; Robert George Crookshank	Office of Works	Supplementary Clerk	1857, Mar. 19
Hamilton; William	Customs	Tidewater	1855, July 23
Hamlyn; William	Do.	Gauger	1856, Jan. 16
Hand; George Manton	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1857, Feb. 11
Hand; George Manton	Audit Office	Do.	— Oct. 23
Hand; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 28
Hanley; Henry Edwin	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Mar. 29
Hanlon; Patrick	Do.	Do.	1857, Aug. 17
Hanley; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, June 21
Hanney; William	Customs	Clerk (London Docks)	— Jan. 17
Hannigan; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Mar. 24
Hansford; Richard	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Oct. 5
Harbord; Hon. Walter	India Board	Clerk	1856, Feb. 18
*†Harbour; Edward Henry	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1855, Dec. 29
Hardacre; Robert	Customs	Weigher	1857, Sept. 2
*Harden; Frederick North	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	1856, Aug. 25

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Hardie; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, June 24
Harding; Thomas	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 26
* Harding; William	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	1856, Sept. 18
Hardisty; Robert Richard	Charity Commission	Third-class Clerk	— May 9
Hardstaff; Robert	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Sept. 5
Hardwicke; Thomas	Do.	Do.	1857, Sept. 15
Hardy; William	Customs	Weigher	— May 27
†Hare; Henry	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, May 6
*†Hare; John Middleton	Do.	Do.	1856, Oct. 30
†Hare; Steriker Edward	Do.	Out-station Clerk	1836, Jan. 12
*Hare; Theodore Julius	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	1857, July 25
Hargraves; Thomas	Customs	Landing Waiter	— Feb. 23
Harker; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, May 19
Harkness; William	Do.	Do.	1857, Jan. 1
Hartley; Charles Edward	Customs	Tidewater	— July 20
Harman; James Wardle	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— April 3
Harris; Edward	Customs	Weigher	1856, Sept. 23
Harris; Edward	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Sept. 12
Harris; George	Do.	Letter-carrier	— May 2
Harris; Louis	Customs	Clerk (Legal Quays Office)	1855, Oct. 19
Harris; Thomas William	Prisons Department	Clerk	1856, Mar. 19
Harris; William	Customs	Extra Clerk	— Jan. 30
Harrison; Charles Frederick	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 26
Harrison; David Barker	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 20
Harrison; John Grant	Do.	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 27
Harrison; Joseph	Customs	Weigher	1856, Sept. 5
Harrison; Owen	Post Office	Clerk (Railway Office)	1857, May 6
Harrison; Richard	Customs	Tidewater	— Sept. 16
Harrison; Samuel George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Dec. 24
*Harris; James Plaister	Foreign Department	Attaché	1857, Aug. 29
Hartley; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Mar. 15
Harvey; Henry George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Feb. 23
†Harvey; John	Customs	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office)	— Dec. 29
Harvey; Josiah Marrack	Do.	Tidewater	— Aug. 8
†Harvey; Rodolphus	Office of the Inspector-General of Constabulary (Ireland).	Junior Clerk	1856, Mar. 22
Harvey; William	Customs	Tidewater	— Mar. 29
Hasler; William	Customs	Clerk (Dublin)	1857, Jan. 17
Haslum; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Oct. 24
Hassett; John	Do.	Do.	1856, June 26
Haswell; Alfred	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Oct. 20
Hawken; Richard Bryant	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Aug. 11
Hawkesworth; Frederick	Customs	Tidewater	1856, July 31
Hawkins; John Francis	Do.	Weigher	1857, Nov. 4
*Hay; John Russell	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— May 30
Haydon; Charles Nelson	Customs	Tidewater	— Dec. 9
Hayes; Joseph John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Nov. 17
*Hayward; Benjamin	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	1856, Aug. 13
Hazard; George	Customs	Extra Clerk	1857, Mar. 30
Head; John Joshua	Do.	Clerk (Ipswich)	1856, April 2
Head; John Smith	Do.	Weigher	— Mar. 7
Heal; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Mar. 29
Healy; Francis	Customs	Tidewater	— Aug. 23
Healy; Thomas	Do.	Do.	1857, Oct. 14
Heard; Richard Barwick	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 4
Hearn; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Jan. 9
Hebbliethwaite; George Henry	Do.	Do.	1856, Sept. 16
Hedge; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Feb. 10
Heerey; Philip	Customs	Tidewater	— Jan. 19
Hemson; Joseph Aloysius	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, June 18
Hemus; Alfred	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Dec. 17
Hender; William	Do.	Do.	1855, Oct. 8
Henderson; Alexander	Do.	Do.	1856, Oct. 10
Henderson; William Henry	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Clerk	1855, Dec. 4
Hendry; William	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Dec. 18
*†Hennell; John	Civil Service Commission.	Junior Clerk	1856, May 21
*†Hennessey; John Pope	Committee of Council on Education.	Supplementary Clerk	1855, Nov. 27
*†Hennessey; William M.	Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums (Ireland).	Clerk	1856, May 26
†Herepath; John Roden	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	— Feb. 29
*†Heritage; Julius Harvey	Customs	Landing-waiter	1857, Dec. 5
Heron; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Jan. 8
Hesketh; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Feb. 14
Heward; Edward	Do.	Clerk (Railway Post Office)	1856, June 14
Hewitt; Thomas Pierpont	Inland Revenue	Lieutenant of Revenue Police.	— Sept. 4
*Hewitt; William Downer	Do.	Expectant of Excise	1855, Dec. 11
Hewkin; George Festus	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1836, Nov. 26
Hewlett; Edgar	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Sept. 26
Hewlett; Henry	Customs	Tidewater	— Mar. 29
Hickey; Eugene	Do.	Boatman	1855, July 3

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Hicks; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Mar. 4
Hider; George William	Customs	Tidewater	1855, Sept. 17
Higgins; Isaac	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Apr. 22
Higgs; Joseph	Customs	Messenger	Mar. 11
†Highton; Edward	Education Department	Assistant Clerk	Sept. 15
*Hill; Edward Bernard Lewin	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (London).	1855, Aug. 8
*Hill; George Harris	Customs	Clerk (St. Katharine Docks)	1856, Dec. 13
Hill; George Whitfield	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Oct. 26
Hill; James	Do.	Do.	1856, Feb. 14
Hill; John Bray	Customs	Welgher	1855, Sept. 25
*Hill; John Odol Travers	Do.	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	1856, Jan. 21
Hill; Joseph	Do.	Clerk (Legal Quays' Office)	1857, Oct. 24
Hill; Joseph James	Do.	Extra Clerk	Mar. 4
Hill; Richard Lateward Taylor	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Dec. 17
Hill; Robert Anderson	Royal Mint	Junior Clerk	Nov. 19
Hillier; Boscawen Horlock	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Nov. 10
Hillman; Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, June 19
Hilton; Henry Thomas	Do.	Do.	1857, Oct. 23
Hinbest; William	Customs	Tidewater	Mar. 10
Hind; Charles James	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Income Tax Office)	1856, Sept. 19
Hinkley; Robert	Customs	Tidewater	July 8
Hinks; William Henry	Do.	Principal Coast Officer	May 27
*Hinton; William Henry	Do.	Clerk (Solicitor's Office)	Jan. 4
Hird; Robert	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Nov. 7
Hoare; Arthur Calvert	Customs	Extra Clerk	1856, Sept. 29
Hoare; Arthur Calvert	Do.	Clerk (Southampton)	1857, May 8
Hobson; Joseph Linney	Do.	Gauger	May 30
Hockey; John Edward	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	Sept. 15
Hockley; Henry	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, Mar. 30
Hodgkins; William Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	Sept. 12
*Hodgkinson; William Oswald	War Department	Temporary Clerk	Apr. 17
*†Hodgkinson; William Oswald	Office of Works	Clerk	Dec. 29
Hodgson; William	Committee of Council on Education.	Assistant Clerk	1855, Aug. 23
Hodson; Edward John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Sept. 19
Holbrook; Henry Joseph	Customs	Welgher	1857, Dec. 2
Holdsworth; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Feb. 16
*Hole; Frederick	Do.	Clerk (Income Tax Office)	1857, June 29
Hole; John	Customs	Tidewater	Dec. 9
Hollan; Thomas	Do.	Do.	Jan. 23
*Holland; Henry Delahont	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Dec. 15
Holls; Thomas	Customs	Clerk and Searcher	1856, Feb. 7
Holls; Thomas	Do.	Do.	1857, Oct. 8
Holmes; Charles Stronge	Do.	Clerk (Long Room)	1856, Mar. 18
Holmes; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, April 6
Holmes; John Emra	Customs	Clerk	1857, Mar. 25
†Holworthy; Wilmot Wadson	War Department	Extra Clerk	1855, Nov. 19
Holyland; William	Do.	Do.	Dec. 3
Homan; Charles Fred. Burton	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1857, Oct. 21
Homan; Travers Hume	War Department	Do.	April 9
Honywill; John Elliott	Customs	Extra Welgher	Oct. 26
Hooton; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	Dec. 18
Hope; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Aug. 2
Hope; William	Foreign Department	Attaché	1857, Sept. 14
Hopkins; Evan	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	Sept. 26
Hopkinson; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	Sept. 23
Horan; Edward	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Nov. 15
Horn; Thomas	Post Office	Letter Carrier	1857, Oct. 1
Horne; Charles	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Sept. 1
Horne; John	Customs	Clerk (Aberdeen)	1855, Oct. 27
Horsay; Frederick James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, June 24
*Hosession; George Sayer	War Department	Out-station Clerk	Oct. 26
Houston; John Samuel	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Feb. 8
Howard; Edward Thomas	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	April 11
Howe; William John	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Sept. 21
Howell; David Newton	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Dec. 23
Howell; Henry	Do.	Do.	April 22
Howell; John Richard	General Register Office.	Clerk	Jan. 4
Howis; Charles	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Mar. 21
Howorth; Smith	Do.	Do.	Dec. 10
Hudson; William Jackson	Customs	Tidewater	1856, April 8
Huggins; David	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	Oct. 13
Hughes; David	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	Mar. 31
Hughes; Hugh Benjamin	Customs	Welgher	1857, Feb. 9
Hughes; John	War Department	Temporary Clerk	Feb. 23
Hughes; Robert Samuel	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Aug. 26
Hughesman; Stephen	Post Office	Letter-carrier	Sept. 16
Humble; Stephen John	Do.	Do.	Sept. 6
Humble; Stephen John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, April 24
Humby; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Dec. 16

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Hume; Michael Lloyd	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Aug. 29
Humphreys; David	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	1857, July 29
† Humphreys; Edmund E.	Civil Service Commission	Junior Clerk	1856, July 6
Humphreys; James	Customs	Boatman	— July 3
*Humphreys; Noel A'germon	General Register Office	Junior Clerk	1856, April 5
Humphreys; Robert	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, May 30
Hungerford; John Sealy	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Jan. 17
Hunt; Anthony	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 19
Hunt; Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Dec. 12
Hunt; Edward	Customs	Weigher	1857, Feb. 25
Hunt; Frank	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 12
Hunt; Robert	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Sept. 25
Hunt; William Henry	Customs	Clerk (Long Room)	— June 5
Hunter; Francis	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Nov. 26
Hunter; John	Do.	Do.	1857, Sept. 12
Hunter; Nathaniel Charles Manners.	Customs	Clerk (Jersey)	— Jan. 12
Hunter; Robert Martin	Prisons (Department)	Third-class Clerk	— Nov. 7
Hunter; Samuel	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, April 2
Hurst; James	Customs	Gauger	1857, May 20
Hurst; John	Do.	Searcher	— June 8
Hurst; William	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Solicitor's Office)	1856, Dec. 30
Hutchings; William Vine	Customs	Tidewaiter	1857, Sept. 16
*† Hutchins; Daniel Dennis	Committee of Council on Education.	Supplementary Clerk	1855, Nov. 27
Hutchins; James Camp	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, May 20
*Hutchins; Richard William Allan.	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Accountant and Comptroller General's Office).	— June 19
*Hutchinson; Charles Webber	Post Office	Clerk (Receiver's Office)	— Jan. 21
Hutin; Samuel	Customs	Tidewaiter	— May 1
Hutton; Hugh	Do.	Do.	1856, Oct. 4
Huxham; Thomas William Collings.	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	1857, Jan. 1
Hynes; James Joseph	Customs	Tidewaiter	1856, Oct. 13
I.			
Hill; Henry	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, July 1
Ingram; Henry Howard	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Feb. 14
Ingram; John	Customs	Tidewaiter	1857, Feb. 17
Ingram; Thomas Blaylock	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Aug. 13
Innes; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Aug. 2
Irvine; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, April 24
Irving; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— May 2
*† Irwin; Joseph Burke	Metropolitan Police Office (Dublin).	Junior Clerk	1856, June 21
*† Irwin; Joseph Burke	Receiver of Metropolitan Police (Dublin).	Do.	— Oct. 25
*† Isomonger; Edwin Empson.	Audit Office	Assistant Examiner	— Feb. 6
J.			
Jackson; Frederick	Customs	Clerk (St. Katharine Docks)	1856, June 11
Jackson; Frederick	Quartermaster General's Office.	Permanent Clerk	— Aug. 18
*Jackson; George Arthur	Prisons Department	Clerk	— 1857, Feb. 19
Jackson; Henry John	Customs	Tidewaiter	— 1855, July 14
Jackson; Henry John	Do.	Weigher	— 1857, Aug. 20
Jackson; James Theophilus	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— 1855, Aug. 27
Jackson; John Houlton	Quartermaster General's Office.	Extra Clerk	— 1856, Feb. 22
Jackson; John Little	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Mar. 29
Jackson, Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— 1857, Feb. 12
Jackson; Richard Stephen	Customs	Tidewaiter	— 1855, Oct. 22
Jackson; Robert	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	— 1856, Sept. 20
Jackson; William Henry	Registry of Deeds Office (Ireland).	Junior Clerk	— April 29
Jackson; William Osbaldeston.	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— 1857, Dec. 18
Jackson; William Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— 1856, April 3
*Jacob; Alfred	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— 1857, Aug. 3
Jadis; John Adderley	General Registry of Seamen.	Third-class Clerk	— April 24
† Jadis; Vane	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	— 1856, May 7
James; Henry Gardner	Do.	Do.	— 1855, Nov. 27
*James; Herbert	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— 1857, Feb. 21
James; James Cox	Customs	Clerk (General Business)	— 1855, Sept. 15
James; Thomas	Do.	Weigher	— 1856, Feb. 14
James; Thomas Owen	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— 1857, Feb. 20
James; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 27

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Jamieson; Robert	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	1857, Aug. 6
Jay; Charles Edward Hawes	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, Nov. 12
Jebb; John Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Mar. 3
Jefferies; Charles	Do.	Do.	— June 10
Jefferson; Frank	Customs	Extra Clerk	1856, Jan. 31
Jefferson; William Phillips	Do.	Tidewater	1857, June 17
Jeffreys; George Benjamin Finley.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1855, Aug. 26
*Jenkins; William Grenfell	Do.	Do.	1857, Sept. 11
Jenkinson; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Mar. 14
*Jennings; Fred. Thomas	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	1855, Nov. 12
*Jennings; Frederick Thomas.	Do.	Junior Clerk	1857, April 29
Jennings; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, Dec. 9
*Jennings; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Nov. 14
Jessop; Joah	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Dec. 31
Jewell; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Oct. 14
Jillott; Frederick	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Feb. 12
*John; Edward William	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	1855, Dec. 17
Johnson; Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, June 25
Johnson; Frederick	Customs	Tidewater	1855, Dec. 1
Johnson; Frederick	Do.	Weigher	1857, Nov. 24
Johnson; Frederick Michael	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 20
Johnson; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Jan. 21
Johnson; Marmaduke Henry	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— July 31
Johnson; Thomas	Customs	Weigher	— July 21
Johnson; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— July 25
Johnston; James	Customs	Weigher	— Jan. 30
Johnston; James	Do.	Tidewater	— April 21
Johnston; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Jan. 15
Johnston; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Jan. 20
Johnston; John	Customs	Tidewater	— Aug. 14
*Jolly; George	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	1856, Sept. 27
Jones; Caroline Sarah	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, July 20
Jones; Charles	Customs	Gauger	— April 7
Jones; Charles Edward	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— May 22
Jones; Charles Harry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Nov. 17
Jones; Edward	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Oct. 24
Jones; Evan	Customs	Extra Weigher	1856, Feb. 6
*Jones; George	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Oct. 20
Jones; George	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Jan. 5
Jones; Henry	Customs	Extra Clerk	1856, Dec. 22
Jones; Henry	Do.	Weigher	1856, Sept. 5
Jones; Henry	Do.	Tidewater	1857, Jan. 8
Jones; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, June 28
Jones; John	Do.	Letter-carrier	1857, April 28
Jones; Jules Pritchard	Customs	Clerk (Bristol)	1856, June 25
Jones; Nathaniel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Nov. 21
Jones; Robert	Do.	Do.	— July 25
Jones; Samuel Owen	Do.	Do.	1857, Aug. 4
Jones; Thomas	Customs	Extra Weigher	— June 3
Jones; Thomas Roberts	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Aug. 31
Jones; William	Customs	Clerk (St. Katharine Docks)	1856, Nov. 4
Jones; William	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	1855, Sept. 5
Jones; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Dec. 20
Jones; William Owen	Do.	Weigher	— May 9
Jones; William Powell	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Jan. 20
Jones; William Thomas	Do.	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 13
Joplin; William	Customs	Tidewater	1857, June 4
Jordan; Charles Frederick	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1856, Dec. 20
Jorey; Michael Edward	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1855, Oct. 19
Jowett; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, June 17
Joyce; John Joseph Aloystus.	Exchequer	Clerk	— Feb. 22
Judd; William Henry	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— Feb. 13
K.			
Kane; Thomas	Customs	Weigher	1856, Nov. 24
Karstadt; George Henry	Post Office	Surveyor's Stationary Clerk	— Dec. 23
Keane; Peter	Customs	Tidewater	1855, July 6
Keane; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Jan. 10
Kearney; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Sept. 3
Kearns; Robert	Customs	Extra Weigher	1856, April 1
†Keating; Alfred Abel Bettell	Do.	Landing-waiter	1857, Feb. 4
Kelly; Bartholomew	Do.	Tidewater	— April 4
Kelly; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Feb. 20
Kelleff; John	Do.	Do.	1855, Aug. 14
Kelly; Edward William	Office of Receiver of Constabulary (Ireland).	Clerk	1857, Jan. 26
Kelly; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Sept. 29
Kelly; Owen	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Sept. 9
Kelly; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Oct. 9

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Kelty; James Timothy	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin.)	1857, Nov. 19
Kemp; Alexander Davidson	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	1856, Feb. 22
Kendall; James Heather	War Department	Do.	1858, Sept. 14
*Kennedy; Bernard	Audit Office	Do.	1857, July 22
Kennedy; Walter	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	Jan. 16
Kennedy; William Wilson	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin.)	1856, July 16
Kenny; Michael	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Dec. 22
Kennils; Charles	Customs	Tidewater	Oct. 31
Kenny; Joseph Richard	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	May 29
*Kenny; Lewis Fenton	Do.	Clerk (Solicitor's Office)	1856, July 8
Kenny; Patrick	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Sept. 4
†Kenny; Patrick	War Department	Out-station Clerk	1856, July 30
Kenny; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	June 20
Kenny; William	Do.	Do.	Mar. 29
Kenrick; Edmund	Do.	Do.	April 8
*Keogh; Edward Thomas	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1855, Sept. 8
Ker; Mark Wetherby	Post Office	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant's Office).	1857, April 29
Kerin; Patrick	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Aug. 15
Kerr; Andrew	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Aug. 15
Kerr; Charles	Do.	Do.	1857, Jan. 20
*Kerr; Patrick	Do.	Do.	April 27
Kerridge; Samuel Valentine	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Nov. 1
*Kerwell; Herbert	Customs	Landing-waiter	Jan. 29
Kerwell; William Samuel	Post Office	Clerk (Mail Office)	1857, May 28
Kettle; Charles Edward	War Department	Out-station Clerk	1856, Feb. 6
Kidd; David	Customs	Weigher	June 26
Kiggell; William Carter	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	July 12
Kiernan; John	Customs	Weigher	Sept. 5
Kilroy; Anthony Thomas	Do.	Clerk	1857, April 12
Kimbell; Henry Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Aug. 2
Kinahan; Albert Mackenzie Russell.	Customs	Clerk (Receiver General's Office).	Jan. 31
*King; Arthur John	Inland Revenue	Do. (Legacy Duty Office)	1857, April 3
*King; Alfred Edward	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	Jan. 10
King; Alfred Thomas	Committee of Council on Education.	Supplementary Clerk	1855, Aug. 28
†King; Edward	National Debt Office	Clerk	1857, Mar. 30
King; James	Customs	Tidewater	Oct. 14
*†King; Robert	Adjutant-General's Office.	Established Clerk	July 30
King; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	Feb. 10
King; William Halford	Customs	Tidewater	1855, July 7
*Kirby; Henry	Do.	Extra Clerk	1854, Dec. 12
Kirby; William	Do.	Landing-waiter	1857, Jan. 7
Kirkby; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Dec. 16
*Kirkpatrick; Richard Temple Godman.	Foreign Office	Attaché	1857, May 27
Kitsell; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, May 28
Kitson; William Britton	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	Aug. 20
Knight; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	April 8
Knights; John Sparrow	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	May 1
Knipe; Joseph Wilkinson	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, May 20
Knox; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Sept. 26
*Knox; Ralph Henry	War Department	Temporary Clerk	Jan. 28
Kramer; Henry Pursey	Customs	Weigher	Mar. 6
L.			
Lacy; Robert	Customs	Clerk (Tea Department)	1856, Dec. 17
Lacy; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Aug. 4
Lacy; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Oct. 31
*†Laidlaw; Alexander Wm.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1856, Mar. 12
*†Laidlaw; Alexander Wm.	Ditto	Clerk (Somerset House)	1857, Dec. 12
Laing; James	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Nov. 4
*†La Mark, George James Louts.	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1857, Oct. 19
Lamb; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	Oct. 28
Lamb; William	Customs	Gauger (London)	Apr. 16
Lamble; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	Mar. 13
Lambley; Henry John	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, Mar. 19
Lamont; Colin	Post Office	Letter-carrier	Sept. 6
Lamont; Thomas Gourlay	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1857, July 7
Lancaster; John	Do.	Letter-carrier	Feb. 12
Lancaster; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1856, Sept. 1
Landsell; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Mar. 19
Landy; Francis	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Aug. 20
Lane; Henry	Customs	Chr's (Long Room)	June 26
*Lang; Edwin Alexander	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	April 3
Lang; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	July 28
Lang; John	Do.	Do.	Nov. 11
Langdale; William Henry	Customs	Tidewater	1855, July 14

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Langley; Charles Edward	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Dec. 10
Langworth; John Daeth	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— May 23
* Lankester; Arthur	Do.	Surveyor's Stationary Clerk	1856, Dec. 24
Lankester; Clarence	Do.	Letter-carrier	1857, Dec. 8
Lascelles; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 24
† Last; William Harrison	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	— Nov. 12
La Thangut; Richard Henry	General Register Office	Transcriber	— Feb. 7
Latta; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Aug. 1
Laurence; Henry John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Nov. 22
Laurie; Andrew	Customs	Tidewater	— Feb. 7
Lavender; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Dec. 23
Law; William Fleming	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Nov. 5
Lawler; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Sept. 22
Lawless; Edward	Customs	Tidewater	— Mar. 19
Lawrence; Edward	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— June 1
Lawrence; John Gibbs	Do.	Letter-carrier	— Feb. 7
Lawson; Douglas	Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office (Scotland).	Clerk	1856, July 11
Lawson; George	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1855, Mar. 1
Lawson; John Wesley	Customs	Tidewater	— Oct. 28
Lawson; Richard	Do.	Do.	1857, Dec. 18
Lawton; William	Do.	Do.	1856, Oct. 8
Laycock; George Diggs	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1857, July 17
Leahy; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Mar. 10
Learnmond; John Daniel Leslie.	Customs	Clerk	— April 8
Leary; John Augustine Joseph.	Do.	Tidewater	— Aug. 7
Leatt; Thomas	Do.	Do.	— April 27
Lee; Benjamin Bass Brown	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— Feb. 19
Lee; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— June 27
Lee; John	Do.	Letter-carrier	— Jan. 2
Lee; John Woodmass	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Sept. 30
Lee; Richard Egan	Customs	Clerk (Tea Department)	1857, April 15
Lee; Thomas	Do.	Tidewater	— Mar. 30
Lee; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Jan. 9
Legg; John	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Oct. 20
† Leigh; John Sebright	Police Courts	Clerk (Bow Street)	1857, Mar. 30
Leighton; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Sept. 5
Lemon; Charles	Customs	Clerk (Comptroller's Office)	1856, Jan. 1
Lemon; Frederick	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 11
Lennon; John	Customs	Weigher	— April 7
* Leonard; Francis Mapletoft	Do.	Clerk (Cardiff)	— Feb. 20
Leslie; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Sept. 24
† Leslie; John	War Department	Clerk (Out-station)	1856, Jan. 4
*† Le Sœur; Philip Joshua	Customs	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office)	1857, Oct. 9
Leverington; William	Post Office	Labourer	— May 22
Lewis; William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— April 16
Lewis; Alfred Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Nov. 16
Lewis; Frederick Burton	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, June 12
Lewis; John	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Sept. 5
Ley; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Aug. 11
Lightfoot; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— May 8
Lindon; Daniel	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 22
Lindsay; Hume	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Oct. 25
Lines; Frederick Ephraim	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Mar. 7
Lingham; William	Customs	Clerk (Long Room)	1856, Mar. 29
* Linley; George	Post Office	Clerk Receiver's Office	1857, May 14
Linstrom; Thomas	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Mar. 20
Lipscomb; Howley Christopher.	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1855, Nov. 27
Lister; Charles	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Sept. 10
Lithgo; James	Customs	Tidewater	1857, April 6
Little; George	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Nov. 18
Little; James Pringle	Post Office	Clerk (Dublin)	— Aug. 20
Livesey; Samuel	Do.	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 2
Llewellyn; Arthur	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Dec. 18
* Lloyd; Eyre	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	— May 16
Lloyd; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Aug. 18
*† Lobb; Samuel	Civil Service Commission.	Junior Clerk	1856, May 21
*Lock; Frederick Carnegie	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— Dec. 22
*Lockyer; Joseph Norman	War Department	Do.	1857, May 23
Logan; Thomas Stanley	Customs	Extra Weigher	— June 2
Louergson; Peter	Do.	Tidewater	— Feb. 21
Long; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Aug. 21
† Long; Robert Hare	Loan Fund Board (Ireland).	Clerk	— Mar. 22
Loomes; Edward John	Customs	Weigher	1855, Aug. 10
Lord; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, Oct. 20
Lorden; Samuel	Customs	Clerk (Southampton)	1855, Sept. 12
Love; John William Robinson	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Feb. 12

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Love; Joseph Coriolanus	Customs	Weigher	1856, Nov. 20
Love; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1867, Oct. 15
Lovegrove; David	Do.	Do.	— Sept. 23
Lovell; Harry Augustus	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1855, Oct. 8
Lovibond; James	Customs	Clerk (Bridgewater)	— Aug. 2
Lowe; Adam	Do.	Do. (Long Room)	1856, Sept. 24
† Lowe; James	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes (Scotland).	1857, Aug. 18
Lowe; William	Customs	Weigher	1856, Dec. 5
Lowes; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Oct. 14
Lowless; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Sept. 29
Lowry; Thomas	Do.	Do.	1857, Aug. 18
Lowsou; Alexander	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Edinburgh).	— Oct. 21
Loxton; Sydney Charles	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Nov. 14
Lucas; Joseph	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1855, Sept. 25
Luce; Robert John	Customs	Weigher	1856, July 14
Lumley; Edward	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1857, Dec. 17
Lyall; Simon	Customs	Tidewater	— July 2
Lynch; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Oct. 21
* Lynch; Lewis Clifton	Office of Works	Junior Clerk	1856, Mar. 28
Lyne; William	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Oct. 2
Lynn; William	Do.	Weigher	1855, Aug. 6
Lyon; Digby	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Mar. 21
Lyons; Timothy	Do.	Letter-carrier	— Feb. 9
Lysaght; Michael	Do.	Do.	1856, Aug. 30
Lytle; Wm. Alexander	Do.	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin).	— July 28
M.			
M'Adam; James Kilby	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes (England).	1857, Mar. 14
Macedic; George	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Jan. 12
M'Alister; John	Do.	Weigher	— Oct. 31
M'Arthur; Hannibal Hawkins	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— April 24
M'Bride; William	Customs	Clerk (Legal Quays' Office)	1857, Feb. 18
M'Calman; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Jan. 9
M'Carhe; Robert	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 23
* M'Carthy; Charles	Do.	Clerk (Solicitor's Office)	— Feb. 3
M'Carthy; George	Do.	Lieutenant of Revenue Police.	1856, Nov. 23
* M'Carthy; Thomas Joseph	Do.	Clerk (Solicitor's Office)	1856, Dec. 24
M'Cartney; William	Customs	Weigher	— July 31
M'Casey; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, July 29
M'Clelland; Thomas	Customs	Weigher	1856, Oct. 14
M'Clelland; William Frederick.	Adjutant General's Office (Ireland).	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 19
M'Clelland; William Frederick.	Do.	Permanent Clerk	— Sept. 27
M'Clement; Edward	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Sept. 29
M'Cleod; Roderick Gordon	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	— Jan. 5
M'Closkey; Denis	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Sept. 14
M'Conomy; Daniel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Sept. 2
M'Coy; Henry	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 14
M'Cullin; Bryan Thomas	Customs	Extra Weigher	— June 3
M'Cullin; Manus	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 7
M'Dermott; Charles Marshall.	Do.	Supernumerary Clerk (Receiver General's Office.)	1856, Aug. 21
*† M'Dermott; Dominick	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1855, Dec. 29
M'Dermott; Edward James	Inland Revenue	Lieutenant of Revenue Police.	1857, May 29
M'Dermott; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, July 10
M'Donald; Alexander	Do.	Do.	— May 19
M'Donald; John	Customs	Tidewater	1855, Aug. 28
M'Donald; John	Do.	Clerk and Landing-waiter (Inverness)	1856, Jan. 4
M'Donald; John	Do.	Tidewater	—
M'Connell; Malcolm	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Mar. 26
M'Donald; Michael	Do.	Do.	1855, Nov. 11
M'edougal; John	Do.	Do.	1857, Jan. 3
M'Elroy; William	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 21
M'Enroe; John	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 18
M'Farlane; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Sept. 19
M'Farlane; Thomas	Do.	Do.	— Mar. 15
M'Fieffe; Samuel	Post Office	Do.	1857, Aug. 21
M'Gannon; James	Inland Revenue	Provincial Clerk	1856, Aug. 2
† M'Gauran; Francis	War Department	Expectant of Excise	— May 22
M'Garrin; James	Customs	Clerk (Pall Mall)	— April 18
M'Gowan; Archibald	Do.	Weigher	— Aug. 7
M'Grath; Edmund	Inland Revenue	Tidewater	1857, April 20
M'Grath; John	Do.	Expectant of Excise	— Dec. 14
† M'Grath; Richard	Do.	Do.	1856, Feb. 25
M'Gruer; William	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1857, Aug. 16
M'Guire; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Sept. 18
	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Nov. 28

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
M'Guire; John	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	1857, Nov. 16
M'Hardy; Coghlan Maclean	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1856, April 28
M'Ilwraith; Walter	Customs	Landing Waiter	— June 10
M'Ilwraith; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— July 24
M'Innes; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Sept. 7
*Macrone; George Augustus	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1857, Feb. 21
*Mackay; James Hayward	Customs	Clerk (Imports & Exports Office).	1856, Feb. 28
Mackay; William	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1856, Feb. 21
Mackay; William	Customs	Tidewater	— April 24
Mackay; William	Do.	Do.	— July 18
M'Kee; Patrick	Do.	Weigher	1855, July 3
† M'Kenna; John Joseph	Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland).	Junior Clerk	1856, Mar. 23
M'Kensie; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Mar. 28
Mackenzie; Hector	Do.	Do.	1856, July 13
Mackenzie; John	Do.	Do.	1857, July 3
Mackenzie; Robert Niel	Customs	Tidewater	— July 11
† M'Kensie; William	Directors of Prisons (Ireland).	Clerk	1856, Feb. 11
Mackey; Bryan	Customs	Landing Waiter	1857, Feb. 9
M'Kiernan; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— July 29
M'Kinney; William	Customs	Weigher	1855, July 18
Mackintosh; Alexander	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, Oct. 29
M'Knaught; Thomas Houtson	Customs	Tidewater	1857, May 12
Mackney; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, April 17
Mackridge; Thomas James	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 1
MacLaurin; Daniel	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	1857, Mar. 18
* Maclean; Alan	Post Office	Clerk (Mail Office)	1855, Sept. 11
Maclean; Anthony	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Aug. 18
Maclean; Charles James	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1857, April 13
M'Lean; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, April 5
Maclean; Nathaniel	Do.	Do.	1855, Aug. 11
M'Leish; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Aug. 14
M'Leod; John	Customs	Tidewater	1857, June 4
M'Leod; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Jan. 5
M'Leod, John Lyons	Foreign Office	Consul	— Sept. 16
M'Mahon; Patrick	Customs	Weigher	— Feb. 1
M'Mahon; Robert	Do.	Tidewater	1857, Mar. 17
M'Millan; Samuel	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, July 26
M'Millan; William	Do.	Letter-carrier	1857, Feb. 14
M'Murray; Alfred James	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Aug. 27
M'Murray; James	Customs	Tidewater	Mar. 31
M'Naboe; George	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin)	1855, Aug. 20
M'Nally; James	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Mar. 14
M'Namara; Daniel	Do.	Do.	1857, Sept. 14
Macnamara; David	Do.	Do.	1855, July 3
Macnamara; John	Do.	Clerk (Liverpool)	1856, Mar. 11
Mac Neale; Daniel	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Jan. 2
M'Neil; Alexander	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, July 2
M'Nerney; John	Do.	Do.	1857, Aug. 13
M'Nevin; George	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Oct. 25
Macnochie; Daniel	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Feb. 4
Macrae; Lauchlan	Do.	Do.	1856, Aug. 11
* Macready; William	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Dec. 11
Macraggart; Archibald	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Nov. 5
Maddison; Isaac	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— June 16
Maddocks; George	Do.	Do.	1856, Sept. 18
Madgin; Henry	Customs	Clerk (Inspector's Office)	1855, July 30
Madgin; Joseph Teversham	Post Office	Do. (Money Order Office)	— Aug. 18
Madine; Michael	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, June 13
Mags; William Frederick	Customs	Weigher	1857, Mar. 23
Maginnis; John Hamilton	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Feb. 29
* Main; Robert	Admiralty	Third-class Clerk (Somerset House.)	— Feb. 21
Mainman; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, Dec. 19
* Majendie; Arthur	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1857, April 27
Major; Alfred	Do.	Clerk (Fall Mail)	1856, Aug. 23
Makepeace; William	Customs	Weigher	1856, Jan. 15
Makinson; John Edward	Do.	Tidewater	1857, Jan. 30
Mallett; Alfred George	Do.	Principal Coast Officer	1856, Aug. 7
Manicom; John Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Feb. 10
Manly; Richard	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, Mar. 23
Mann; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 22
Mann; John	Do.	Do.	1856, Oct. 1
Mann; Warwick Henry	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Dec. 24
Mannings; Robert Sutton	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Sept. 1
Mannix; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Mar. 30
Mansbridge; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— June 29
Mansell; James	Customs	Weigher	— Sept. 12
Manson; Henry	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Jan. 13
* Manson; William	Customs (London)	Gauger	1857, June 18
Manson; William James	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, Jan. 10
Margetts; John Whittingham	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— June 28
Margetts; John Whittingham	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	— Nov. 11

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Markby; Frederick William	Commander-in-chief's Office.	Temporary Clerk - -	1857, June 8
Marsh; Austin - -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	1856, Oct. 20
Marsh; Thomas - -	Customs - -	Tidewaiter - -	1857, Jan. 8
Marshall; Francis Harkness	Do - -	Do. - -	1857, Mar. 29
† Marshall; Frank - -	Education Office - -	Third-class Assistant Clerk	1857, Sept. 15
Marshall; Henry Sutton	War Department - -	Out Station Clerk - -	1856, May 3
Marshall; James Ore - -	Do. - -	Temporary Clerk - -	- - Nov. 4
Marshall; Robert - -	Customs - -	Tidewaiter - -	1857, July 22
Marshall; William - -	Inland Revenue - -	Messenger - -	1856, Nov. 25
Marshall; William James	Customs - -	Boatman - -	1855, July 7
Marston; Edward - -	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk - -	1857, April 15
Martell; George - -	Customs - -	Boatman - -	1855, July 3
* Martin; Richard Luther	War Department - -	Clerk (Pall Mall) - -	1856, Feb. 16
Martin; Thomas - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	1857, Aug. 27
Martin; Thomas - -	Customs - -	Tidewaiter - -	- - Sept. 1
Martin William - -	Inland Revenue - -	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1856, Nov. 21
Martin; William John - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	1857, June 8
Martin; Willoughby Frederick	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	- - July 8
Marvin; Henry - -	War Department - -	Out Station Clerk - -	1856, Jan. 11
Marvin; W. - -	Do. - -	Clerk (Pall Mall) - -	- - Sept. 29
Maslen; William George	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	1857, Dec. 18
Mason; James - -	Inland Revenue - -	Expectant of Excise - -	- - Feb. 9
Mason; William - -	Customs - -	Clerk (General Business) - -	1857, July 18
Masterson; Michael - -	Registry of Deeds Office (Ireland).	Junior Clerk - -	1856, April 29
Matchwick; William - -	Science and Art Dep.	Supplementary Clerk - -	- - May 8
Matheson; Finlay - -	Inland Revenue - -	Expectant of Excise - -	1856, Nov. 27
Mathew; George A. - -	Audit Office - -	Temporary Clerk - -	1857, Oct. 2
Mathews; James Constantine	Adjutant General's Office (Ireland).	Temporary Clerk - -	- - Mar. 5
Maton; William Crisp - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	1856, Aug. 13
* Maughan; Thomas Landale	Joint Stock Companies' Registration Office (Edinburgh).	Clerk - -	- - Oct. 1
Maule; Francis Benjamin - -	Education Department	Third-class Assistant Clerk - -	1857, Dec. 1
Maunder; Joseph William - -	General Register Office	Clerk - -	1853, Dec. 3
* Maunsell; Horatio George	Post Office - -	Clerk (Mail Office) - -	1856, Oct. 29
Maxey; Joseph Edye - -	General Registry of Seamen.	Third-class Clerk - -	1857, April 24
Maxwell; George Shirley	Audit Office - -	Temporary Clerk - -	1856, Aug. 5
Mayell; William Edwin - -	Inland Revenue - -	Expectant of Excise - -	1857, Mar. 25
Mayo; William - -	General Registry of Seamen.	Third-class Clerk - -	- - June 5
Mayor; Thomas - -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	- - May 2
Mead; Samuel - -	Customs - -	Wigher - -	1855, Dec. 6
Mead; Thomas - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	1857, Feb. 16
Mearns; John - -	Customs - -	Clerk (Stockton) - -	1855, Nov. 1
Medder; Samuel Courtis	Do. - -	Tidewaiter - -	1856, Aug. 14
Medder; Samuel Courtis	Do. - -	Wigher - -	1857, Feb. 10
Meehan; Charles - -	Inland Revenue - -	Expectant of Excise - -	1855, Oct. 23
Meikle; James - -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	1857, May 9
Meirose; William - -	Do. - -	Letter-carrier - -	- - Sept. 15
Menzies; William - -	Customs - -	Tidewaiter - -	- - Jan. 26
† Mercier; Charles Edward	Do. - -	Clerk (London Docks) - -	- - Oct. 9
* Merlet; Augustus Francis	Inland Revenue - -	Clerk (Solicitor's Office) - -	1856, April 12
* Messervy; Charles Bertram	Customs - -	Clerk (Liverpool) - -	1857, Feb. 12
Messervy; Daniel Marett	Do. - -	Clerk (Liverpool) - -	1856, Jan. 8
Metcalf; Thomas - -	Do. - -	Tidewaiter - -	1857, Oct. 1
Metcalf; John - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	1856, July 7
* Mewburn; Bowyer - -	Charity Commission	Third-class Clerk - -	- - April 12
* Michell; Thomas - -	Admiralty - -	Clerk (Somerset House) - -	1857, May 23
Midlane; James Perkins	Customs - -	Supernumerary Clerk (Receiver-General's Office).	1856, Nov. 18
* Mildred; William - -	Admiralty - -	Clerk (Somerset House) - -	1855, Dec. 22
Mill; John Bayne - -	Inland Revenue - -	Expectant of Excise - -	1857, Mar. 24
* Milledge; Alfred - -	Do. - -	Clerk (Receiver-General's Office).	1856, Sept. 4
Miller; George - -	Do. - -	Clerk (Edinburgh) - -	- - June 12
Miller; Alexander - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	- - Nov. 3
Miller; Edward Jeremiah	Do. - -	Do. - -	1857, May 30
Miller; Edward Mansel	War Department - -	Clerk (Pall Mall) - -	1856, Mar. 1
Miller; James - -	Inland Revenue - -	Expectant of Excise - -	1855, Aug. 14
Miller; John - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	1857, July 9
Miller; John Daniel - -	Admiralty - -	Dockyard Clerk - -	1856, April 2
† Miller; Samuel - -	Dublin Police - -	Clerk (Divisional Office) - -	1857, Oct. 8
Milnes; George Humphry	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	- - June 27
Millet; John Curnow	Customs - -	Landingwaiter - -	1856, April 16
* Milligan; William Henry	Inland Revenue - -	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office) - -	1857, Aug. 22
Millington; William - -	Do. - -	Expectant of Excise - -	- - Oct. 10
Mills; Edwin - -	Treasury - -	Supplementary Clerk - -	- - Oct. 8
Mills; George Henry - -	Customs - -	Tidewaiter - -	1856, Nov. 27
Mills; Herbert James	War Department - -	Temporary Clerk - -	- - Sept. 11
Mills; Richard - -	Treasury - -	Supplementary Clerk - -	- - Jan. 11

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
*† Mills; Thomas Wilgress	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, April 19
Mills; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 27
* Milman; Archibald John Scott.	Do.	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant-General's Office).	1853, July 6
* Milman; Archibald John Scott.	House of Commons	Clerk	1857, April 4
Milne; George	Customs	Tidewater	— April 2
† Milne; John	General Register Office (Scotland).	Clerk	— Jan. 19
Minter; Alfred Wells	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Aug. 5
Minty; Edward	Do.	Do.	1857, Aug. 8
Mitchell; Alexander	Do.	Do.	— April 9
Mitchell; James	Do.	Do.	1856, Sept. 27
Mitchell; Walter	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 11
Mitchell; William	Customs	Weigher	1857, Oct. 22
* Mitford; Percy	Foreign Office	Attaché	— Dec. 24
Mitford; William Robert	Post Office	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant-General's Office).	1853, Oct. 8
Moir; Robert	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes	1856, June 23
Mollan; William	Post Office	Clerk (Dublin)	— Jan. 1
* Molloy; John	Customs	Tidewater	— Nov. 3
Molloy; William	Do.	Do.	— Dec. 26
Molony; Michael	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Feb. 21
Molrueux; Charles	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin)	1855, Dec. 26
* Monkhouse; William Cosmo	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	1857, Oct. 3
Monro; Frederick	Audit Office	Assistant Examiner	1856, Jan. 11
Monarrat; Robert Bourke	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Clerk	1853, Dec. 4
* Monsell; James	Customs	Clerk (East and West India Docks).	1857, Nov. 21
Monson; Hon. Edmund John	Foreign Office	Attaché	1856, June 9
Montgomery; James	Customs	Tidewater	1857, May 14
Montgomery; William	Do.	Weigher	1856, Feb. 27
Moody; Edward Church	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Sept. 11
* Moody; Henry	Do.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1856, Aug. 9
Mooney; Daniel	Customs	Tidewater	— Oct. 20
Mooney; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Sept. 29
Moore; Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Dec. 24
* Moore; Courtenay	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Income Tax Office), Dublin.	1857, Nov. 13
* Moore; James Henry	Do.	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	1855, Nov. 26
* Moore; James Henry	Do.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	— Dec. 21
Moore; John	Do.	Expectant of Excise	1856, Apr. 16
Moore; John	Do.	Do.	1857, Mar. 10
Moore; John	Customs	Tidewater	— June 9
Moore; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1856, Mar. 13
Moore; Walter	Do.	Expectant of Excise	1855, Aug. 31
Moorhead; William Hipkin	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	1857, June 5
† Moors; Henry Payne	War Department	Clerk (Out-station)	1856, Jan. 5
Moorthead; John Tisso	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Oct. 23
Moran; John	Customs	Weigher	1856, Oct. 24
Moran; Michael	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Dec. 14
Morehouse; William Joseph	Customs	Weigher	1855, Aug. 18
Moré; Charles Henry	Inland Revenue	Clerk	1857, Jan. 10
* Morfe; William Albert	Committee of Council on Education.	Supplementary Clerk	1855, Aug. 28
*† Morgan; Algernon Herbert Vaughan.	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	1856, Aug. 11
*† Morgan; Algernon Herbert Vaughan.	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	— Dec. 16
*† Morgan; Algernon Herbert Vaughan.	Audit Office	Established Clerk	1857, July 21
Morgan; George Howard	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1856, June 18
Morgan; John	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	— Apr. 12
Morgan; John	Do.	Weigher	— Aug. 22
Morgan; Joseph Pinn	Do.	Searcher	1857, Apr. 11
Morgan; William Bernard	Do.	Tidewater	1856, Oct. 21
Morland; Matthew	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Sept. 17
Morphy; Abram	Customs	Clerk (Dublin)	1856, June 4
Morris; Do. n. i. c. k	Do.	Tidewater	1857, Apr. 14
Morris; Edward	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, June 17
Morris; Frederick John	Paymaster of Civil Services (Ireland).	Messenger	1857, Feb. 10
Morris; George	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Dec. 6
Morris; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, July 31
Morris; John	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	1855, Aug. 28
Morris; Michael Austin	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Apr. 18
Morris; Robert	Do.	Do.	— June 17
Morris; Thomas	Customs	Weigher	— May 27
Morris; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Aug. 5
Morris; Thomas Brimble	Customs	Clerk (Bristol)	— Jan. 10

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Morrison; James	Customs	Tidewaiter	1855, Dec 10
Morrison; John	Do.	Do.	1856, July 22
Mortimer; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— June 11
Morton; Alexander Samson	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Nov. 24
Moscroft; John	Do.	Do.	1856, July 16
Mose; William Gilbert	Prisons Department	Third class Clerk	1857, Apr. 15
Mose; James Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 19
Mott; William	Do.	Do.	1856, Sept. 4
Moulding; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Aug. 19
*Mounsey; Augustus Henry	Foreign Office	Attaché	1857, May 23
*Mowatt; Francis	Treasury	Clerk	1855, May 3
Moxon; James	Customs	Clerk (Examiners Office)	1855, Nov. 19
Moylan; John	Do.	Tidewaiter	1856, May 14
Moylan; John	Do.	Weigher	— Aug. 26
Muggeridge; John	Post Office	Labourer	1857, Aug. 25
Muir; Francis	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1855, Dec. 19
Muirhead; John	Customs	Weigher	1856, Feb. 19
Mulcahy; Edmund	Do.	Do.	1857, Jan. 20
Mulhall; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Sept. 18
Mulley; George Frederick Augustus	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Feb. 30
Mulligan; Anthony	Do.	Mall Guard	1856, Dec. 22
Mullin; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Mar. 20
Mullings; Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— July 2
Mulroney; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Nov. 17
*Munns; Edward John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Oct. 17
Munro; James St. John	Foreign Department	Vice-Consul	1857, May 8
*Murdoch; Charles Stewart	Home Office	Clerk	1856, Aug. 1
Murphy; George Leonard	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1855, Nov. 19
Murphy; Jeremiah	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Dec. 3
Murphy; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Jan. 5
Murphy; Patrick	Do.	Do.	— July 7
Murphy; Robert	Do.	Do.	1855, Sept. 7
*Murray; David	Do.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1856, Feb. 26
Murray; Francis Rodney	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	— Mar. 24
Murray; James	Customs	Tidewaiter	1857, June 24
Murray; James	Do.	Do.	— Apr. 27
Murray; Patrick	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Aug. 16
Murrow; John	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	— Feb. 6
Musgrave; Christopher	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	1855, Dec. 7
*†Musgrave; John George	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1857, Oct. 19
Mussen; James	Do.	Expectant of Excise	— Dec. 29
Mycock; Francis	Do.	Do.	1856, May 14
Myers; William Twysden	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1855, Nov. 10
N.			
Nalder; Samuel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 11
Nash; William Maria	Customs	Searcher and Tide Surveyor	— Jan. 7
Newlan; Edward	Do.	Weigher	1856, Oct. 22
Neighbour; Albert	Do.	Clerk (Legal Quays Office)	1857, May 16
Neil; Robert	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— June 19
*†Nelmes; Richard William	Committee of Council on Education.	Supplementary Clerk	1855, Nov. 27
†Nelson; Richard Wood	General Register Office	Indexer	1857, Dec 31
Nevyn; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, May 6
*Newman; John Manby	Customs	Clerk (East and West India Docks).	— Dec. 13
*Newman; John Manby	Do.	Do.	1857, Jan. 27
Newman; Samuel	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— June 26
Newman; Thomas	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Dec. 8
Newman; Elias	Customs	Tidewaiter	1856, Mar. 30
Newton; George Thomas	Do.	Do.	1856, Nov. 1
Nex; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, June 26
Nicholas; Francis	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Aug. 31
Nicholls; George Henry	War Department	Temporary Clerk	— Nov. 20
Nicholls; Henry Howell	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 20
Nicholls; Robert	Do.	Do.	1856, Feb. 13
Nicholson; Alfred William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— July 16
Nicholson; John Madison	Customs	Tidewaiter	1857, Nov. 24
Nicholson; Robert Fairfax	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1856, Jan. 2
Nicholson; Samuel	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	— Mar. 13
Nickson; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, April 6
Nightingale; John Henry	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Oct. 23
Nightingale; Richard	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Dec. 3
Nodder; Joseph	Customs	Tidewaiter	1856, Nov. 1
Noel; John William	Do.	Do.	1857, Feb. 13
Noon; Daniel Friend	Do.	Extra Weigher	1856, Mar. 29
Noonan; Daniel	Do.	Tidewaiter	— Sept. 25
Norbury; William	Do.	Do.	— July 14

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Norbury; William -	Customs -	Weigher -	1857, Nov. 26
†Norman; Charles Henry -	Do. -	Clerk (Examiner's Office) -	— Nov. 30
Norris; Arthur Mendip -	War Department -	Temporary Clerk -	1856, Oct. 30
Norris; James Sheard -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	— Nov. 17
North; Frederick John -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	1857, Oct. 1
Norton; Bridger -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk -	1856, April 30
†Notley; Adolphus Franke -	War Department -	Out-station Clerk -	— Jan. 5
O.			
Oakley; Henry -	Audit Office -	Temporary Clerk -	1856, Dec. 21
O'Beirne; Stephen -	Customs -	Weigher -	1857, Nov. 4
O'Brien; Jeremiah -	Do. -	Tidewaiter -	1855, Sept. 29
O'Brien; Michael -	Post Office -	Letter-carrier -	1856, June 26
Ockelford; John -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	1856, Dec. 6
O'Connell; James -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	1856, Aug. 23
O'Connell; Maurice Galloway -	Customs -	Clerk (Long Room) -	1856, April 11
O'Connell; Maurice Geoffrey -	Registry of Deeds (Ireland). -	Clerk -	1855, Dec. 4
O'Connor; Arthur -	Post Office -	Letter-carrier -	1857, Jan. 6
O'Connor; Patrick -	Customs -	Weigher -	— June 26
O'Connor; Philip -	Do. -	Extra Weigher -	— July 29
Odams; Tom -	Inland Revenue -	Clerk (Income Tax Office) -	— June 19
O'Donnell; Charles -	Customs -	Extra Weigher -	— June 9
O'Donnell; Joseph -	War Department -	Temporary Clerk -	1856, June 7
O'Donoghue; John -	Customs -	Extra Weigher -	1857, July 29
O'Donoghue; Martin -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	1856, Feb. 29
O'Farrell; Nicholas -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	1857, Dec. 14
O'Farrell; William John -	Do. -	Letter-carrier -	— Jan. 15
O'Flynn; John -	Customs -	Tidewaiter -	1856, April 3
Ogden; John -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	— April 3
Ogilvy; Alexander -	Do. -	Do. -	1857, Feb. 17
Ogilvy; Charles -	Customs -	Landing Waiter -	— Aug. 15
Ogilvy; Magnus Fea -	General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh. -	Clerk -	— Dec. 11
*Ogilvy; Reginald Howard Alexander -	Office of Woods -	Junior Clerk -	— Mar. 13
O'Gorman; Thomas -	Customs -	Extra Weigher -	— June 27
O'Grady; Hon. Reginald Grimston Standish -	Inland Revenue -	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office) -	1856, Dec. 19
O'Hanlon; Patrick -	Customs -	Tidewaiter -	1857, Sept. 16
*O'Hea; Matthew -	War Department -	Clerk (Fall Mall) -	1856, Nov. 19
O'Hea; Patrick -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	1856, Feb. 28
O'Kelly; John -	Customs -	Weigher -	1856, Aug. 4
O'Leary; William -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	— Aug. 23
Oliver; George -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	1856, Aug. 27
Oliver; Nicholas -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	1856, Aug. 7
O'Loughlin; Coleman Bryan -	War Department -	Temporary Clerk -	1856, April 17
O'Loughlin; Michael -	Post Office -	Letter-carrier -	1857, Aug. 27
O'Loughlin; Michael -	War Department -	Temporary Clerk -	1856, Mar. 13
Olpherts; Robert Farce -	Do. -	Do. -	— Aug. 26
Olver; Edwin Thomas -	Customs -	Supernumerary Clerk (Receiver General's Office). -	— Feb. 28
Olver; Thomas Robert Ellis -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	1857, Mar. 30
O'Mahony; Daniel -	Do. -	Do. -	— April 7
O'Neill; John Reynolds -	War Department -	Temporary Clerk -	1856, Jan. 25
O'Neill; Robert -	Customs -	Tidewaiter -	1855, Dec. 6
O'Neill; John White -	Do. -	Weigher -	1856, Sept. 2
Orme; William Phelps -	Do. -	Clerk (Imports and Exports) -	1857, Oct. 16
Ormlston; John Ness -	Post Office -	Clerk (Edinburgh) -	— May 30
Ormond; William Earl -	Do. -	Letter-carrier -	1856, Oct. 16
O'Rourke; Jeremiah -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	— Nov. 4
O'Rourke; John -	Post Office -	Letter-carrier -	1857, Sept. 16
Orr; William Kirkwood -	Do. -	Do. -	— Dec 9
Orsman; William James -	Do. -	Do. -	1856, Nov. 13
*Osborn; Eliab Breton -	Post Office -	Third Class Clerk (Solicitor's Office). -	1857, Dec. 8
O'Shaughnessy; Mark -	Do. -	Letter-carrier -	1856, Oct. 8
O'Shaughnessy; William -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	— June 17
*Ouffroy; Armand Henry -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House) -	1857, Oct. 2
*Ough; George Neal -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	— May 23
Oulet; Jesse John -	Post Office -	Letter-carrier -	1856, Dec. 16
Overton; Edward -	Do. -	Do. -	— Aug. 30
Owen; John -	Customs -	Weigher -	— Sept. 5
Owen; Owen Henry -	Do. -	Clerk (Folkstone) -	— June 19
*Owen; William -	Audit Office -	Assistant Examiner -	— Feb. 6
Owens; James -	Customs -	Tidewaiter -	1856, Nov. 18
Owens; William Roger -	Post Office -	Letter-carrier -	— Mar. 20
*Oxenham; Richard Garland -	Customs -	Tidewaiter -	1856, Mar. 20
Oxley; Henry William -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	— May 27
Oxley; James -	Customs -	Messenger -	1857, April 1

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
P.			
Pacey; George Frederick	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, July 16
Page; Alfred	Do.	Do.	— Sept. 5
Paine; William Blaker	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— June 13
Painter; Edwin	Customs	Tidwaiter	— Sept. 25
Painter; Edwin	Do.	Weigher	1857, Feb. 2
Palmer; Henry Dugan	Do.	Tidwaiter	1855, Nov. 1
Palmer; Robert Edward	Post Office	Stationary Clerk	1856, Dec. 31
*Palmer; William Henry	Customs	Clerk (Yarmouth)	— Dec. 5
*Palser; George Leonard	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 19
Paramor; William	Customs	Tidwaiter	1856, July 7
*Paris; Matthew	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1855, Nov. 14
Parker; George Edward	Customs	Weigher	1856, Feb. 9
Parker; John White	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin).	— Feb. 16
Parkinson; Henry	Do.	Letter-carrier	1857, Mar. 10
Parkinson; Robert	Do.	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin).	1855, Dec. 11
Parr; Robert	Do.	Letter-carrier	1857, June 11
Parrott; William	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 5
Parry; John Young	Customs	Weigher	1856, July 8
Parsons; Henry Robert	Do.	Tidwaiter	— Mar. 20
Pascoe; George Borlase	Do.	Clerk (Liverpool)	1855, July 3
Pascoe; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Nov. 19
*Paskin; Charles Seymour	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	1855, Sept. 3
Pasley; George Lawton Cox	War Department	Out-station Clerk	1857, Dec. 12
Pasley; Harry Carleton	Do.	Do.	1855, Dec. 20
Pasmore; Alfred Udny Dudgeon.	Do.	Temporary Clerk	— Oct. 17
Pasmore; George Edwin	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1456, June 21
Paterson; John	Do.	Do.	1855, Sept. 4
Paton; John	Registry of Births, &c. (Scotland).	Senior Clerk	1856, Oct. 13
Paton; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Sept. 25
Patrick; Daniel Peter	Customs	Weigher	1855, July 17
Patrick; Daniel Peter	Do.	Gauger	1857, May 14
Patterson; John Crosbie	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Edinburgh)	1856, Feb. 22
*Pattison; Francis Winn	Customs	Clerk (General Business)	— May 9
Pattison; William Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, April 20
Pawsey; William	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Oct. 25
Paxton; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, June 15
Payne; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, Dec. 13
Payne; William	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— April 13
*Payne; William	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House)	1857, Aug. 19
Payne; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Sept. 12
*†Paynter; Reginald Hearle	Civil Service Commission.	Junior Clerk	1855, Nov. 12
*†Paynter; Reginald Hearle	Do.	Senior Clerk	1856, May 21
Peacocks; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Aug. 29
Peak; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Oct. 5
Peake; Henry Edwin	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, April 11
Pearce; Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Nov. 17
Pearce; Frederick	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Jan. 28
Pearce; Richard	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, July 25
Pearce; Thomas James Simpson.	Customs	Tidwaiter	1857, Aug. 20
Pearse; Horatio	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Aug. 18
*Pearse; Vincent	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1857, Sept. 28
Pearson; Alexander Edwin	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	— June 17
*†Pearson; Alfred Barton	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1855, Nov. 24
*†Pearson; Alfred Barton	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House)	1857, Oct. 2
*†Pearson; Hugh Owen	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	— Oct. 24
*Pearson; Joseph Henry	War Department	Out-station Clerk	— Jan. 30
Pearson; William Walsh	Do.	Temporary Clerk	1855, Nov. 12
Pease; James Midgley	Customs	Weigher	1857, Dec. 9
Pease; Thales	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, Mar. 1
Pease; William	Customs	Weigher	1855, July 25
*Peckham; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, May 30
Petrie; Walter	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1856, Sept. 4
Pemberton; Robert	Customs	Tidwaiter	— Nov. 22
Penn; Francis Clark	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, June 5
Pennington; William Henry	Do.	Clerk (Railway Post Office)	— May 27
Penny; William Byers	Queen's Prison	Clerk	1856, July 31
Pentreath; Richard	Customs	Gauger	1857, May 10
Penwarden; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Feb. 6
Peplow; Charles	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 6
Perceval; James	Customs	Weigher	— Sept. 5
Perceval; Theodore Henry	India Board	Clerk	1857, April 24
Perkins; Henry	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Feb. 21
Perkins; John Henderson	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, April 11
Perse; Henry Stratford	Customs	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	1855, Dec. 22

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Petch; Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Sept. 25
Peters; George	Customs	Tidewater	1856, July 22
Peters; John	Do.	Weigher	— Sept. 4
Peters; Peter Roberts	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, May 23
†Petit; James	Registrar-General of Marriages (Ireland).	Junior Clerk	1856, June 28
*Phelps; William Edward	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.)	1857, July 11
Phillips; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, July 11
Phillips; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Mar. 24
Phillips; John	Do.	Do.	1857, Mar. 17
Phillips; John Russell	Do.	Do.	1856, Sept. 1
*Philo; John Nicolas	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin)	1856, Feb. 13
Picken; William	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Feb. 12
Pickford; Richard	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Oct. 30
Pickthorn; William Henry	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— Sept. 15
Buller.			
*Pierce; John	Registry of Seamen	Third-class Clerk	1857, June 1
Piggott; Fraser	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk	— Oct. 2
Pillans; John	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Edinburgh).	1856, Nov. 10
Pillinger; William	Customs	Weigher	— Aug. 20
Pinco; Francis	Admiralty	Clerk (Dockyard)	1853, Aug. 3
Pinnell; Lawrence	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Aug. 8
Pinnix; Edward	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, June 17
Piper; Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Sept. 30
Plasket; Edward	Stationery Office	Temporary Clerk	1857, Feb. 19
Plasket; Edward	Audit Office	Do.	— Nov. 13
*†Plater; Edward	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, May 2
Platts; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Nov. 13
†Plowman; Edward Philip	Education Department	Third-class Assistant Clerk	1857, Sept. 15
Plumer; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 4
*Plumer; Michael Frederick	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— Aug. 19
Plummer; Jerdue	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Dec. 22
Plunkett; Henry Gunning	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin)	1856, Nov. 28
Plunkett; Peter	Do.	Letter-carrier	1857, Oct. 22
Poad; Missie Lloyd	Do.	Do.	— Oct. 1
Poeck; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Aug. 11
Pointing; Charles	Customs	Tidewater	1857, May 27
*Pollard; Charles Blemell	Do.	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	1855, Aug. 9
Pollard; Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, July 3
Pool; Albert	Do.	Do.	1857, Dec. 7
Pool; Robert	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 25
Poole; John Hinksman	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 23
Pooley; Charles	Quartermaster-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	— Sept. 16
Pooley; William Alexander	Customs	Clerk (General Business)	1856, Nov. 20
Pope; George	Do.	Weigher	— April 12
Potbury; John	Do.	Clerk (Liverpool)	— Jan. 22
†Potter; Henry	War Department	Clerk (Out-station)	1853, Dec. 27
Potts; Francis Andrew Eugene	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1856, Jan. 4
Powell; Charles Henry	War Department	Do.	1857, April 8
Powell; Henry	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Solicitor's Office)	1856, Feb. 8
*†Powell; Samuel Thornley	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— April 30
*†Powell; Samuel Thornley	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House)	1857, Oct. 2
Powell; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Dec. 28
Power; Michael	Customs	Tidewater	1856, April 28
Power; Michael	Do.	Weigher	— Oct. 9
Powlesland; Robert	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Nov. 5
*†Prater; Alleyne Henry John.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— Oct. 2
Pratt; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— April 13
Preston; Frederick	Customs	Clerk and Searcher	— Dec. 14
Preston; Samuel	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Feb. 14
Price; Charles William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, May 2
Price; Edward	Do.	Do.	1856, Aug. 21
Price; Joseph Wheeldon	Do.	Do.	1857, Jan. 15
Prideaux; Anthony	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, June 17
*Prideaux; George Thomas	Do.	Extra Clerk (Office of Inspector of Taxes).	1855, Aug. 18
*Prideaux; George Thomas	Do.	Clerk Do.	1857, July 6
*Priest; William Henry	Do.	Expectant of Excise	— April 2
Prince; Alfred	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Oct. 10
Princep; William John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Aug. 15
Pritchard; Benjamin	Customs	Weigher	1856, Sept. 5
†Pritchard; George Bush	National Debt Office	Junior Clerk	— April 4
Pritchard; Joseph	Customs	Tidewater	— Dec. 20
Pritchard; Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Feb. 18
Pritchard; Lewis Jones	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	1856, Sept. 4
Pritchard; William Henry	Do.	Expectant of Excise	— Aug. 20
Puckey; John Courtenay	Do.	Do.	1856, Jan. 8
Pugh; Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Mar. 12
*Pugh; Nathaniel	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1856, Mar. 27
Pughe; Edward	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Dec. 18

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Funshon; William Killingworth.	Customs	Clerk (Jerquer's Office)	1856, Dec. 13
*Purcell; John Samuel	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Receiver-General's Office).	— June 13
*Purcell; John Samuel	Do.	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	— Sept. 16
*Purcell; William	Post Office	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	1855, Sept. 25
Purrott; James	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	1857, May 5
Puttee; Alfred	Customs	Tidewaiter	1856, Nov. 6
*Pye; James	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1856, Dec. 22
*Pye; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, Oct. 17
*Pymont; Charles Edwin	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	1857, Oct. 9
Q.			
Quaid; Andrew	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, June 17
Quin; Michael	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 28
Quinlan; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Mar. 24
Quinn; Eugene	Customs	Weigher	1857, Dec. 21
Quinn; Joseph James	Do.	Extra Clerk	1856, Mar. 5
R.			
Rabone; George	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, April 24
Ralton; Edward Bond	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 6
*Ram; Francis	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, Nov. 12
†Ramel; David Robert	Customs	Gauger	1857, July 14
Ramfry; Daniel	Do.	Tidewaiter	— Mar. 26
†Randall; William George	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— Aug. 19
*Ranken; George Elliott	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, Jan. 18
*Raper; William	Post Office	Clerk (halfway Branch)	— Aug. 14
*Raven; Andrew	War Department	Temporary Clerk	— Jan. 26
*†Raven; Frederick Edward	Admiralty	Do.	— Mar. 12
*†Raven; Frederick Edward	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House)	1857, Aug. 19
Raven; Thomas John Overton.	Customs	Weigher	— Jan. 6
Rawlinson; George Exton	Do.	Tidewaiter	1856, April 26
Rawnsley; Thomas John	War Department	Junior Clerk	— Mar. 1
Ray; Joseph	Customs	Tidewaiter	1857, Jan. 5
Ray; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Nov. 13
Read; James Beart	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Nov. 18
Read; John	General Registry of Seamen.	Third-class Clerk	— April 15
Reardon; William	Office of Paymaster of Civil Services (Ireland).	Clerk	— Mar. 23
Reason; John Bowyer Cullen	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— June 12
Redworth; Arthur George	Do.	Do.	— Dec. 7
Reed; George Glenn	Receiver of Constabulary (Ireland).	Junior Clerk	1856, Nov. 28
Reed; George Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Oct. 23
*Reeke; George Henry	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, Mar. 29
Rees; Henry Edwin	Customs	Weigher	1857, July 17
Rees; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, May 19
Rees; Thomas	Customs	Tidewaiter	1857, Feb. 17
Reid; Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 26
Reid; James	Customs	Tidewaiter	1856, Jan. 15
Renison James	Do.	Weigher	1857, July 16
Rennison; George	Do.	Clerk (Shields)	1856, May 15
*†Retallick; Charles Grey Spettigue.	Poor Law Board	Supplementary Clerk	1857, Feb. 14
Rayburn; James Thomson	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	1856, Aug. 30
†Reynolds; Edward	Do.	Landing Waiter	1857, Dec. 15
†Reynolds; Frederick	Committee of Council on Education.	Supplementary Clerk	1855, Nov. 27
Reynolds; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 12
*Reynolds; Michael Thomas	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Mar. 13
Rhye; Daniel	Customs	Landing Waiter	— May 15
Richards; Benjamin	Do.	Tidewaiter	— June 2
Richards; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— May 25
*Richardson; Charles	War Department	Out-station Clerk	1856, Jan. 1
Richardson; Charles	Customs	Weigher	— Sept. 5
Richardson; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, June 22
Riches; Robert W.	Customs	Weigher	1855, Dec. 22
Richmond; Thomas	Do.	Tidewaiter	1856, Nov. 10
Riddell; Andrew	Do.	Principal Coast Officer	1855, Nov. 17
Rider; George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, July 2
Ridley; Mathew Frederick	Do.	Mail Guard	1856, June 13
Ridout; Thomas	Customs	Clerk and Searcher (Poole)	1855, Aug. 8
Rielly; Michael	Do.	Weigher	1857, Oct. 9
Riley; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Jan. 5
Ripley; Jeremy Pemberton	Do.	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	— Dec. 20

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Rishworth; Sherwin	Post Office	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	1857, July 8
†Ritchie; George	Education Office	Supplementary Clerk	1855, Nov. 27
Ritchie; James	Customs	Clerk and Landing Waiter	1857, June 19
Roberts; Elias	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— May 30
Roberts; John	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	1856, Jan. 22
Roberts; Junius	Prisons Department	Third-class Clerk	1857, June 22
Roberts; Samuel	Customs	Weigher	1856, Sept. 6
*Roberts; Thomas Langdon	Post Office	Clerk (Mail Office)	1857, Sept. 26
†Roberts; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	— Aug. 24
Robertson; Andrew Carrick	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, July 26
Robertson; Robert	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1857, Oct. 9
Robertson; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, May 19
Robins; George Skilton	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	1855, Nov. 30
*Robinson; Denham Robert	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, Feb. 5
Coates			
Robinson; Frederick Lacey	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	— Dec. 13
Robinson; James	Do.	Expectant of Excise	— Mar. 29
Robinson; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Mar. 11
Robinson; John David	Customs	Tidewaiter	— June 12
*Robinson; Lionel George	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— Mar. 18
*Robinson; Robert Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Sept. 16
Robinson; Thomas	Do.	Do.	1857, Sept. 21
*Robinson; William	Do.	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin).	1856, Nov. 29
*Robson; William	Customs	Tidewaiter	1857, Dec. 10
Roch; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— May 19
Rochford; Thomas	Customs	Clerk (London Docks)	— Sept. 17
Roden; Alfred Henry	Do.	Tidewaiter	1856, Nov. 25
Rodgerson; George Sharp	Do.	Boatman	1855, July 3
Rogan; Pierce Anthony	Do.	Extra Clerk	1857, July 16
Rogers; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Feb. 19
Rogers; Thomas Langbridge	Customs	Tidewaiter	— July 8
*Rolls; Francis Tuach	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1856, Mar. 19
*Roome; Henry	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1857, Mar. 14
Roper; Robert	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	— May 11
*Roper; William John Duff	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Sept. 24
†Roscorla; Lakes	Customs	Landing Waiter	1857, Nov. 9
Rose; Donald Mackenzie	Prisons Department	Clerk	1856, Apr. 17
*Rose; Thomas George	Post Office	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	— June 19
Rosevears; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Feb. 20
Roskell; William	Customs	Weigher	1856, Aug. 30
Ross; Adolphus	Do.	Clerk (Leith)	— Mar. 29
Ross; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Aug. 16
Ross; Donald	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 7
Ross; James Charles	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1856, Nov. 19
Ross; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Oct. 24
Ross; William	Do.	Do.	1857, Jan. 10
Ross; William Henderson	Do.	Do.	— Sept. 8
Roughan; Joseph	Customs	Clerk (London Docks)	1855, Aug. 28
Roulson; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, June 10
Rowe; Edward John	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Dec. 8
Rowe; George Foster	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 3
Rowe; Roderick	Do.	Mail Guard	1856, Aug. 11
Rowe; Samuel Russell	Do.	Do.	1857, Feb. 4
Rowland; William Shuttleworth.	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Oct. 27
*Rowell; Francis William	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— Oct. 27
Rubbathan; John	Post Office	Mail Guard	1856, June 25
Rudd; Anthony	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Oct. 29
†Rudd; Anthony	Do.	Clerk (Out-station)	— Dec. 27
*Ruddy; John	Post Office	Mail Guard	1856, Oct. 15
Rudge; Arthur Jeffery	War Department	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 27
Rudge; Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, April 3
Ruegg; Richard Henry	Customs	Clerk (East and West India Docks).	1855, Sept. 21
*Rule; Edward	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— Sept. 17
Rule; James William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 17
*Rumsey; Almaric	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk	— Nov. 8
†Rundell; Joseph Benjamin	Education Office	Supplementary Clerk	— Feb. 9
Rushworth; Heaton	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Feb. 12
Russell; George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Sept. 14
Russell; James George Ferguson.	Foreign Office	Attaché	1856, Apr. 30
*Russell; Thomas Henry	War Department	Temporary Clerk	— Mar. 20
Russell; Thomas Watkins	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	1857, June 5
Ryall; Samuel	Do.	Tidewaiter	1856, Jan. 4
Ryan; Joseph	Do.	Do.	— Oct. 25
Ryan; Patrick	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Jan. 14
†Ryder; George Lisle	Treasury	Clerk	— Sept. 3

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
S.			
Saddler; Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 9
Sadler; Charles James	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	— Jan. 6
*† Safford; Arthur Herbert	Police Courts	Clerk	1856, Dec. 29
* St. George; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Aug. 31
* St. John; Vane Ireton Shaftesbury.	Do.	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	1856, Aug. 28
St. Lawrence; John	Do.	Expectant of Excise	— Aug. 29
St. Lawrence; Thomas	Do.	Do.	— June 27
Salmon; Frederick George	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	— June 20
Salmon; Henry Montgomery	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Jan. 5
* Sanders; Edmund	Metropolitan Police	Clerk in the Receiver's Office	1856, Nov. 26
Sandell; Charles	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	1857, May 27
Sanders; George	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Aug. 31
Sanderson; Charles	Do.	Do.	1856, Dec. 16
Sandlands; William	Customs	Weigher	1855, July 20
Sands; Thomas	Do.	Tidewalter	— Nov. 17
Sandys; William Alexander	Do.	Do.	1857, July 15
Sansom; Adrian	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Jan. 8
Saul; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Nov. 15
* Saunders; George	Customs	Clerk (London Docks)	— Dec. 3
Saunders; William	Do.	Tidewalter	1857, May 9
* Saurin; Dudley Edward	Foreign Department	Attaché	— Jan. 12
Savage; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Mar. 29
Sawyer; Horatio	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, July 29
Sawyer; William Arthur	Do.	Do.	1856, Oct. 27
Sawyers; Colin	Customs	Tidewalter	— Dec. 24
Sayers; George	Do.	Do.	1857, July 29
Scanlan; Bartholomew	Do.	Do.	— May 7
Scannell; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, June 10
* Scoles; James	War Department	Temporary Clerk	— May 28
Scotland; Thomas	Customs	Tidewalter	1857, Aug. 11
Scotland; Thomas	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 21
Scott; Alexander	Do.	Clerk (Montrose)	1856, Oct. 20
Scott; Charles	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	1857, May 6
Scott; George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Feb. 4
Scott; James	Customs	Searcher (Kirkcaldy)	1855, Aug. 7
Scott; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Mar. 29
Scott; Matthew	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Sept. 23
Scott; Thomas Gordon	Customs	Clerk (London Docks)	1855, Sept. 1
*† Scott; William	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1856, Feb. 22
*† Scott; William	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House)	1857, Dec. 12
Scuse; Hastings	Customs	Gauger	1856, April 2
Seacome; George	Do.	Weigher	— Nov. 8
Seager; Josias Darvill	Do.	Do.	1857, Nov. 5
Sealby; William	Do.	Tidewalter	1856, Mar. 29
* Seel; William	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	— Feb. 29
Seicraig; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Dec. 24
Sellar; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, April 4
Semmens; Edw. Thos. Wm.	Customs	Clerk (General Business)	— June 1
Sergeant; Frederick	Do.	Tidewalter	— April 17
Settle; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Nov. '13
Sewell; Frederick John	Quartermaster General's Office.	Established Clerk	— June 19
Sexton; Edward Henry	Emigration Office	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 20
Sexton; John Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— May 25
Seymour; Jonah	Customs	Tidewalter	— Jan. 8
Seymour; Matthew	Do.	Extra Weigher	— Aug. 3
Shacklock; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Oct. 8
Shade; George	Do.	Clerk (Income Tax Office)	1856, Oct. 27
Shade; George	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1857, May 5
† Shadforth; William Ridley	Customs	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	— Sept. 24
Shand; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Sept. 14
Shannon; Charles Sergison	Customs	Tidewalter	1856, Oct. 16
Shannon; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Sept. 4
Shannon; Thomas	Customs	Tidewalter	1856, Aug. 21
Shapley; Edward Spencer	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Nov. 12
Sharland; Frederick Clarence	Education Department	Supplementary Clerk	1857, Feb. 21
Sharland; William Henry	Customs	Clerk (Long Room)	1856, Feb. 13
* Sharp; Benjamin Wrottesley	War Department	Temporary Clerk	— July 17
Sharpe; William Edward	Colonial Department	Writer, Ceylon	1857, June 18
Sharples; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Aug. 11
Shattock; Robert Foster	Public Works Loan Office.	Clerk	1857, Aug. 3
Shaw; Charles Conait	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, Mar. 5
Shaw; George John	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1857, May 1
Shaw; Henry Martyn	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, June 28
Shaw; William Clark	Do.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	— May 22
Shaw; William Hardy	Post Office	Labourer	— Sept. 13
Shoa; John	Customs	Tidewalter	— Aug. 13

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Shes; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, April 27
Shean; William	Customs	Weigher	1856, Mar. 12
Shears; William Crocker	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Feb. 4
Shearsmith; John Richardson	General Registry of Seamen.	Third-class Clerk	— April 15
*Shearwin; David	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— April 4
Shedden; Lewis	Do.	Expectant of Excise	1856, June 25
Sheen; John Stephen	Customs	Tidewater	— Jan. 5
*Sheldon; Joseph	Do.	Extra Weigher	1855, Sept. 27
*Sheldon; Joseph	Do.	Weigher	1846, May 3
Shelley; Stephen	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	— Feb. 16
Shelley; Stephen	Do.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	— Mar. 18
Shepherd; George	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Feb. 28
Shepherd; Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— May 30
Sheridan; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Oct. 5
Sherratt; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— May 9
Sherritt; Adam	Do.	Do.	1856, Sept. 20
Shiel; Patrick Joseph	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— June 25
Shipp; William Henry	Customs	Tidewater	— Dec. 2
*Shirlaw; John	Committee of Council on Education.	Supplementary Clerk	1855, Nov. 27
Shoemack; William	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, June 4
Shufflebotham; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Jan. 6
*†Sidebotham; Henry	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	1856, Aug. 16
*†Sidebotham; Henry	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	1857, Aug. 28
Sifton; Thomas Elgood	Post Office	Clerk	— April 21
Sills; George Christopher Sweedland.	Chelsea Hospital	Temporary Clerk	1855, Sept. 20
Simmie; Robert	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	1857, June 19
*†Simmonds; John	Committee of Council on Education.	Supplementary Clerk	1855, Nov. 27
Simmons; Charles Lyne	General Registry of Seamen.	Third-class Clerk	1857, April 17
Simons; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 4
*Simpson; James	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	— Jan. 13
Simpson; John	Customs	Tidewater	— Jan. 17
Simpson; Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Nov. 4
Simpson; Richard	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Oct. 16
*Sims; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Oct. 27
Sinclair; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Mar. 24
Sinclair; Malcolm	Customs	Tidewater	1855, July 28
Sinton; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Dec. 30
Sissons; Frank	Do.	Do.	1857, Nov. 9
Skaife; Wilfred	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Nov. 28
Skaife; Wilfred	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1857, May 19
Skene; George	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— April 13
Skinner; Charles	Customs	Tidewater	1855, Aug. 21
Skinner; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Aug. 18
Slater; Daniel	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Jan. 2
Slater; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Aug. 21
Slatter; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 8
Sloan; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, July 15
Sloane; Richard	War Office	Temporary Clerk	1857, Aug. 19
Slocombe; Henry	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Jan. 1
Small; Edward Fewson	Do.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	— Mar. 27
Small; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Dec. 17
Smart; Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Receiver General's Office).	1856, July 23
Smethurst; Henry	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Feb. 14
Smethurst; James	Customs	Extra Clerk	1856, Jan. 16
Smethurst; James	Do.	Clerk (Liverpool)	— May 18
Smith; Alexander George	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Oct. 8
Smith; Angus	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Aug. 11
Smith; Charles	Customs	Tidewater	1855, Oct. 23
Smith; Charles	Adjutant-General's Office (Ireland).	Temporary Clerk	1856, Mar. 1
*Smith; Charles Rickards	Customs	Searcher	1855, Oct. 17
Smith; Edward	Do.	Weigher	1857, June 27
Smith; Edward James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Feb. 7
Smith; Edward P. B.	Customs	Clerk (General Business, London).	— May 19
*Smith; Frederick Samuel Charles.	Do.	Extra Clerk	1855, Nov. 24
Smith; Henry Allport	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	— Oct. 19
Smith; Henry Carrington	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, May 25
*Smith; Henry George	Customs	Clerk	— Feb. 13
Smith; James	Do.	Tidewater	1855, Nov. 30
Smith; James Sandles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, June 1
Smith; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, July 8
Smith; John	Do.	Do.	— Sept. 16
Smith; John James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, July 6
Smith; John Robert	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1856, Aug. 6
*Smith; Noel Clayton	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1857, Feb. 24

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Smith; Perceval Arthur	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Sept. 15
Smith; Peter	Customs	Extra Weigher	1837, June 11
*†Smith; Philip James	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1855, Aug. 14
Smith; Richard	Paymaster of Civil Services Office (Ireland)	Messenger	1857, Oct. 8
Smith; Richard	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Feb. 3
Smith; Seton Lionel	Factories Department	Sub-Inspector	1856, July 14
*Smith; Surtees	Customs	Landmg-waiter	— Dec. 13
Smith; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Aug. 15
Smith; Thomas	Do.	Do.	1856, Jan. 4
†Smith; Thomas Angell	Poor Law Board	Supplementary Clerk	1857, Feb. 14
Smith; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Sept. 16
Smithson; John	Post Office	Surveyor's Stationary Clerk	— Dec. 23
Smyth; Cornelius	Customs	Tidewaiter	1857, Jan. 14
*Smyth; George Watson	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	— Oct. 3
Smyth; John	Do.	Letter-carrier	— Jan. 14
Smyth; Robert	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Sept. 8
Snell; Russell Abraham	Customs	Clerk (Bristol)	1856, Feb. 2
*Snelling; William Henry	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	1857, July 25
Snowden; Christopher	Customs	Clerk	— Feb. 20
Sortwell; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Sept. 12
Spalding; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Oct. 25
Spanswick; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Jan. 12
Spark; Charles Edward	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— Aug. 27
Spavin; Andrew	Customs	Tidewaiter	1857, Oct. 14
*†Speed; Henry Fearnaide	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	— Dec. 29
Spence; George	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	— Feb. 19
*†Spence; Henry Donald Moritz.	Board of Trade	Junior Clerk	— April 29
*Spence; Launcelot Molyneux Dalrymple.	Do.	Junior Supplementary Clerk	1855, Nov. 26
Spencer; Stephen	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, June 4
Spilling; William Henry	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	1855, Sept. 1
Spinner; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Messenger	1856, Sept. 16
Spratt; Arthur	Customs	Clerk	1857, Mar. 11
*Sproat; William Hugh	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Dec. 38
Sprunt; Thomas	Do.	Do.	1855, Oct. 24
Spurrier; Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Coast Guard Office)	1856, Aug. 14
Stacey; William	Do.	Tidewaiter	1857, June 10
*Stack; Garrett	Do.	Do.	— Mar. 25
Stack; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— April 17
†Stack; Thomas G.	War Department	Out-Station Clerk	1856, Mar. 24
*Stahlschmidt; Thomas Lett	Do.	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 22
*†Stainburn; George	Customs	Clerk (Tea Office)	1857, Nov. 12
Staincliffe; Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Oct. 8
Stainby; John Addison	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Oct. 16
*Stanford; Joseph Arthur	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1857, Jan. 17
Stanford; Richard	Customs	Tidewaiter	— June 9
Stanley; Emma	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, Oct. 27
Stanley; James	Customs	Tidewaiter	1857, Feb. 17
Stanley; Walter	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— June 20
Stanton; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Dec. 23
Staples; Frederick William	Customs	Clerk (Long Room)	— June 1
Stark; Thomas Sowerby	Do.	Tidewaiter	1855, July 17
Stark; Timothy Christopher	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Aug. 13
Staring; George Augustus	Do.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	— Oct. 23
Statham; John	War Department	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 13
Statham; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, June 8
Statters; Richard	Customs	Tidewaiter	1856, Oct. 24
Staveley; William Robert	Do.	Clerk (Newhaven)	1855, Nov. 3
Steele; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, May 22
Steele; Robert James	Do.	Do.	1855, Aug. 4
†Steele; Thomas	Colonial Office	Ceylon Writer	1856, July 17
Steen; Thomas	Factories' Department	Sub-Inspector	— Feb. 22
Stephens, Edward	General Registry of Seamen.	Third-class Clerk	1857, April 11
Stephens; James Francis	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Mar. 17
†Stephenson; Benjamin Chas.	Treasury	Established Clerk	— Sept. 2
Stevens; Edward	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Feb. 23
Stevens; James Henry	Customs	Tidewaiter	1853, Oct. 23
Stevens; John Evens	Do.	Do.	1856, Sept. 8
*Stevens; John Henry	Foreign Department	Vice-Consul	1857, Jan. 22
Stevens; John Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Feb. 13
Stevens; William	Customs	Tidewaiter	— Oct. 6
*Stevenson; Charles	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Dec. 1
†Stevenson; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, July 23
†Stevenson; Thomas	Education Department	Third-class Assistant Clerk	1857, Sept. 15
Steward; James Henry	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, Mar. 12
†Stewardson; John	Customs	Weigher	— Oct. 23
†Stewart; Daniel	General Register Office (Scotland.)	Clerk	1857, Jan. 19
Stewart; Edward Fanning	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk (Receiver General's Office)	— Mar. 24

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Stewart; Edmund Fanning -	Customs -	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	1857, Aug. 31
Stewart; Henry John -	Convict Prisons -	Third-class Clerk -	Dec. 1
	Department.		
Stewart; James -	Post Office -	Letter-carrier -	Dec. 23
Stewart; John -	Customs -	Welgher -	1856, Sept. 5
Shiff; Walter -	Post Office -	Letter-carrier -	1857, May 20
Stiles; Thomas -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	1856, Nov. 27
Stobie; Thomas -	Post Office -	Letter-carrier -	1856, Nov. 15
Stokes; Edwin Charles -	Do. -	Do. -	1857, Aug. 18
Stokes; Octavius -	Foreign Department -	Vice-consul -	Mar. 22
Stone; William Dornett -	Emigration Office -	Temporary Clerk -	Feb. 17
Stones; Michael -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	1856, Aug. 20
Stopes; Alfred -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	1857, June 11
Stopes; Alfred -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	Oct. 9
Storey; Thomas -	Post Office -	Letter-carrier -	May 22
Stothard; John North -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	1856, Feb. 28
*Stovell; Alfred George -	Do. -	Clerk (Secretary's Office) -	Sept. 16
*Stovell; George -	War Department -	Extra Clerk (Pall Mall) -	1855, Nov. 19
Strange; Henry -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	1856, Sept. 11
*Stratton; John -	War Department -	Temporary Clerk -	Mar. 26
Straughan; Alexander -	Customs -	Tidewater -	1855, Sept. 5
Strong; Henry Edward -	Do. -	Clerk (Ramsgate) -	1856, Feb. 6
Stuart; Andrew -	Post Office -	Letter-carrier -	1857, June 24
Stuart; John Alexander -	War Department -	Clerk (Pall Mall) -	1855, Aug. 23
Stuart; John Charles -	Customs -	Clerk (Glasgow) -	1856, Sept. 26
Stubbing; Charles -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk -	April 18
Studdert; Ion -	Inland Revenue -	Lieutenant of Revenue Police -	1855, Aug. 1
*Sturges; Francis -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk -	1857, Oct. 14
Sturt; William -	Customs -	Tidewater -	1856, Oct. 4
Sudlow; Edward Waddington -	Do. -	Clerk (Liverpool) -	Jan. 29
*Sullivan; Cornelius -	War Department -	Temporary Clerk -	May 26
Sullivan; Maurice -	Customs -	Tidewater -	June 22
Sutherland; William John -	Post Office -	Clerk (Money Order Office) -	Feb. 21
Edward Graham.			
Bwaine; James -	Customs -	Clerk (Dublin) -	1855, Nov. 1
Swan; James Alexander -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	1857, Mar. 21
Sweetnam; John -	Customs -	Tidewater -	1856, Aug. 2
Swindells; Charles -	Do. -	Welgher -	Nov. 17
Sykes; William -	Post Office -	Letter-carrier -	1857, April 22
*Sylvester; Edward James -	War Department -	Clerk (Pall Mall) -	1856, Feb. 2
Symmonds; Robert -	Post Office -	Letter-carrier -	Aug. 14
Symons; William -	Do. -	Provincial Clerk -	Sept. 9
Symons; William -	Customs -	Welgher -	1857, Feb. 2
Syms; E. C. -	Adjutant General's Office.	Established Clerk -	May 27
T			
*Tainah; John -	Customs -	Tidewater -	1856, Nov. 24
*Tainah; John -	Do. -	Do. -	1857, Aug. 19
Tait; Joseph -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	Jan. 14
*Talbot; Frederick -	Stationery Office -	Temporary Clerk -	April 1
*Talbot; Frederick -	Inland Revenue -	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	Nov. 27
Tanner; Alfred Henry -	Adjutant General's Office.	Temporary Clerk -	Aug. 29
Tanner; Charles Hall -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	Feb. 6
Tanner; Frederick Scott -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House) -	1856, April 3
Targett; William James -	Customs -	Tidewater -	1857, April 6
Tarn; Lawrence Cook -	War Office -	Temporary Clerk -	April 22
Tarring; John Henry -	Office of Works -	Surveyor's Clerk -	Oct. 26
*Tate; Wilfred -	Police Court (Bow Street).	Clerk -	1856, Jan. 10
*Tayler; Frederick -	Post Office -	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	1857, June 2
Taylor; Aubony Robinson -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	1856, Feb. 28
Taylor; Frank George -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk -	1855, Aug. 27
Taylor; Herbert -	Stationery Office -	Do. -	1857, Feb. 16
Taylor; Herbert Peter -	Customs -	Welgher -	1856, July 20
Taylor; John -	Post Office -	Letter-carrier -	1857, Sept. 11
Taylor; John McIntosh -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	1856, May 5
Taylor; Robert -	Post Office -	Letter-carrier -	Nov. 24
Taylor; Thomas -	Inland Revenue -	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1857, Jan. 6
Taylor; William -	Prisons Department -	Third-class Clerk -	1855, Nov. 12
Taylor; William -	Post Office -	Letter-carrier -	1857, Mar. 22
Taylor; William -	Do. -	Do. -	Jan. 5
†Taylor; William -	Customs -	Clerk (Liverpool) -	Oct. 14
*Taylor; William John -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk -	1855, Dec. 7
†Taylor; William Matthew -	Education Office -	Supplementary Clerk -	1857, Feb. 9
Taylor; William Sewell -	Inland Revenue -	Expectant of Excise -	1856, Aug. 11
Telfer; Richard -	General Register Office -	Transcriber -	Nov. 21
Tempest; John William -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	1857, Aug. 24

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Tennent; William William Emerson.	Board of Trade	Ordinary Clerk	1857, May 11
Tew; John	Post Office	Mail Guard	— July 13
Theobalds; Walter Augustus	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Jan. 2
Thickins; George	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Aug. 31
*Thlism; Ludwig Otto Michael Hugo.	War Department	Temporary Clerk	— Sept. 27
Thom; David	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Sept. 14
*Thomas; Alexander	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— Aug. 27
Thomas; David	Customs	Tidewater	— Mar. 17
Thomas; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Dec. 20
Thomas; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Feb. 20
Thomas; John Timothy	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, July 26
Thomas; Robert	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— April 9
†Thomas; William Henry	War Department	Clerk (Out-station)	— Jan. 12
Thomas; William Morgan	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Mar. 9
*Thompson; Arthur Wesley Beauchamp.	War Department	Extra Clerk (Pall Mall)	1855, Dec. 7
Thompson; Edward Samuel	Customs	Messenger	1857, Aug. 26
Thompson; Frederick Thos.	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, S.pt. 14
Thompson; Richard	Audit Office	Do.	1856, Oct. 29
Thomson; Arthur Henry	Admiralty	Do.	1855, Dec. 1
Thomson; George	Board of Fisheries	Supernumerary Officer of Fisheries.	1856, June 20
Thomson; Hugh	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Feb. 22
Thomson; John	Customs	Weighter	— Dec. 24
Thornton; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Receiver General's Office).	— May 22
Thurston; William	Do.	Expectant of Excise	— June 5
Tibury; John Christian	War Office	Temporary Clerk	1857, Feb. 26
Tinsdale; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, July 18
Tiplady; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Aug. 18
Tippet; Albert Vivian	Customs	Clerk (Legal Quay's Office)	— June 3
Titcomb; James George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, July 18
Tite; Arthur	Customs	Clerk (Folkestone)	1857, Feb. 12
Tizard; Joseph	General Register Office	Transcriber	1855, Dec. 22
Tizard; Joseph	Do.	Junior Clerk	1857, May 29
Todd; James	Customs	Searcher	— Nov. 5
Todd; William John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Dec. 8
Toleman; Robert Thomas	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 14
Tolley; Alfred Charles	Do.	Do.	1857, April 6
Tolputt; Frederick Sothers	Customs	Landing Waiter	1856, Aug. 14
†Tompkins; William Earp	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	— May 7
Toms; Sumner	Do.	Out-station Clerk	1855, Nov. 20
Tonkinson; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Feb. 22
Topham; James Hyne	Do.	Do.	1856, Dec. 22
Torpy; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— May 6
*Toshill; William	Customs	Clerk (Long Room)	— April 9
Tottenham; Hyacinth	Do.	Do.	— Sept. 27
Tottenham; Joseph	Do.	Do.	— Dec. 20
Tough; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Jan. 1
Tourslin; Alexander Maximilian.	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, Feb. 16
Toward; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Dec. 17
Towell; Richard	Customs	Tidewater	— Jan. 20
Townsend; Frederick John	General Registry of Seamen.	Third-class Clerk	— April 24
Townshend; Joseph Robert	Customs	Tidewater	1855, Oct. 25
*Toy; Charles John	War Department	Temporary Clerk	— Dec. 1
Toy; Richard	Customs	Tidewater	— Aug. 11
Tozer; Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, April 2
Tozer; Richard	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— May 12
Tracey; Henry Elliott	General Register Office	Clerk	1856, May 16
Tranter; Edwin	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Dec. 2
Tracey; Stephen	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Aug. 30
Tree; George	Do.	Do.	1855, Oct. 2
†Trendell; James Richens	Committee of Council on Education.	Supplementary Clerk	— Nov. 27
Trestrail; Simon	Customs	Weighter	1856, Dec. 17
Trew; Richard	Do.	Tidewater	— Mar. 5
Trewitt; George	Do.	Do.	1857, Mar. 5
Tritton; Edmund Fleming	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, Feb. 2
*†Troppaneger; Henry	Do.	Clerk (Pall Mall)	— April 25
Trotter; Matthew	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 20
Tucker; Robert Waymouth	Customs	Tidewater	— Dec. 8
Tucker; T. H.	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, Mar. 1
Tucker; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Dec. 6
Tucker; William Henry	Customs	Weighter	1857, Aug. 17
Tulloch; John	Do.	Boatman	1855, July 3
†Tunks; George Gregory	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— Dec. 1
†Tunks; George Gregory	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House)	1857, Oct. 2
Tunna; Hugh	Customs	Boatman	1855, July 19
*Turl; Charles Edward	War Department	Temporary Clerk	— Oct. 17
Turl; Henry Frederick	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 17
*Turner; Anselm	Charity Commission	Third-class Clerk	1857, Nov. 21
Turner; Henry	Audit Office	Assistant Examiner	1856, Jan. 11

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Turner; James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, April 5
*Turner; Joseph Askew	Charity Commission	Record Keeper	— April 11
Turner; Richard	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Oct. 24
Turner; Richard	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, July 18
Turner; William	Customs	Clerk (Berwick)	1855, Aug. 29
Turtle; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Aug. 3
*Tweedle; Peter	Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.	Clerk	— Dec. 22
Tweedy; John D'Oyley	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Accountant and Comptroller General's Office).	1855, Nov. 24
Twiss; Francis	Customs	Do. (Long Room)	1856, Mar. 18
†Twiss; Quintin William Francis.	Treasury	Clerk	— Aug. 29
Twynnam; James Lever	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, May 25
Tyndale; George Thomas	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, Mar. 6
Tyner; Anthony	Do.	Out-station Clerk	— Feb. 16
U.			
Unckless; James Jerome	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, July 11
*Unlacke; Andrew Elliott Molyneux.	War Office	Temporary Clerk	1857, May 9
Unwin; Charles Hodges	Admiralty	Do.	— Sept. 29
Urry; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Nov. 22
Uton; Henry Alexander	War Department	Temporary Clerk	— Mar. 5
V.			
†Valence; Robert	General Register Office (Scotland).	Indexer	1857, Jan. 19
*†Vallack; Edmund	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1855, Aug. 13
Vallancey; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Lieutenant of Revenue Police.	1856, June 3
Vaughan; George	Customs	Tidewaiter	— Mar. 29
Vaughan; James	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Income Tax Office)	— Feb. 9
Vaux; John George	Customs	Tidewaiter	— Mar. 14
Veale; Thomas Sobey	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	1857, Feb. 12
Venner; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 19
Venters; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— April 13
Verlin; Thomas	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 22
*†Vesey; Arthur Cyril	Audit Office	Assistant Examiner	— Oct. 21
Vick; Charles	Customs	Weigher	— July 31
Vick; John Nathaniel	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, May 23
†Vine; Tertius	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	— Feb. 29
*Vivian; William John Rowe	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1857, Jan. 24
Voce; Arthur	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— June 17
Voysey; Geo. ge	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	1856, Dec. 5
W.			
Waddington; Reginald	Office of Works	Clerk	1855, Sept. 21
Wadley; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, June 5
Wagstaff; Joseph	Do.	Letter-carrier	— June 4
Walnwright; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Nov. 12
Walte; Henry	Customs	Tidewaiter	1857, Dec. 31
*Wakefield; Thos. Frederick	Do.	Clerk (Legal Quay's Office).	— Jan. 31
*Wakefield; Thos. Frederick	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	— Sept. 3
Walbank; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Sept. 10
Walker; Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 13
Walker; Edward Richard	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, Aug. 22
Walker; Ralph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Oct. 30
Walker; Richard Graham	Inland Revenue	Temporary Clerk	1857, Mar. 19
Walker; Richard Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— July 2
Walker; Samuel	Do.	Do.	— May 7
Wall; George	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Sept. 29
Wall; Henry	Do.	Clerk (Income Tax Office)	1856, July 12
Wallace; Edmond	Do.	Expectant of Excise	— April 8
Wallace; James Edward	Customs	Clerk (Tea Department)	1855, Aug. 4
Wallace; Richard	Do.	Extra Weigher	1857, Aug. 4
*Wallace; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	— Mar. 5
Wallbridge; Henry Richardson	Customs	Extra Clerk	— April 23
Waller; Henry	Do.	Weigher	1856, Dec. 9
Walmsley; Peter	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, July 21
Walsh; Patrick	Customs	Tidewaiter	1855, Oct. 23
Walsh; Walter	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, July 23
Walsh; William	Do.	Do.	1857, Aug. 20

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
*Walters; John Alfred	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	1855, Oct. 27
*Walton; Clifford Elliot	Audit Office	Assistant Examiner	1856, Mar. 6
Walton; Edward	Customs	Clerk (Hull)	1857, Aug. 6
Walton; Joseph Pearson	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, Oct. 8
Walton; Thomas	Customs	Tidewater	— Nov. 22
Walton; William	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Feb. 9
Ward; Arthur	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Aug. 17
Warburton; Joseph William	Foreign Office	Clerk	— Mar. 31
Ward; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Jan. 19
Ward; John Hext	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Inspector General's Office)	1856, Oct. 24
*Ward; Thomas	Do.	Expectant of Excise	1857, Dec. 14
Warden; William	Board of Supervision (Scotland).	Clerk	— Mar. 10
Wareng; William	Customs	Gauger	— April 7
Warlow; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Sept. 30
Warneford; William John Jortin.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1855, Dec. 21
Warren; Charles	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Aug. 15
Warren; Richard Wills	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 5
Warren; Samuel Hayne	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Jan. 5
Waters; Richard	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, June 26
Watkins; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Dec. 22
Watkins; Thomas Henry	Do.	Do.	1856, June 13
Watling; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, May 29
Watson; Charles	Customs	Tidewater	1856, Feb. 16
Watson; Edmund	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1857, Mar. 19
Watson; George	Customs	Tidewater	1855, Dec. 19
Watson; James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Dec. 20
Watson; James	Customs	Tidewater	1857, Nov. 16
Watson; Samuel	Post Office	Clerk (Mail Office)	1855, Dec. 7
Watson; Samuel Elisha	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1857, June 29
Watson; Samuel Mills	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— Sept. 2
Watson; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, May 28
*Watt; Alexander Sutherland.	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	1855, Aug. 28
Watt; Andrew	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1857, Jan. 10
Watt; George	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	1855, Aug. 21
Watt; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Dec. 12
Watt; John Francis	Do.	Do.	1856, July 26
*Watts; Eldon	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1855, Aug. 10
†Watts; Morgan Symes	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1857, Oct. 23
Way; Thomas James	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Sept. 2
Weale; George Henry Harding.	War Department	Extra Clerk	1855, Sept. 13
Weare; James	General Register Office	Clerk	1857, Sept. 28
Webb; Frederick William	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	1856, Sept. 24
*Webb; Godfrey John	War Department	Do.	1855, Nov. 19
*Webb; Godfrey John	Parliament Office	Clerk	1856, Oct. 17
*Webb; James	Inland Revenue	Temporary Clerk	— July 30
Webster; Randall Eden	Do.	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	1857, Jan. 14
Weeks; Robert Baron Milton	Customs	Clerk (Receiver-General's Office).	1856, Mar. 7
Weight; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 27
Weir; Hector Albert	Prisons Department	Third-class Clerk	— Nov. 27
*†Welby; Reginald Earle	Treasury	Clerk	1856, Aug. 29
Welch; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Mar. 16
Welch; John Davenport	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, Mar. 14
Weller; James	Customs	Tidewater	1857, July 9
Wells; Joseph William	Do.	Weigher	1856, Feb. 13
†Wells; William	Inland Revenue	Solicitor's Office (Edinburgh)	1857, Nov. 12
Wenban; Bertram	Do.	Expectant of Excise	1856, Sept. 12
Wenban; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, May 30
Wenham; William James	Do.	Clerk (Money Order Office)	1855, Dec. 7
Wenham; Samuel	Customs	Tidewater	— Dec. 13
West, Charles Edward	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Dec. 9
*West James John	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1855, Dec. 3
Westaway; John	Customs	Weigher	— April 1
*Wetherell; Thos. Frederick	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1855, Oct. 17
Whamond; James	Customs	Clerk (Galway)	1856, Aug. 21
Whealan; John	Post Office	Labourer	1857, May 9
Wheatley; John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, June 14
Wheeler; Arthur Charles	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Feb. 27
Wheeler; Frederick George	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk (Receiver-General's Office).	1856, Aug. 28
Wheeler; Frederick George	Do.	Clerk Solicitor's Office	1857, Mar. 3
Wheeler; James Talboys	War Department	Temporary Clerk	1856, Jan. 9
Wheeler; Jesse Humphrey	Customs	Extra Weigher	1857, May 30
Wheleton; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— June 2
Whelan; David	Do.	Do.	— Apr. 20
Whelan; Michael	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Aug. 29
Whitaker; Edward	General Register Office	Clerk	— Feb. 15
Whitaker; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Aug. 15
*White; Esmonde Thomas	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall)	1856, Mar. 7

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†White; James	War Department	Clerk (Out-station)	1856, Feb. 11
White; James Augustus	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk	— Aug. 5
White; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1857, Sept. 22
White; Stephen	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Sept. 11
White; Walter Vincent	Post Office	Mail Guard	1857, Dec. 22
White; Wm.	Customs	Tidewaiter	— Apr. 27
Whitehead; Joseph	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Sept. 4
Whitehead; William	Do.	Do.	— July 16
Whitehouse; Charles	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— May 22
Whitehurst; William Keen	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Feb. 17
*Whitehead; Edward John	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	1856, Jan. 5
Whiting; James	Customs	Tidewaiter	1857, April 25
Whitmore; James Compigne Douglass.	Do.	Clerk (Long Room)	1856, Mar. 19
Whitney; Thomas Ricketts	Do.	Do. (Limerick)	— Oct. 16
Whittaker; Joshua	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— May 19
Whittell; George Henry	Emigration Department	Temporary Clerk	1857, Feb. 17
Whittingham; Joseph	Post Office	Mail Guard	1856, June 23
Whittinghall; Robert George	Customs	Tidewaiter	1857, July 1
*Whitton; William	Do.	Do.	— July 11
Whitworth; James	Inland Revenue	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1856, Aug. 18
Wildman; Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Solicitor's Office)	1855, Aug. 28
Wiles; James Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1856, Aug. 30
†Wilkes; John Daniel	Committee of Council on Education.	Supplementary Clerk	1855, Nov. 27
Wilkins; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Mar. 21
Wilkinson; Charles Philip	Customs	Tidewaiter	1856, Nov. 15
Wilkinson; William George	Do.	Weigher	— Aug. 12
Wilcock; William	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Nov. 10
Williams; David	Do.	Do.	— Oct. 17
Williams; David	Customs	Principal Coast Officer	1857, Oct. 24
Williams; Edward	Do.	Tidewaiter	1856, Apr. 28
Williams; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Nov. 10
Williams; Henry Godfrey	Customs	Tidewaiter	— July 16
Williams; John	Do.	Do.	— Mar. 3
Williams; John Brown	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Sept. 5
Williams; Leonard Pettit	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 22
Williams; Thomas	Do.	Do.	— July 30
Williams; Thomas	Do.	Do.	1857, April 27
Williams; William Arthur	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— July 15
Williamson; George	Customs	Tidewaiter	— May 18
Williamson; Joseph	Do.	Clerk (General Business)	1856, Dec. 16
Williamson; Joseph	Do.	Clerk (Long Room)	1857, Feb. 26
Williamson; Peter	Royal Observatory (Edinburgh).	Assistant Astronomer	— Feb. 17
Williamson; Wm. Atkinson	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— May 11
Wilms; Ernest Kerr	Do.	Letter-carrier	— June 29
Wills; Robert	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Feb. 17
Wills; Cuthbert	Customs	Clerk (Legal Quays' Office)	1856, Jan. 23
Willsher; Robert	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Mar. 2
Willsher; Walter	Do.	Letter-carrier	— July 17
Willshire; Joseph	Customs	Tidewaiter	— May 5
*Wilson; Charles Rivers	Treasury	Clerk	1856, Feb. 27
Wilson; David	National Debt Office	Junior Clerk	— May 19
Wilson David M'Gill	Customs	Tidewaiter	1857, May 22
Wilson; Francis Wm. Grant	Do.	Clerk (East and West India Docks).	— Mar. 27
Wilson; Henry	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— April 28
Wilson; John	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Oct. 5
Wilson; Thomas Richard	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Jan. 17
*Wilson; William Frederick	Do.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1856, Dec. 20
*Wilson; William Frederick Antonio.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	— April 4
*Wilson; William Frederick Antonio.	Do.	Clerk (Somerset House)	1857, Mar. 11
Wilson; Wm. Isaac Lupton	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1856, Dec. 16
Wiltshire; John	Do.	Do.	— July 11
Windle; Thomas	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Jan. 28
Wing; Matthew John	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	— Aug. 26
Wingate; William James	Prisons Department	Third-class Clerk	— Mar. 12
*Window; Eugene Henry	War Office	Temporary Clerk	1857, Mar. 6
Winter; Stephen	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— May 12
Wise; Henry	Customs	Clerk (Glasgow)	1856, June 12
*Witham; John Davey	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	1857, Nov. 5
*Witten; Henry	War Office	Do.	— Feb. 18
Wodehouse; Hon. Henry	Foreign Office	At aché	1856, June 25
Wolfe; John	Customs	Extra Weigher	1857, June 16
Wood; Alfred	Post Office	Letter-carrier	1856, Oct. 20
Wood; Benjamin	Customs	Gauger	— April 24
Wood; Frank	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— July 16
Wood; George	Customs	Tidewaiter	1857, Feb. 3
Wood; George	Post Office	Letter-carrier	— Jan. 20
Wood; George James	Inland Revenue	Expectant of Excise	1855, Sept. 21
Wood; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1857, Nov. 5

Names.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
*Wood; John - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	1857, April 2
Wood; Joseph - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	— Jan. 12
*Wood; Starr Tidd - -	Customs - -	Clerk (Receiver General's Office).	1856, Jan. 28
Wood; William - -	Do. - -	Clerk (Long Room) - -	1857, April 2
Woodcock; Samuel - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	— June 12
Woodison; George - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	— May 11
Woodley; Charles Henry	Audit Office - -	Temporary Clerk - -	1856, July 2
Woodroffe; Charles - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	1857, Aug. 19
Woods; Richard Lennox	Audit Office - -	Temporary Clerk - -	— Feb. 13
Woods; Thomas - -	Customs - -	Weighter - -	— July 2
Woods; Walter - -	Do. - -	Messenger - -	1856, Nov. 7
Woolaway; William - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	— Aug. 30
Woolcock; William Aaron	Customs - -	Extra Weighter - -	— Mar. 20
*Woolard; Joseph Brown	Inland Revenue - -	Expectant of Excise - -	— Nov. 17
Woollett; John Creswell	War Department - -	Temporary Clerk - -	1855, Oct. 20
Wootton; George - -	Post Office - -	Clerk in Money Order Office	1857, Mar. 11
Wootton; Thomas William	Civil Service Commission	Porter and Messenger - -	— Jan. 1
Worseldine; Henry - -	Admiralty - -	Temporary Clerk - -	1856, April 25
Worth; George - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	1857, Nov. 25
Worthington; John - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	— Sept. 6
Woulfe; Maurice - -	Inland Revenue - -	Expectant of Excise - -	1856, May 16
Wright; Alfred - -	Admiralty - -	Temporary Clerk - -	1855, Nov. 24
Wright; George Cross	Inland Revenue - -	Expectant of Excise - -	1856, Oct. 8
Wright; James - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	1857, Jan. 20
Wright; John - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	— Aug. 18
Wright; John Isaac - -	Customs - -	Tidewalter - -	1856, Dec. 16
Wright; Joseph - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	1857, Feb. 2
Wright; Levi - -	Inland Revenue - -	Expectant of Excise - -	1856, May 16
Wright; Thomas - -	Post Office - -	Letter-carrier - -	— July 16
Wyeth; James - -	Customs - -	Clerk (London) - -	1855, Oct. 6
Wythe; Charles - -	War Department - -	Junior Clerk (Fall Mall)	1856, Mar. 1
Wyndham; George Hugh	Foreign Office - -	Attaché - -	1857, Nov. 10
Y.			
Yabbicom; Tom - -	Inland Revenue - -	Expectant of Excise - -	1857, Feb. 14
*Yair; James Stark - -	Admiralty - -	Dockyard Clerk - -	1856, April 16
Yate; Rowland Frederick	Inland Revenue - -	Clerk (Income Tax Office) - -	— May 9
Yates; Charles Skinner	Customs - -	Extra Weighter - -	— May 1
*Yelf; Frederick Steane	War Department - -	Clerk (Fall Mall) - -	— Jan. 14
Yoad; Thomas Watkin	Admiralty - -	Temporary Clerk - -	1853, Dec. 1
†Young; George - -	General Register Office (Scotland.)	Indexer - -	1857, Jan. 23
Young; George Frowd - -	Customs - -	Gauger - -	1856, Jan. 24
Young; William Huntly	Inland Revenue - -	Expectant of Excise - -	1857, Mar. 23
Yule; John - -	Do. - -	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	1856, April 26

HONORARY CERTIFICATES.

LIST OF CANDIDATES who have obtained **HONORARY ADDITIONS** to their **CERTIFICATES** either for **EXTRA SUBJECTS** voluntarily chosen or for marked proficiency in prescribed Subjects.

NOTE.—For the *prescribed* subjects in which these Candidates were examined, see Table B., *ante*

† Candidates, whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of competition.

NAME of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
Abbott ; G. B. - -	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk.	Latin translation - Greek translation - French - - - - History - - - - Geography - - -	Very creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge. Fair knowledge of the language. Very creditable general knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
†Abbott ; R. - -	Education Office.	Supplementary Clerk.	Natural science - - Modern history - -	Very creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
†Adams ; Fr. W.	Post Office - War Department.	Clerk (Mail Office). Out-station Clerk.	Book-keeping by double entry. French translation - } Ditto composition - }	Creditable knowledge. Fair proficiency.
Anderson ; J. J. - -	Stationery Office.	Clerk - -	Decimals - - -	Good.
†Andrews ; Wm. John	General Register Office	Indexer -	All prescribed subjects	Marked proficiency.
Andrews ; W. J. -	War Department.	Out-station Clerk.	Algebra - - - Euclid (Books I. & II.) Political economy - Chemistry - - -	Creditable elementary knowledge. Creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge. Creditable elementary knowledge.
Atkin ; J. G. - -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk.	{ French translation - { Ditto conversation -	Creditable. Such an acquaintance as might be serviceable in the business of an office.
†Babington ; F. - -	War Department.	Clerk (Fall Mall).	French translation - Greek translation - Algebra, to simple equations. Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
Babington ; T. H. -	Board of Trade.	Clerk - -	Greek - - - Algebra - - - Euclid (Books I. & II.) Statics - - -	Fair. Fair elementary knowledge. Creditable knowledge. Fair knowledge of first elements.
Bagley ; William Henry	Post Office -	Letter Carrier	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
Baker ; Francis H. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Secretary's Office).	Chemistry - - - Natural philosophy - Algebra to progression	Creditable knowledge. Creditable elementary knowledge. Tolerable elementary knowledge.
Banks ; W. T. H. -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk.	Geography - - - English history - - French translation - Statics (elementary) - Algebra (including the binomial theorem). Euclid (Books I. to VI.) Trigonometry (plane)	Fair general knowledge. Fair knowledge. Fair proficiency. Fair knowledge. Creditable. Creditable. Fair.
Barker ; F. P. - -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Third-class Clerk.	French translation Ditto composition Ditto conversation Italian translation Ditto conversation	Familiar practical acquaintance. Practical knowledge sufficient to enable him to talk on common subjects.

NAME of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation,		
Barnard; H. - -	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	Book-keeping by double entry.	Very creditable knowledge.
Barrett; George - -	Customs -	Clerk for General Business.	French translation - English composition -	Moderate proficiency. Creditable power of writing English.
Barrow; H. R. - -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	French translation Algebra, to quadratic equations.	Very creditable. Very creditable.
Barwise; Jackson W. - -	Post Office -	Clerk (Money Order Office).	Book-keeping - - French - - -	A satisfactory acquaintance with the principles and practice of book-keeping, and promise of future proficiency. Creditable amount of proficiency.
Bateman; E. L. - -	Ecclsiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk.	In one of the prescribed subjects, viz. Elementary law of real property	Creditable knowledge.
Baughan; William Frederick.	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	In one of the prescribed subjects, viz. Book-keeping.	Marked proficiency.
Beaumont; John - -	Customs -	Weigher -	Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, and square root.	Creditable knowledge.
†Bennett; G. - -	Woods -	Clerk - -	Greek translation - Latin composition -	Very creditable knowledge.
†Biber; George E. - -	{ War Department. Do.	Temporary Clerk. Clerk (Fall Mail).	Geography - - Latin - - - French translation Ditto composition Greek - - - History - - -	Very fair. Good. Very creditable knowledge. Good. Creditable.
Bick; Wm. - -	Customs -	Weigher -	Arithmetic, to vulgar and decimal fractions. French translation -	Creditable knowledge. An elementary knowledge, creditable to a candidate for the station of weigher. Marked proficiency.
Bicknell; F. - -	Board of Trade.	Supplementary Clerk.	Decimal fractions French translation Ditto composition Ditto conversation The prescribed subjects, History - - - Geography - - -	Fair knowledge. Very fair knowledge. Marked proficiency.
Birch; S. - -	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	Book-keeping - -	Creditable proficiency.
Birds; J. A. - -	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk.	History - - - Latin translation Greek ditto French ditto	Very creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
Blackwood; Hans S. - -	Board of Trade.	Clerk -	French conversation Ditto composition	Creditable knowledge.
Blount; G. B. - -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	Algebra - - -	Fair elementary knowledge.
Boger; W. S. - -	War - -	Temporary Clerk.	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). Euclid (Books I. & II.)	Creditable knowledge.
Bond; H. S. - -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Solicitor's Office).	French translation -	Creditable knowledge.
Bond; R. C. C. - -	Post Office -	Supplementary Clerk.	French translation Ditto composition Ditto conversation German translation -	Creditable proficiency. Creditable proficiency.

NAME of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
Bourne; H. R. F. -	War Depart- ment.	Extra Clerk	French translation -	Creditable proficiency.
Bowman; J. D. -	Inland Re- venue.	Clerk (In- come Tax Office).	Latin translation - Greek - - - French - - - Algebra, to quadratic equations. Euclid (Books I. to III.)	Creditable knowledge. Fair knowledge shown. Creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge. Very creditable knowledge.
† Bowman; T. W. -	General Re- gister Office.	Indexer -	Latin translation - Greek ditto - French ditto - Euclid (Books I. to VI.)	Fair. Fair. Fair. Creditable.
	Do.	Clerk -	Algebra, (quadratic equations and pro- gression). Trigonometry - -	Creditable. Fair.
Bradford; R. S. -	War Depart- ment.	Temporary Clerk.	Latin translation -	Creditable knowledge.
Bray; R. G. -	Inland Re- venue.	Clerk (Le- gacy Duty Office).	Latin translation - French translation -	Creditable knowledge. Fair knowledge.
Breaks; R. G. -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk.	English composition - Geography - - Latin translation - French translation - Algebra, to arithmetical progression. All the prescribed sub- jects.	Fair proficiency. Fair. Fair. Fair. Creditable. Marked proficiency.
Bremner; W. L. -	Inland Re- venue.	Supernume- rary Sur- veyor of Taxes.	Algebra, to quadratic Equations. Euclid (Books I. to III.)	Creditable knowledge.
Brierley; L. -	Royal Mint -	Temporary Clerk.	French translation - Ditto composition - Ditto conversation -	Creditable knowledge shown, especially in conversation.
† Brodribb; T. -	Education Office.	Supplemen- tary Clerk.	English composition - Geography - - Modern history - - Natural science - - German translation - French translation -	Creditable knowledge. Fair. Very creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge. Very creditable. Fair.
† Broughton; V. D. -	Audit Office.	Assistant Examiner.	English history - Latin translation -	Creditable knowledge. Very creditable and accu- rate knowledge.
	Treasury -	Clerk - -	Greek translation - Logic (Aldrich's) -	Creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
Brown; W. -	Post Office -	Surveyor's Stationary Clerk.	Euclid, I. to III. -	Very creditable knowledge of first three books, and of their application to the solution of geometrical problems.
			Latin translation - Natural philosophy -	Creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
Browne; C. I. -	Inland Re- venue.	Clerk (Le- gacy Duty Office).	French translation -	Fair knowledge.
† Browne; Jemmett -	Board of Trade.	Supplemen- tary Clerk.	Latin translation - French translation - Ditto composition - Euclid (Books I. to IV.) English history -	Creditable knowledge. Fair knowledge.
† Browne; W. A. -	War Depart- ment.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Logic and mental science -	Creditable knowledge.
			French translation -	Creditable knowledge.
			Political economy -	Creditable knowledge.
			Jurisprudence - Chemistry - -	Very creditable knowledge.

NAME of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
Browning; W. H.	War - -	Temporary Clerk.	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
Bryant; S. A.	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	Book-keeping - -	Marked proficiency.
† Bryant; W. C.	War Department.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Latin translation - Italian translation - English literature -	Creditable proficiency. Fair proficiency. Fair knowledge.
† Buck; W. R.	War Department.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	French translation -	Creditable proficiency.
Bucknole; T. J.	Post Office -	Letter Carrier.	Reduction - - -	Creditable knowledge.
Bunker; C.	Admiralty - Do.	Temporary Clerk. Clerk (Somerset House).	English composition - History - - - The prescribed subject, Book-keeping - -	Good. Very creditable knowledge. Marked proficiency.
Burt; J. J. T.	Customs -	Clerk (East and West India Docks).	Physical geography -	Fair.
Busell; J. C.	Customs -	Tide waiter, &c.	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
Campbell; C. G.	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk.	English composition - Précis - - - English history - - French translation -	Very creditable. Creditable. Creditable. Fair.
† Campbell; J. D.	Post Office Treasury -	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office). Supplementary Clerk.	French translation - } Ditto composition - } Ditto conversation - } German translation - } Ditto composition - } Ditto conversation - } Latin translation - } Précis - - - } Algebra, including the binomial theorem. Euclid (Books I. to IV.) - } Arithmetic, to vulgar and decimal fractions. English composition -	Very creditable knowledge. Very creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge. Thorough knowledge. Very creditable knowledge. Very creditable proficiency.
Campbell; J. D.	Factories Department.	Sub-Inspector.	Three of the prescribed subjects, viz. :- History - - - } Geography - - } Political economy - }	Marked proficiency.
Challis; J. L.	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk.	English composition - Latin translation - Euclid, I. to VI. - Algebra, to quadratic equations and progression. Elementary statics and dynamics. Trigonometry - -	Creditable proficiency. Creditable knowledge. Highly creditable knowledge. Very creditable knowledge. Creditable. Creditable.
Chambers; T.	Customs -	Extra Clerk	English history - -	Fair knowledge.
Chaplin; F. W.	Customs -	Clerk (Long Room).	French translation -	Very good.
Chapman; R. S.	Admiralty	Clerk (Dockyard).	French translation -	Fair knowledge.
Chevalier; E. J.	Customs -	Searcher -	All prescribed subjects	Marked proficiency.
† Clarke; B.	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Receiver General's Office.)	French translation -	Fair proficiency

NAME of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
Clarkson; F. - -	Inland Revenue.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	French translation -	Very creditable knowledge.
Clayforth; George -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk.	French translation -	Fair proficiency.
Cleave; E. - - -	Customs -	Clerk (Legal Quays).	French translation - } Ditto composition - } Ditto conversation - }	Tolerable familiarity for practical purposes.
† Clement; R. - -	Treasury -	Clerk - -	French translation - } Ditto composition - }	Very creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
Compton; C. - -	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	French translation -	Creditable.
Cooper; G. A. - -	Customs -	Tidewalter -	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
† Corballis; E. C. -	War Department.	Clerk (Fall Mail).	French translation -	Fair proficiency.
† Cotton; W. H. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Accountant & Comptroller General's Office).	Précis - - -	Creditable.
Couch; B. F. - -	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	French composition - } Ditto conversation - } German translation - } Ditto composition - } Ditto conversation - }	Very creditable knowledge.
Courroux; J. - -	Customs -	Extra Clerk	French translation - } Book-keeping - - }	Some knowledge. Very creditable.
Cousins; W. H. - -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Secretary's Office).	French translation -	Creditable.
Craig; W. S. - -	Customs -	Tidewater -	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
Creighton; W. J. -	War Department.	Out-station Clerk.	Mathematical geography.	Creditable knowledge of the ordinary phenomena regarding the figure and motion of the earth.
Cripps; G. P. -	Post Office -	Letter Carrier.	Arithmetic (vulgar and decimal fractions). Geography - - All the prescribed subjects.	Very creditable. Creditable. Marked proficiency.
† Cross; J. - - -	Customs -	Clerk (London Docks).	French translation -	Fair.
† Cross; J. A. - -	Customs -	Extra Clerk	} French translation - } Spanish ditto -	} Moderate proficiency. } Creditable proficiency
† Cross; J. A. - -	Customs -	Landing-waiter.		
Crowder; F. R. - -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	French translation - } Do. composition - } Do. conversation - }	Very creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
Crowdy; J. - -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	French translation - } All the prescribed subjects.	Creditable knowledge. Marked proficiency.
Crowther; R. J. F. -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	English history - -	Fair.
† Cruikshank; R. J. -	Civil Service Commission.	Clerk - -	Greek translation -	Creditable knowledge.
Davis; W. A. F. -	House of Commons.	Clerk - -	Algebra, to quadratic equations.	Fair knowledge.

NAME of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
Davis; G. H. J.	War	Temporary Clerk.	Arithmetic, to vulgar and decimal fractions - - Précis - - - Geography - - English history - Euclid (Books I. to VI. and XI.) Algebra, including the binomial theorem. Logarithms, theory and practice. Trigonometry treated geometrically. French translation - Do. composition - Do. conversation - German translation - Do. composition - Do. conversation -	Creditable knowledge shown. Very creditable knowledge. Very creditable. Very creditable. Creditable. Creditable knowledge. Very creditable knowledge.
Dent; J. D.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk.	French translation } Do. composition } Euclid (Books I. & II.)	Creditable knowledge. Creditable and accurate knowledge.
	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	Euclid (Books I. & II.) Algebra, to quadratic equations.	Very creditable knowledge. Very creditable knowledge.
† Dickinson; P.	Inland Revenue.	Inspector-General's Office.	Algebra (elementary rules).	Accurate knowledge.
Dobson; H. A.	Board of Trade.	Supplementary Clerk.	French translation -	Very creditable.
Douglas; E.	War Department.	Clerk (Fall Mall).	Aristotle's Ethics, (Books I., II., III.) Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	A highly creditable knowledge shown in translation from Aristotle, and in answer to ethical questions. Creditable knowledge.
Duke; Roger	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	French translation - Do. composition - Do. conversation -	Very creditable knowledge.
Duncan; James	Prisons Department.	Third Class Clerk.	Geography - - Algebra, to quadratic equations. Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable knowledge. Fair knowledge. Fair acquaintance.
Dundas; H.	War Department.	Clerk (Fall Mall).	French translation - Do. composition - Do. conversation -	Highly creditable knowledge. Creditable acquaintance with language.
Dunn; J.	Customs	Clerk (Legal Quays Office).	French - - - History - - - Geography - -	A considerable degree of proficiency.
† Durrant; T.	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk.	Shorthand - - -	Very creditable proficiency.
	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk.		
Eaton; C. F.	General Registry of Seamen.	Third Class Clerk.	Latin translation -	Creditable.
Edevain, R. F. E. C.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk.	Précis - - - Euclid (Books I. to IV.) Trigonometry and logarithms. Algebra - - -	Highly creditable. Very creditable knowledge shown in demonstrating propositions and solving easy deductions. Creditable elementary knowledge. Fair elementary knowledge.
Edmonds; J. S.	Inland Revenue.	Expectant of Excise.	Geography - - - Grammar - - -	Creditable. Creditable.
Eldred; Edward	Inland Revenue.	Expectant of Excise.	French translation.	Creditable knowledge.

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	Department.	Situation.		
Ennis; W. - -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Euclid (Books I. & II.) Algebra, to simple equations.	Creditable knowledge. Fair knowledge.
Evans; H. - - -	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk.	Latin translation - } Do. composition - } Greek translation - } Do. composition (prose and verse) } Euclid (Books I. & II.)	Highly creditable knowledge. Highly creditable knowledge. Very creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
Faithfull; F. G. -	War Department. Do. -	Temporary Clerk.	History - - -	Creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge. Some proficiency. Creditable knowledge.
		Clerk (Fall Mall).	Geography - - - French translation - - - Do. composition - - - Do. conversation - - - Latin translation - - - Do. composition - - -	
Farquhar; E. R. T. -	Foreign Department.	Unpaid Attaché.	Italian - - -	Very creditable and useful knowledge of the language.
Feeney; J. - - -	Customs -	Weigher -	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair knowledge.
Fellowes; H. D. -	Audit Office	Assistant Examiner.	French translation - } Do. composition - }	Good.
Fellows; C. - - -	Post Office -	Clerk (Mail Office).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Very creditable and accurate knowledge. Fair elementary knowledge.
			Algebra, to quadratic equations. Euclid (Books I. to III.)	
Ferguson; J. - - -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk.	Arithmetic, including square and cube root and mensuration of superficies.	Creditable. Creditable proficiency.
† Finlaison; G. D. -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	French translation -	Fair.
Fisher; T. H. - -	Customs -	Tidewaiter -	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
Fittock; J. - - -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk.	Euclid (Books I. to III.)	Creditable knowledge.
Fitzgerald; G. - -	War Department.	Extra Clerk	French conversation } Book-keeping by double entry - }	Creditable proficiency. Marked proficiency.
			Two of the prescribed subjects, viz.:—Geography and History.	
Flanagan; R. - - -	Customs -	Clerk (East and West India Docks).	Latin translation -	Creditable knowledge.
† Flynn; P. J. - -	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.	Creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
		Do. - - -	Out-station Clerk. Book-keeping - - -	
Forder; H. - - -	Customs -	Landing-waiter.	French translation - } German translation, composition, and conversation. }	Creditable knowledge. Shows a tolerable acquaintance with the vocabulary and idiom of the language, but is as yet imperfect and inaccurate. Creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
			Euclid (Book I.) - } Algebra, to quadratic equations. }	
Fraser; W. F. C. S. -	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	Latin - - -	Very creditable amount of proficiency. A creditable degree of acquaintance with the language. A creditable degree of acquaintance with the elementary portions of subject.
		Do. - - -	Clerk (Fall Mall). Algebra - - -	

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	Department.	Situation.		
Freer, F. - - -	Post Office	Clerk (Mail Office).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
French, T. W. - -	Inland Revenue.	Supernumery Surveyor of Taxes.	French translation -	Creditable.
† Fyler; W. S. - -	War Department.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Latin translation -	Creditable knowledge.
Garnell; J. W. - -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	Euclid (Books I. to III.)	Creditable.
Gaunt; T. - - -	General Registry of Seamen.	Third Class Clerk.	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions and duodecimals.)	Very creditable knowledge with great accuracy in working.
Gaynor; H. - - -	Inland Revenue.	Expectant of Excise.	Cube and square root, and mensuration of solids and superficies.	Creditable knowledge shown.
Godson; G. - - -	Customs -	Clerk (East and West India Dks).	French translation - Algebra, to quadratic equations.	Creditable. Creditable.
Goodwin; A. - - -	Post Office	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant's Office).	Arithmetic, to vulgar and decimal fractions.	Creditable knowledge.
Gordon; R. A. - -	War Department.	Extra Clerk	Euclid (Books I. to III.) Algebra, to quadratic equations -	Very creditable knowledge.
Gossett; M. J. A. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Euclid (Books I. to III.)	Very creditable.
Grant; Charles - -	Audit Office India Board	Assistant Examiner. Clerk - -	Latin - - - } French - - - } Book-keeping by double entry.	A very creditable degree of proficiency. A good knowledge.
Gray; J. - - -	Board of Trade.	Junior Supplementary Clerk.	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). French translation -	Creditable. Fair.
Gray; Richard - -	Customs -	Tidewalter -	Arithmetic, to vulgar and decimal fractions. All the prescribed subjects.	Very creditable knowledge. Marked proficiency.
Greene; J. C. - - -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk.	French translation - } Do. composition - } Do. conversation - }	Creditable.
Greenep; E. C. - -	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	Latin translation - } French do. - - }	Very creditable degree of proficiency.
Griming; H. - - -	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	English history - - } English composition - } Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair knowledge. Creditable proficiency. Creditable.
† Gulbara; L. L. - -	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	French translation - } Do. composition - } Do. conversation - } Spanish - - -	Highly creditable knowledge. A perfect knowledge both of the theoretic and practical part of the language.
	War Department.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Italian translation - } Do. composition - } Latin translation - } English history - } (geography (physical and political) - } Arithmetic (vulgar and decimal fractions). Higher arithmetic -	Highly creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge. Highly creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge. Very creditable knowledge.

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	Department.	Situation.		
† Gulson; J. R. - -	Office of Works.	Clerk - -	Latin translation - } French translation - } Euclid (Books I. and II.)	Very creditable degree of proficiency. Creditable knowledge.
† Gunn; Arthur	Customs - Treasury -	Clerk (Tea Office). Supplemen- tary Clerk.	Latin, translation from Caesar's Commentaries.	Very respectable.
† Gunn; G. M. - -		Customs -	Clerk (Exami- ner's Office).	French translation -
Hall; G. W. M. - -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk.	English history - Latin translation -	Creditable knowledge. Very creditable knowledge.
† Hall; R. R. - -	War Depart- ment.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Book-keeping by dou- ble entry. German translation - Do. conversation - Spanish translation - Italian translation -	Great skill and expertness; a thorough knowledge. Creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge. Very creditable knowledge. Creditable proficiency.
Hall; Thomas - -	Inland Re- venue.	Expectant of Excise.	English history - -	Fair.
Hamilton; R. G. C. -	Office of Works.	Supernume- rary Clerk.	Euclid (Books I. to IV.) - - - Algebra, elementary }	Creditable.
† Harbour; E. H. - -	War Depart- ment.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	German translation - Italian ditto - - Chemistry - - -	Fair elementary knowledge. Fair elementary knowledge. Fair knowledge of the ele- ments.
Harden; F. N. - -	Inland Re- venue.	Clerk (Se- cretary's Office).	French translation -	Creditable.
Harding; William -	Inland Re- venue.	Clerk (Se- cretary's Office).	French translation -	Creditable knowledge shown.
† Hare; J. M. - -	War Depart- ment.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Mathematics - -	As this candidate had al- ready taken a good ma- thematical degree at Cambridge, it was not considered necessary to examine him.
Hare; T. J. - -	Board of Trade.	Supplemen- tary Clerk.	French translation } Do. conversation }	Fair.
Harris; J. P. - -	Foreign De- partment.	Attaché -	German composition } Do. conversation } International law -	Very creditable. Very creditable.
Hay; J. R. - -	Post Office -	Clerk (Money Order Office).	Euclid (Books I. to IV.) Algebra, to quadratic equations.	Creditable. Very creditable.
Hayward; B. - -	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk.	French translation -	Very creditable knowledge.
† Hennell; John. -	Civil Service Commission	Clerk - -	Greek translation and composition. Greek and Roman history. Pure and mixed ma- thematics. Hebrew - - - Short-hand - -	Creditable knowledge. Very highly creditable both in matter and style. Creditable and intelligent knowledge of elementary algebra, trigonometry, and logarithms. In higher mathematics, including differential and integral calculus, considerable knowledge. Very respectable. Very creditable proficiency, enabling him to report with great accuracy a speech delivered with average rapidity. Fair knowledge.
			Book-keeping -	Fair knowledge.

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	Department.	Situation.		
† Hennessey ; J. P. -	Committee of Council on Educa- tion.	Supplemen- tary Clerk.	Natural science - } English composition - } Modern history. - }	Marked proficiency.
Hennessey ; W. M. -	Inspector of Lunatic Asylums (Ireland).	Clerk - -	French translation - - Geography - - - History - - -	Creditable proficiency. Creditable knowl.dge. Fair knowledge.
† Heritage ; J. H. -	Customs -	Landing- waler.	All the prescribed subjects. Algebra, as far as simple equations.	Marked proficiency. Fair elementary knowledge.
Hewitt ; W. D. -	Inland Re- venue.	Expectant of Excise.	History - - - Geography - - - English composition and grammar. Chemistry - - - Natural philosophy -	Very creditable knowledge. Very accurate and extensive knowledge. An intelligent knowledge. An extensive and highly creditable knowledge of the science, not merely of the elements, but of the more advanced facts and processes. A very accurate and practical acquaintance with the principles and processes of electro-mag- netism, and electro- chemistry.
Hill ; E. B. L. -	Post Office -	Supplemen- tary Clerk (London).	Spanish - - - } French - - - } Algebra - - - Book-keeping -	Very considerable amount of proficiency. Creditable elementary knowledge. Satisfactory degree of pro- ficiency.
Hill ; G. H. - -	Customs -	Clerk (St. Katharine Docks).	German translation, composition, and con- versation. French translation -	A familiar practical acquaintance with the language, though he evidently has not studied it scientifically; highly creditable. Very creditable knowledge.
Hill ; J. O. T. - -	Customs -	Clerks (Ex- aminer's Office).	Latin translation - French translation -	Some knowledge. Fair knowledge.
Hinton ; W. H. -	Customs -	Clerk, (Soli- cito's Of- fice).	Algebra, to simple equations.	An accurate and creditable knowledge.
† Hodgkinson ; W. O. -	War Depart- ment. Office of Works.	Temporary Clerk. Clerk -	English composition - Arithmetic, to vulgar and decimal fractions.	Very creditable knowledge. Very creditable and accu- rate knowledge.
Hole ; F. - - -	Inland Re- venue.	Income Tax Office.	Algebra, to simple equations.	Fair.
Holland ; H. D. -	War Depart- ment.	Temporary Clerk.	French - - - Italian - - - Book-keeping - -	Very creditable proficiency. Creditable proficiency. Highly creditable know- ledge.
† Hoeseon ; G. S. -	War Depart- ment.	Out-station Clerk.	Précis - - -	Creditable proficiency.
Humphreys ; N. A. -	General Re- gister Office.	Clerk -	French translation - Geology and botany -	Fair knowledge. Some knowledge of the elementary parts of these sciences.
Hutchins ; D. D. -	Committee of Council on Educa- tion.	Supplemen- tary Clerk.	The prescribed sub- ject, arithmetic.	Marked proficiency.

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	Department.	Situation.		
Hutchins; R. W. A. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Accountant and Controller's Office).	Latin translation -	Fair.
Hutchinson; C. W. -	Post Office.	Clerk (Accountant's Office).	Latin translation -	Fair elementary knowledge.
† Irwin; J. B. -	Dublin Metropolitan Police. Do.	Clerk (Divisional Office).	Italian translation -	Very creditable knowledge.
		Clerk in Receiver's Office.	French translation -	Very creditable knowledge.
† Isomonger; E. E. -	Audit Office	Assistant Examiner.	French translation - Ditto composition - Book-keeping -	Creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge. Very creditable.
Jackson; G. A. -	Prisons	Clerk	German - - -	A familiarity that might be of great practical value.
Jacob; A. -	Post Office.	Letter Carrier.	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
James; H. -	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	German translation - } Ditto composition - }	Creditable knowledge.
Jenkins; W. G. -	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk.	Geography - - English history - -	Fair. Fair.
Jennings; F. T. -	Board of Trade. Do.	Supplementary Clerk.	French translation - } Ditto composition - }	Very creditable knowledge.
		Clerk	Latin translation - Greek translation - Political economy - Moral philosophy -	Very creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge. Very creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
Jennings; W. -	Inland Revenue.	Excise Expectant.	Book-keeping -	Creditable knowledge.
John; E. W. -	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk.	Jurisprudence -	Some knowledge.
Jolly; George -	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk.	English grammar - History of England - Euclid, I. to III. - Algebra, to simple equations. - Chemistry - - -	Creditable knowledge. A fair knowledge. A fair knowledge. A fair elementary knowledge. A fair elementary knowledge.
Jones; George -	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Creditable knowledge.
Joyce; J. J. A. -	Exchequer	Clerk	French translation -	Creditable knowledge.
Kennedy; Bernard -	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk.	English composition -	Fair proficiency.
Kenny; Lewis Fenton	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Solicitor's Office).	Chemistry - - } Geology - - } Mineralogy - - }	Very creditable knowledge.
Keogh; Edw. Thomas	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Almost all the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
Kerr; Patrick -	Customs	Tidewaiter	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
† Kerawell; H. -	Customs	Landing-waiter.	French translation - English literature -	Creditable knowledge. Fair general knowledge of English authors.
King; Alfred Edward	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	Algebra - - - French translation - All the prescribed subjects.	Creditable elementary knowledge. Creditable knowledge. Marked proficiency.
King; A. J. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Algebra, to simple equations.	Creditable knowledge.
King; Robert -	Adjutant-General's Office.	Clerk	French translation - } Ditto composition - } Ditto conversation - }	Fair practical acquaintance.

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Kirby; H. - - -	Customs -	Extra Clerk. London.	Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	A very creditable know- ledge.
Knox; R. H. - - -	War Depart- ment.	Temporary Clerk.	Arithmetic - - - Algebra - - - Latin translation - French translation - Geography - - -	Very intelligent acquaint- ance. Accurate knowledge of the first elements. Very creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
Kirkpatrick; R. G. T.	Foreign Of- fice.	Attaché -	German composition } Ditto conversation - } Italian translation - } Ditto conversation - }	Highly creditable know- ledge.
† Laidlaw; A. W. -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	Law of Scotland -	Fair knowledge.
† La Mark; G. J. L. -	Inland Re- venue.	Supernume- rary Sur- veyor of Taxes.	French translation - German ditto - Ditto composition } Ditto conversation }	Fair. Useful practical knowledge.
Lang; E. A. - - -	Admiralty -	Third Class Dockyard Clerk.	Euclid (Books I. to VI.) Algebra, to quadratic equations - - -	Creditable knowledge.
Lankester; A. - - -	Post Office -	Surveyor's Stationary Clerk.	Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions - Algebra, including simple equations -	Creditable knowledge.
Leonard; F. M. -	Customs -	Clerk, Cardiff.	All the prescribed sub- jects.	Marked proficiency.
Le Sueur; P. J. - -	Customs -	Clerk (Im- ports and Exports Office).	French translation - Ditto composition - Ditto conversation - Latin translation - Euclid, I. and II. -	Very creditable. Creditable. Creditable. Fair. Creditable.
Linley; G. - - -	Post Office -	Clerk (Re- ceiver and Accountant's Branch).	French - - -	Useful practical knowledge.
Lloyd; E. - - -	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Latin translation - } French composition - }	Creditable.
† Lobb; S. - - -	Civil Service Commission.	Clerk -	Greek translation - Italian translation - Pure mathematics - Mixed mathematics -	Very creditable knowledge. Very creditable knowledge. Highly creditable pro- ficiency. Creditable proficiency.
Lock; F. C. - - -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk.	French translation - German translation -	Fair knowledge. Fair knowledge.
Lockyer; J. N. - -	War - - -	Temporary Clerk.	French translation -	Creditable.
Lyne; L. C. - - -	Works -	Clerk - - -	French translation -	Fair knowledge.
McCarthy; C. - - -	Inland Re- venue.	Clerk, Solic- itor's Office.	Italian translation } French translation } Ditto composition } All the prescribed sub- jects.	Very creditable. Marked proficiency.
McCarthy; T. J. -	Inland Re- venue.	Clerk, Solic- itor's Office.	French translation - Book-keeping by double entry.	Creditable knowledge. Fair knowledge.
† McDermott; D. -	War Depart- ment.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	French translation - Logic and metaphysics Greek translation -	Creditable knowledge. Very creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
Macrone; G. A. - -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	Most of the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
Mackay; J. H. - -	Customs -	Clerk (Im- ports and Exports Office).	German translation } Do. composition } Do. conversation }	Very creditable knowledge.

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	Department.	Situation.		
Maclean; A. - -	Post Office	Clerk (Mail Office).	Algebra - - - French translation - German - - -	Very creditable acquaintance with the earlier part of the subject. Some knowledge. Some knowledge of the construction of the language.
Macready; W. - -	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	Latin translation -	Very creditable knowledge.
Main; R. - - -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	Latin translation - Algebra, to simple equations. Euclid, I. to VI. -	Fair knowledge. Creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
Majendie; A. - -	War - -	Temporary Clerk.	French translation Do. composition Do. conversation German translation Do. composition Do. conversation Geography - - - Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Very creditable and useful knowledge. Fair. Creditable. Very creditable.
Manson; W. - -	Customs -	Gauger -	Book-keeping - -	Creditable.
Martin; R. L. - -	War Department.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Political economy - Metaphysics - -) Ethics - - -) Logic - - -) Mathematics - -)	Very creditable knowledge of the elements. In these subjects Mr. Martin was not examined, having produced certificates from the authorities of Trinity College, Dublin, which satisfied the examiners that he possessed a highly creditable knowledge of them.
Maughan; T. L. - -	Joint Stock Companies' Registration Office, Edinburgh.	Clerk - -	English history - - Geography - - - English composition - Book-keeping by double entry. Euclid (Books I. to II.)	Very creditable knowledge. Very creditable knowledge. Creditable proficiency. Creditable proficiency. Fair knowledge.
Maunsell; H. G. -	Post Office	Clerk (Mail Office).	French translation - Algebra, to simple equations - - }	Creditable knowledge.
Merlet; A. F. - -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Solicitor's Office).	French translation - Do. composition - German translation -	Highly creditable knowledge. Ditto. Creditable knowledge.
Messervy; C. B. - -	Customs -	Clerk (Liverpool).	French translation Do. composition Do. conversation }	Very creditable. }
Mewburn; B. - -	Charity Commission.	Third Class Clerk.	General history, ancient and modern.	Very creditable knowledge.
Mitchell, T. - - -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	French translation Do. composition Do. conversation Russian translation Do. composition Do. conversation German conversation -	Familiar practical acquaintance. Perfect familiarity. Creditable.
Milford; W. - -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	French translation - Do. composition - Spanish translation -	Good and intelligent. Fair. Very fair.
Millidge; A. - -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Receiver General's Office).	French translation Do. composition Do. conversation }	Very creditable.
†Milligan, W. H. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	French translation - Latin translation -	Creditable. Fair.

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	Department.	Situation.		
†Mills; T. W. -	War Department.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Greek translation -	Fair knowledge.
Milman; A. J. S. -	Post Office	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant's Branch).	French translation - Do. composition -	Good. Very fair.
	House of Commons.	Clerk -	German translation -	Very creditable.
Mitford; P. -	Foreign Office.	Attaché -	German composition } Ditto conversation }	Very creditable.
Molloy; J. -	Customs -	Tidewalter -	Arithmetic, to vulgar and decimal fractions. Mensuration of superficies. English grammar - Book-keeping by double entry.	Very creditable knowledge. Fair knowledge. Fair knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
Monkhouse; W. C. -	Board of Trade.	Supplementary Clerk.	French translation - Latin translation - Algebra, to progression Euclid (I. and II.) -	Fair. Fair. Creditable. Fair.
Monseil; J. -	Customs -	Clerk (East and West India Dhs).	Algebra, to quadratic equations.	Fair knowledge
Moody; H. -	Inland Revenue.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	Latin translation Précis writing -	Very creditable knowledge Very creditable proficiency.
Moore; C. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Income Tax Office Dublin.)	French translation -	Fair proficiency shown.
Moore; J. H. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	French translation -	Very creditable
	Do. -	Supernumerary (Surveyor of Taxes).	Short-hand -	Good knowledge of the principles of short-hand writing, by Pitman's method, and the power of writing rapidly and correctly from dictation.
Morley; W. A. -	Committee of Council on Education.	Supplementary Clerk.	Higher arithmetic and elements of algebra. Almost all the prescribed subjects.	Highly creditable proficiency. Marked proficiency.
†Morgan; A. H. V. -	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk.	English composition - English history - Latin translation - Do. composition -	Very creditable proficiency. Creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
	Treasury -	Supplementary Clerk.	Greek translation - French translation - Political economy -	Very creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge of the elements.
Mounsey; A. H. -	Audit Office	Clerk -	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
	Foreign Department.	Attaché -	Italian translation - German conversation - All the prescribed subjects.	Very creditable. Creditable. Marked proficiency.
†Mowatt; F. -	Treasury -	Clerk -	Algebra, to quadratic equations.	Very creditable knowledge.
Munns; E. J. -	Post Office -	Letter Carrier.	Arithmetic, to vulgar and decimal fractions. All the prescribed subjects.	Very creditable knowledge. Marked proficiency.
Murdoch; C. S. -	Home Office	Clerk -	Political economy - International law - Constitutional law -	Very creditable knowledge. Highly creditable knowledge.

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	Department.	Situation.		
Murray; D.	Inland Revenue.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	Mental and moral philosophy. Short-hand - - -	Creditable knowledge, Showed himself able to write rapidly from dictation, and to produce a correct transcript from his short-hand notes.
Mugrave; J. G.	Inland Revenue.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	Elementary algebra - Euclid (I to IV.) -	Fair knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
†Nelmes; R. W.	Committee of Council on Education.	Supplementary Clerk.	In Geography - - Geometry - - -	Accurate and extensive knowledge was displayed. Great neatness and accuracy.
Newman; J. M.	{ Customs - Do. -	Clerk (East and West India Dks.) Clerk (Legal Quays).	French translation - Do. conversation -	Creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge. The candidate is able to express himself on ordinary subjects with considerable ease, and tolerable correctness.
Ogilvy; R. H. A.	Office of Woods.	Clerk - -	Latin translation -	Fair.
O'Hea; M.	War Department.	Clerk - -	Mathematics, including Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, and the elements of mechanics and differential calculus.	Very creditable knowledge.
Osborn; E. B.	Post Office.	Third Class Clerk Solicitor's Office.	The prescribed subjects:— Equity - - - Common Law - - Conveyancing - -	Very creditable proficiency.
Ouffroy; A. H.	Admiralty.	Clerk (Somerset House).	French translation - Algebra, to simple equations.	Creditable. Creditable.
Ough; G. N.	Board of Trade.	Supplementary Clerk.	Book-keeping (principles of). Précis - - - Geography - - -	Fair. Very fair proficiency. Fair.
†Owen; W.	Audit Office.	Assistant Examiner.	French translation - Do. composition - Latin translation -	Highly creditable knowledge. Very creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
Oxenham; R. G.	Customs.	Tidewaiter.	Book-keeping by double entry.	Creditable knowledge.
Palmer; W. H.	Customs.	Clerk (Yarmouth).	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
Paiser; G. L.	Post Office.	Letter Carrier.	Arithmetic (proportion and fractions). Geography (British Isles). English history -	Creditable. Fair. Creditable.
Paris; M.	Admiralty.	Clerk (Somerset House).	German translation -	Creditable knowledge.
Paikin; C. S.	Customs.	Clerk (Examiner's Office).	Book-keeping - - Latin and French - Thucydides - -	Fair acquaintance with the principles and practice. Highly creditable amount of proficiency. A passage fairly translated.
Pattison; F. W.	Customs.	Clerk for general Business.	Book-keeping by double entry	Creditable knowledge.

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	Department.	Situation.		
† Paynter; R. H.	Civil Service Commission.	Junior Clerk	Italian translation	Very creditable knowledge.
		Senior Clerk	German translation	
Pearse; V.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk.	Do. composition	Very creditable knowledge.
			Do. conversation.	
Pearson; A. B.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk.	Algebra - -	Fair elementary knowledge.
			Book-keeping - -	
Pearson; H. O.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	English history -	Creditable.
			Do. conversation -	
Pearson; J. H.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Secretary's Office).	Greek translation -	Creditable.
			Do. conversation -	
Peckham; W.	War	Outstation Clerk.	Greek history (earlier parts).	Creditable.
			Latin translation -	
Phelps; W. E.	Post Office.	Letter Carrier.	Roman history (to the fall of the Republic).	Creditable.
			French translation -	
Philo; J. N.	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk.	Do. conversation -	Speaks easily, and with a good accent.
			Do. conversation -	
Pierce; J.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Accountant and Comptroller General's Office).	Modern history (1789-1815.)	Creditable.
			Euclid (Books I & II).	
† Plater; E.	War Department.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
			Do. conversation -	
Plumer; M. F.	Post Office.	Letter Carrier.	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
			Latin translation -	
Pollard; C. B.	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk.	Elementary algebra -	Creditable.
			Do. conversation -	
† Powell; S. T.	Registry of Seamen.	Third Class Clerk.	French composition -	Creditable knowledge.
			Ditto conversation -	
† Prater; A. H. J.	War Department.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Ditto conversation -	Moderate proficiency.
			Arithmetic (vulgar and decimal fractions).	
Prideaux; G. T.	Admiralty.	Temporary Clerk.	Euclid (I. to IV.)	Very creditable knowledge.
			Logic - - -	
Priest; W. H.	Admiralty.	Temporary Clerk.	French translation	Creditable knowledge.
			Ditto conversation -	
Pugh; N.	Admiralty.	Temporary Clerk.	Ditto composition -	Creditable knowledge.
			German translation -	
Prideaux; G. T.	Customs	Clerk (Office of Inspector General of Imports & Exports).	Ditto conversation -	Creditable knowledge.
			Ditto conversation -	
Priest; W. H.	Customs	Clerk (Office of Inspector General of Imports & Exports).	Greek (Antigone of Sophocles).	Creditable proficiency.
			Latin (Horace) - -	
Pugh; N.	Inland Revenue.	Extra Clerk (Office of Inspector of Taxes).	French - - -	Satisfactory.
			Euclid - - -	
Pugh; N.	Inland Revenue.	Extra Clerk (Office of Inspector of Taxes).	Algebra - - -	Creditable knowledge.
			Algebra - - -	
Pugh; N.	Inland Revenue.	Extra Clerk (Office of Inspector of Taxes).	Out of two passages given to be translated one has been well done.	Satisfactory.
			Out of two passages given to be translated one has been well done.	
Pugh; N.	Inland Revenue.	Extra Clerk (Office of Inspector of Taxes).	French - - -	Satisfactory.
			Euclid - - -	
Pugh; N.	Inland Revenue.	Extra Clerk (Office of Inspector of Taxes).	Algebra - - -	Creditable knowledge.
			Algebra - - -	
Pugh; N.	Inland Revenue.	Extra Clerk (Office of Inspector of Taxes).	Candidate has done well, and gives promise of future proficiency.	Satisfactory.
			Candidate has done well, and gives promise of future proficiency.	
Pugh; N.	Inland Revenue.	Extra Clerk (Office of Inspector of Taxes).	Latin translation -	Fair.
			Latin translation -	
Pugh; N.	Inland Revenue.	Extra Clerk (Office of Inspector of Taxes).	German translation -	Very creditable.
			Ditto composition -	
Pugh; N.	Inland Revenue.	Extra Clerk (Office of Inspector of Taxes).	Ditto conversation -	Very creditable.
			Ditto conversation -	
Pugh; N.	Inland Revenue.	Extra Clerk (Office of Inspector of Taxes).	Two of the prescribed subjects, viz. :-	Highly creditable proficiency.
			Geography - - -	
Pugh; N.	Inland Revenue.	Extra Clerk (Office of Inspector of Taxes).	Book-keeping - -	Highly creditable proficiency.
			Book-keeping - -	
Pugh; N.	Inland Revenue.	Extra Clerk (Office of Inspector of Taxes).	Geography - - -	Fair knowledge.
			English history - -	
Pugh; N.	Inland Revenue.	Extra Clerk (Office of Inspector of Taxes).	Geography - - -	Fair knowledge.
			English history - -	
Pugh; N.	Inland Revenue.	Extra Clerk (Office of Inspector of Taxes).	Latin translation -	Creditable.
			Greek translation -	

NAME of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
Purcell; J. S.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Receiver General's Office).	Latin - - - -	Fair knowledge.
	Ditto -	Clerk (Secretary's Office).	.	
Purcell; W.	Post Office.	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	English grammar -	Creditable amount of proficiency.
Fye; J.	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk.	Euclid (Books I. to III). Algebra, to quadratic equations.	Accurate and creditable knowledge. Fair knowledge.
† Fyemont; C. E.	Customs -	Clerk (Examiner's Office).	Précis - - - - French translation -	Creditable. Fair.
Ram; F.	War Department.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Algebra, to simple equations.	Creditable knowledge.
Ranken; G. E.	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	Geography - - -	Highly creditable knowledge.
			Latin translation - }	Creditable knowledge.
			Ditto composition - }	Creditable knowledge.
			Greek translation - }	Thorough knowledge.
			French translation - }	Thorough knowledge.
			Ditto composition - }	Thorough knowledge.
			Ditto conversation - }	Creditable.
Italian translation - }	Highly creditable knowledge.			
Raper; W.	Post Office -	Clerk (Railway Branch of Pall Mall Office).	German translation -	Very creditable knowledge.
			History, ancient - }	
Raven; A.	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	History, modern - }	Creditable knowledge.
			Arithmetic, to vulgar and decimal fractions.	
Raven; F. E.	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	French translation - }	Fair elementary knowledge.
Algebra				
Reekes; G. H.	War Department.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Euclid - - - - Algebra - - - -	Very creditable proficiency.
Retalick; C. G. S.	Poor Law Board.	Supplementary Clerk.	Principles of English Constitution.	Creditable acquaintance.
Reynolds; M. T.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	Latin translation -	Fair.
Richardson; C.	War Department.	Out-station Clerk.	French - - - -	Very creditable proficiency.
Roberts; T. L.	Post Office -	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Arithmetic to vulgar and decimal fractions.	Fair.
Robinson; D. R. C.	War Department.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Algebra, to quadratic equations.	Very creditable elementary knowledge.
Robinson; L. G.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	French translation - }	Creditable knowledge.
			Ditto composition - }	
			Ditto conversation - }	Ditto.
			Latin translation - }	Ditto.
			German translation - }	Creditable.
			Ditto composition - }	Creditable.
Algebra, to quadratic equations.				
English literature -				
Robinson; W.	Post Office -	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin).	Arithmetic, to vulgar and decimal fractions. Maps of British Isles -	Fair knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
Robson; William	Customs -	Tidewaiter -	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.

NAME of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
Rolls; Francis Tuach -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office.)	Algebra - - } Trigonometry - } Elementary mechanics, and dynamics } Mineralogy. - - } Geometrical drawing -	Some knowledge. An accurate and creditable knowledge. Satisfactorily executed.
Rcome; H. - -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	English history - -	Creditable knowledge.
Roper; W. J. D. -	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	Latin translation - Greek translation - French - - - German - - - History - - -	Very creditable degree of proficiency. A creditable degree of proficiency in translating from three plays of Æschylus. A very creditable degree of proficiency. An acquaintance with the construction of the language, but the candidate's progress has not, as yet, been great. A very creditable degree of proficiency.
Rose; T. G. - -	Post Office -	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office).	French translation -	Creditable knowledge.
Rowell; F. W. -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	French translation - } Do. composition - }	Creditable knowledge.
Rule; E. - - -	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	One of the prescribed subjects, viz., book-keeping.	Marked proficiency.
Rumsey; A. - -	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk.	Greek translation - German translation - Latin composition - French composition - } Do. conversation - } Book-keeping - - } All the prescribed subjects.	Creditable. Creditable. Creditable. Creditable. Fair knowledge. *Marked proficiency
Russell; T. H. -	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	Arithmetic, to vulgar and decimal fractions. - - } Book-keeping - - }	Competent knowledge.
†Safford; A. H. -	Police Courts	Clerk - -	Book-keeping by double entry.	*Creditable knowledge.
St. George; J. - -	Inland Revenue.	Expectant of Excise.	Geography - -	Creditable.
St. John; V. I. S. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Secretary's Office).	Latin translation -	A creditable knowledge.
Sanders; E. - -	Office of Receiver of Police.	Clerk - -	Latin translation - All the prescribed subjects.	Very creditable knowledge. Marked proficiency.
*Saunders; G. - -	Customs -	Clerk (London Docks).	Book-keeping - - All the prescribed subjects.	Good. Marked proficiency.
Saurin; D. E. - -	Foreign Department.	Attaché -	Italian translation -	Very creditable.
Scoles; J. - - -	War Department. Do. -	Temporary Clerk.	French translation } Do. composition } Book-keeping by double entry.	Very creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.

NAME of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Scott; W.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk.	French translation - Do. conversation } Do. composition } Latin translation - Euclid, I. to IV. - All the prescribed subjects,	Creditable. Fabr. Creditable. Highly creditable. Marked proficiency.
		Clerk (Somerset House).		
†Seed; W.	War Department.	Clerk (Fall Mail).	German translation - Latin do. - Book-keeping by double entry.	Creditable knowledge. Very creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
Sharp; B. W.	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	Fréçis - - - Geology - - -	Fair proficiency. Creditable elementary knowledge.
Shearwin; D.	Inland Revenue.	Expectant of Excise.	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
Sheldon; J.	Customs	Extra Weigher.	The prescribed subject, arithmetic.	Marked proficiency.
		Weigher -		
†Shirlaw; J.	Committee of Council on Education.	Supplementary Clerk.	Two of the prescribed subjects, viz. :— Preparation of an abstract, and copy from rough notes.	Marked proficiency.
Sidebotham; H.	Audit Office	Temporary Clerk.	French translation -	Creditable knowledge.
	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk.	English history - Fréçis - - -	Fair. Creditable proficiency.
†Simmonds; John	Committee of Council on Education.	Supplementary Clerk.	Two of the prescribed subjects, viz. :— Modern history and Geography - - -	Marked proficiency.
Slms; George	Post Office	Letter Carrier.	Algebra - - - Arithmetic, to vulgar and decimal fractions - - - Logarithms - - - French translation -	In all these subjects Mr. Slms shows an amount of knowledge which, though not sound or thorough, is creditable to a candidate for the situation of letter-carrier.
Smith; C. R.	Customs	Searcher -	French - - - Latin - - - Greek - - - Algebra (to simple equations).	Very creditable. Ditto. Very creditable. Creditable and accurate.
Smith; F. S. C.	Customs	Extra Clerk	Book-keeping by double entry.	Very fair.
Smith; H. G.	Customs	Clerk (Legal Quays).	Book-keeping by double entry.	Fair knowledge.
Smith; N. C.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	Latin translation - Algebra (including quadratic equations) - English history - Trigonometry - Differential calculus -	Creditable knowledge. Fair elementary knowledge of the principles.
†Smith; P. J.	War Department.	Clerk (Fall Mail).	French - - -	A very considerable amount of proficiency.
Smith; Surtees	Customs	Landing Waiter.	German translation - Do. composition -	Highly creditable. Very creditable.
Smyth; G. W.	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office, London).	Greek translation - Do. composition - Latin translation - Do. composition -	Very creditable. Creditable. Very creditable.
Snelling; Wm. Henry	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
†Speed; H. F.	War Department.	Clerk (Fall Mail).	French translation - Do. composition -	Creditable knowledge.

NAME of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
Spence; H. D. M. -	Board of Trade.	Junior Clerk	Modern history - English composition - German translation -	Very creditable. Fair proficiency. Fair.
Spence; L. M. D. -	Board of Trade.	Supplementary Clerk.	Geography - - French translation Do. composition Do. conversation }	Very creditable and accurate knowledge. Fair proficiency.
Sproat; W. H. -	Inland Revenue.	Expectant of Excise.	Logarithms - - Book-keeping by double entry.	Fair. Fair.
Stack; G. - -	Customs -	Tidewaiter	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
Stahlschmidt; T. L. -	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	History - - - Précis - - - Arithmetic (vulgar fractions and interest). German translation Do. composition Do. conversation }	Fair acquaintance. Creditable power of writing a letter from instructions, and of making an abstract of official papers. A fair knowledge. Very creditable proficiency.
†Stainburn; G. -	Customs -	Clerk (Tea Office).	Algebra - - -	Fair elementary knowledge.
Stanford; J. A. -	Inland Revenue.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	German - - - Dutch - - -	Useful conversational knowledge. Conversational knowledge of the dialect spoken at the Cape.
Stevens; J. H. -	Foreign Department.	Vice-Consul	Modern Greek translation. Do. composition Do. conversation }	Thorough knowledge.
Stevenson; C. -	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	French translation -	Creditable knowledge.
Stovell; A. G. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Secretary's Office).	Latin translation - French do. - -	Fair proficiency. Creditable proficiency.
Stovell; G. - -	War Department.	Extra Clerk	German - - -	Fair elementary knowledge.
Stratton; J. - -	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	Arithmetic, to vulgar and decimal fractions. Ancient history - -	Creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
Sturges; F. - -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk	Geography - - English composition Précis - - - Euclid (I. & II.) -	Fair. Fair proficiency. Creditable.
Sullivan; C. - -	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	Square and cube roots Mensuration - - Book-keeping - -	Creditable knowledge. Fair knowledge.
†Sylvester; E. -	War Department.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Latin translation -	Very creditable knowledge.
Tainah; J. - -	Customs -	Tidewaiter	Book-keeping - - Vulgar and decimal fractions.	Very fair. Some knowledge of the principles.
*Talbot; F. - -	Inland Revenue.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	Several of the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
Tate; W. - - -	Police Courts	Clerk -	Euclid (I. to IV. & VI.) Algebra, to quadratic equations. Latin - - - -	An accurate and creditable knowledge. A creditable elementary knowledge. Fair elementary knowledge.

NAME of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
Taylor; F. - - -	Post Office -	Secretary's Office.	Book-keeping by single and double entry.	Fair knowledge.
Taylor; W. J. - -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk.	In one of the prescribed subjects, viz.: Book-keeping - -	Marked proficiency.
Thimm; L. O. M. H. (s)	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	History - - - French - - -	Creditable amount of proficiency. The candidate possesses an amount of knowledge which, by study and cultivation, may be so improved as to be of practical utility.
Thomas; A. - - -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk.	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
Thompson; A. W. B. -	War Department.	Extra Clerk.	Latin translation -	Tolerable knowledge.
Tite; A. - - -	Customs -	Clerk (Folkestone).	French translation } Do. composition }	Shown a degree of acquaintance with the language, which is capable of being useful in the business of an office.
Tothill; W. - - -	Customs -	Clerk (Long Room).	Book-keeping by double entry.	Creditable knowledge.
Toy; C. J. - - -	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	Geography - - } History - - }	Creditable.
†Tropaneger; H. - -	War Department.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	German translation - } Do. composition }	Very creditable knowledge.
Turie; C. E. - - -	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	Latin - - - Greek - - - Ancient and English history. -	Very creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge shown. Very creditable knowledge.
Turner; A. - - -	Charity Commission.	Third Class Clerk.	French translation - } Greek translation - } German translation - }	Very creditable proficiency. Fair proficiency. Creditable proficiency.
Turner; J. A. - - -	Charity Commission.	Record-keeper.	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
Tweedie; P. - - -	Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.	Clerk -	Most of the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
Unlacke; A. E. M. -	War Office	Temporary Clerk.	French translation - Algebra, to simple equations. Arithmetic, to vulgar and decimal fractions. Précis - - -	Fair. Creditable. Do. Fair proficiency.
Vallack; E. - - -	War Department.	Clerk (Pall Mall).	German - - - Algebra and higher arithmetic.	Some knowledge of the language, and a fair promise of future proficiency. The candidate understands the extraction of the square and cube roots, and possesses a fair acquaintance with the elementary processes of algebra.
†Vesey; A. C. - - -	Audit Office	Assistant Examiner.	Geography - - Algebra, (to simple equations). English history - Latin translation - Greek translation -	Very creditable and intelligent knowledge. Creditable and accurate. Creditable. Creditable. Creditable.

(s) In the case of this candidate, the German language was specially prescribed, in addition to the subjects given in Table B for Temporary Clerks.

NAME of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
Vivian; W. J. R. -	Inland Revenue.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	Euclid (Books I. to IV). Algebra, to simple equations).	Very creditable and accurate. Fair.
Wakefield; T. F. -	Customs -	Clerk (Legal Quays).	Latin translation -	Fair.
	Treasury -	Supplementary Clerk.	Greek translation - Algebra, to quadratic equations. Euclid (Books I. to III). French translation -	Fair. Creditable. Creditable. Very creditable.
Wallace; T. -	Inland Revenue.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	Mental arithmetic -	Able to calculate correctly and quickly.
Walters; J. A. -	Admiralty -	Dockyard Clerk.	Euclid (Books I. & II.) Algebra, to quadratic equations -	Some proficiency.
Walton; C. E. -	Audit Office	Assistant Examiner.	French translation - History (outlines) - Euclid (Book I.) -	Creditable knowledge. Very creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
Ward; T. -	Inland Revenue.	Expectant of Excise.	Arithmetic (higher branches). Algebra, (to simple equations). Geography - All the prescribed subjects.	Highly creditable. Creditable. Very creditable. Marked proficiency.
Watt; A. S. -	Customs -	Clerk (Examiner's Office).	Book-keeping by double entry - Geography - History - English composition }	Highly creditable, proficiency.
Watts; E. -	War Department	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Algebra - - -	A fair acquaintance with the elements of the science.
			Euclid - - -	A fair acquaintance with the subject.
			French - - -	Creditable.
Webb, G. J. -	War Department-Parliament Office.	Temporary Clerk.	Latin - - -	A very creditable degree of proficiency.
			French - - -	
Webb; J. -	Inland Revenue.	Temporary Clerk (Income Tax Office).	Algebra, including quadratic equations and progression. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions and square root.	Creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
Welby; R. E. -	Treasury -	Clerk - -	Greek translation - French ditto - Ditto composition -	Creditable knowledge. Very creditable knowledge. Creditable knowledge.
West; J. J. -	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	French translation Latin ditto -	Creditable knowledge. Fair elementary knowledge.
Wetherell; T. F. -	War Office -	Clerk (Pall Mall).	Four of the prescribed subjects, viz.:- Latin - - - English composition - Geography; and - History - - -	Marked proficiency.
White; E. T. -	War Department.	Extra Clerk	Euclid (Books I. & II.) Algebra - - -	Creditable knowledge. Fair elementary knowledge.
Whiteside; E. J. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office).	French translation German ditto - Ditto conversation -	Very creditable knowledge. Highly creditable knowledge. Familiar acquaintance with the language.

NAME of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
Whitton; W. - -	Customs -	Tidewalter	All the prescribed subjects.	Marked proficiency.
† Wilson; C. R. - -	Treasury -	Clerk - -	German translation - } Ditto composition - }	Very creditable knowledge.
Wilson; W. F. - -	Inland Revenue.	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	Short-hand - -	A power of writing correctly, and with considerable rapidity.
Wilson; W. F. A. - {	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk.	Euclid (Books I. to VI.)	Creditable.
	Admiralty -	Clerk (Somerset House).	Algebra, to quadratic equations.	Fair.
Winslow; E. H. - -	War Department.	Temporary Clerk.	English composition -	Creditable.
Witham; J. D. - -	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk.	French translation - } Ditto composition - } Ditto conversation - }	Very creditable proficiency.
Witten; H. - -	War - -	Temporary Clerk.	Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.	Creditable.
Wood; J. - -	Post Office -	Letter Carrier.	Geography - - - English history - -	Creditable. Very creditable.
Wood; S. T. - -	Customs -	Clerk (Receiver General's Office).	French translation - } Ditto composition - } Ditto conversation - }	Highly creditable knowledge. Familiar acquaintance with the language.
Woollard; J. B. - -	Inland Revenue.	Expectant of Excise.	Book-keeping by double entry.	Creditable knowledge.
Yair; J. S. - -	Admiralty -	Dockyard Clerk.	Algebra, to quadratic equations.	Creditable knowledge.
† Yelf; F. S. - -	War Department.	Clerk (Pall Mall.)	German translation -	Very creditable knowledge.

APPENDIX II.

CORRESPONDENCE.



CORRESPONDENCE.

ADMIRALTY (REGISTRY OF COURT OF).

Mr. Rothery to Civil Service Commissioners.

Admiralty Registry, Doctors' Commons,
6th February 1858.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury having determined that all persons nominated to any branch of this office should receive a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, I am directed by the Right Honourable Stephen Lushington, the Judge of the Court of Admiralty, to address you with a view to fix the age of admission and the nature of the examination to be required of any clerks who may be nominated to a situation in this office.

By their Lordships' Minute of the 24th of December 1855, copy of which is herewith sent, it was provided that the clerks in the office of the Registrar of the Court of Admiralty should be divided into two classes; the first class, or the permanent clerks, consisting of a chief clerk, a second clerk, and three third-class clerks, with salaries varying from 200*l.* to 500*l.* a year; the second class, or the supplementary clerks, being six in number, with salaries commencing at 80*l.* a year, and increasing by 5*l.* a year to 150*l.*

As regards then the age of admission, it is proposed that no person shall be eligible for nomination,—1st, as a supplementary clerk, who is under 17 years of age or above 30; 2nd, as a permanent clerk, who is under 17 or above 35, unless, indeed, he shall at the time of his nomination be acting as a supplementary clerk on the establishment.

The proposed limits of age are, the judge is well aware, wider than for other public offices; but he is of opinion, looking to the exceptional character of this establishment, that they should be so. Circumstances may very possibly arise, as on the sudden breaking out of war, which would render it necessary very greatly to increase this establishment, and there might not be amongst the supplementary clerks persons capable of discharging the more important duties of the office. In that case it would be necessary to appoint persons who, from long experience in a proctor's office or elsewhere, may have acquired a thorough practical knowledge of the business of the court.

As regards the examinations, it is proposed that the standards of qualification for the two classes shall be as follows:—

For supplementary clerks—

- (1). Good handwriting.
- (2). Transcribing and writing correctly.
- (3). Transcribing and writing from dictation.
- (4). Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.
- (5). Arithmetic, the first four rules, practice, and the rule of three.

For permanent clerks—

- (1). Good handwriting.
- (2). Transcribing and writing correctly.
- (3). Transcribing and writing from dictation.
- (4). English composition.
- (5). Making a précis or digest of letters or other papers.
- (6). Arithmetic, as far as vulgar and decimal fractions.
- (7). Some knowledge of one or other of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate himself:—Either Latin or a

modern language, the leading points of English or modern history, geography, algebra, Euclid, or any branch of mathematics or science.

I am further directed to state that the candidate, whether nominated to be a supplementary or a permanent clerk, should be at liberty to submit himself for examination on any other subject which he may choose ; and in that case Dr. Lushington would be glad to receive a report from the Commissioners of the candidate's proficiency in the subject or subjects on which he may desire to be examined.

The judge also desires me to say that the age of admission, and the nature of the examination to be required of any clerk who may be nominated to a situation in the Marshal's office, should be the same as for the admission of the supplementary clerks in this office.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Rothery.

Civil Service Commission,
9th February 1858.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, relative to the qualifications of candidates nominated to junior situations in the Admiralty Registry and in the Marshal's office,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will regulate, in accordance with the wishes of the Judge of the Admiralty Court, as communicated to them in your letter, the examinations which may be conducted under their directions, and that they will consider the ages which you have specified as the limits in the cases to which they respectively apply.

I have, &c.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Panizzi.

Civil Service Commission,
16th July 1857.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit to you a copy of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 21st of May 1855, regulating the admission of persons to the Civil Service of the Crown, and I am to request that you will bring under the notice of the Trustees of the British Museum the provisions thereby made for ascertaining the qualifications of candidates.

2. I am at the same time to suggest that if, as the Commissioners hope will be the case, the Trustees should agree with them in thinking that among the various appointments on the establishment of the British Museum there are some which must be considered as junior situations, within the meaning of the Order in Council, limits of age applicable to such appointments should be fixed and arrangements made as to the examinations which candidates should be required to undergo.

3. It being not improbable that acquaintance with foreign languages not usually studied, or other special qualifications, may in some cases be required, I am to state that the Commissioners do not anticipate any difficulty in obtaining from time to time the services of assistants conversant with such special branches of knowledge. They have at present frequent occasion to adopt this course, as candidates are invariably encouraged to select, as additions to the prescribed course of examination, other subjects in which they are willing to be examined.

The number of extra subjects in respect of which honorary certificates have been given is, as will be seen from one of the Tables which follow the Second Report of the Commissioners, by no means a small one.

4. I am also to enclose a copy of a resolution unanimously agreed to by the House of Commons on Tuesday last. It will be for the consideration of the Trustees whether there are any peculiarities in the present case which should prevent the introduction of competitive examinations.

5. I am to transmit a document showing the limits of age and subjects of examination, as arranged with the great majority of the Public Departments, and I am to add that, the Commissioners having been informed that alterations in the establishment of the Museum are in contemplation, have thought the present a convenient time for bringing the subject under the notice of the Trustees.

I have, &c.

Enclosure.

COPY of a Resolution moved by Lord Goderich, in the House of Commons, Tuesday, July 14th, 1857, and unanimously agreed to.

"That in the opinion of this House, the experience acquired since the issuing of the Order in Council of the 21st day of May 1855, is in favour of the adoption of the principle of competition as a condition of entrance to the Civil Service, and that the application of that principle ought to be extended in conformity with the resolution of the House, agreed to on the 24th day of April 1856."

Mr. Panizzi to Mr. Maitland.

SIR,

British Museum, 22nd July 1857.

I HAVE had the honour to lay before the Trustees of the British Museum your letter of the 16th instant, and the documents transmitted therewith by direction of the Civil Service Commissioners, the receipt of which I am directed by the Trustees to acknowledge.

All appointments in the Museum, with the exception of the Principal Librarian, are made by the three principal Trustees, who are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker, to whom your communication has been transmitted.

I am, &c.

CITY OF LONDON CORPORATION.

Mr. Serjeant Merewether to Mr. Maitland.

SIR,

Guildhall, E.C., 21st October 1857.

THE Corporation of London having under their consideration the expediency of making provision for the examination of candidates for offices and clerkships in their appointment, have directed me to request the favour of being furnished by the Civil Service Commissioners with a statement of the mode adopted in the examination of candidates for appointments under the Government, and with copies of any questions required to be answered by candidates for offices. The favour of an early answer will greatly oblige.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Serjeant Merewether.

SIR,

Civil Service Commission,
22nd October 1857.

REFERRING to your letter of yesterday's date relative to the examinations which it is proposed to institute in the case of persons nominated to offices and clerkships under the Corporation of London,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to enclose copies of the forms, &c., ordinarily used at this office.

I also enclose copies of the First and Second Reports of the Commissioners. To both of these specimens of the Examination Papers which have been given to candidates are appended, and the Order in Council, under which the Commissioners act, will be found at the commencement of the former.

Among the enclosures will also be found a copy of a resolution unanimously agreed to by the House of Commons on the 14th of July last. With reference to the subject of that resolution, I am to state that the system of competition among a limited number of nominees has now been established in most of the public departments, and that the experience which the Commissioners have acquired leads them to regard it as on many grounds preferable to that of nominating only one candidate for each vacancy.

I am to add that any further information which may be necessary will be readily furnished either in answer to specific questions or at a personal interview with any gentleman whom you may depute to make inquiries.

I have, &c.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Mr. Merivale to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Downing Street, 1st October 1857.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Labouchere to communicate to you the copy of a despatch from the Governor of Ceylon, reporting very favourably of Messrs. Gillman and Steele, who were appointed to writerships in that colony after a competitive examination before you.

I am, &c.

Copy of Despatch enclosed in the above Letter.

SIR, Queen's House, Colombo,
24th July 1857.
I HAVE much pleasure in acquainting you that Mr. Gillman, one of the two first writers appointed under the new system, has passed a brilliant examination in the Tamil language, after a residence at Jaffna of only seven months. Mr. Gillman's proficiency as a Tamil scholar is pronounced by the examiners already greatly to exceed the ordinary standard; and as he has given much satisfaction to the Government agent, Mr. Dyke, in the discharge of his ordinary duties, I think it right to bring under your notice this proof of his application and ability.

2. Mr. Steele came up at the same time for his examination in Cinghalese, and though not equally successful, being recommended to prosecute his studies farther, he deserves credit for the attempt. I have no doubt that in January he will succeed.

I have, &c.

To the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

H. G. WARD.

Mr. Merivale to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Downing Street, 28th January 1858.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Labouchere to request that you will lay before the Civil Service Commissioners a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Malta, forwarding abstracts of the Examiners' Schedules on the occasion of filling up the latest vacant clerkships in the Government of that island.

I am, &c.

Copy.

SIR, Palace, Valletta, December 18th, 1857.
AN application having been made to me to send, for the information of the Civil Service Commission, a short *resumé* of the working of the system of competitive examinations in Malta, I now enclose three abstracts of the Examiners' Schedules on the occasion of filling up the latest vacant clerkships in this Government, and I have considered it right to send this information through the usual channel.

Encl. 1.

Encl. 2.

Encl. 3.

2. I continue to be of opinion that the system of giving clerkships to the young men under twenty-two years of age, who pass the best examination, is working advantageously for Malta, and the competition created is evidently having the effect of improving the schools.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
WM. REID.

Enclosure 1.
Abstract of Examiners' Schedules.

Candidates according to merit.	English.	Italian.	Arithmetic.	Algebra and Geometry.	Ancient History and Ancient Geography.	Modern History and Modern Geography.	Modern Languages.	Handwriting and Figures.	TOTALS.
Nos. - -	125	125	125	100	75	50	50	100	750
1	95	120	120	50	70	42	21	88	606
2	111	109	125	59	15	27	18	100	564
3	74	58	119	59	24	26	7	52	419
4	84	68	118	49	3	-	17	63	402
5	99	69	54	34	27	40	27	25	375
6	90	66	64	4	18	17	24	75	358
7	67	75	119	-	13	12	-	50	336
8	75	51	86	-	22	18	23	45	320
9	59	55	34	62	-	-	9	66	285
10	75	49	55	19	-	7	23	48	276
11	58	35	70	12	-	-	-	75	250
12	57	33	114	-	-	-	10	28	242
13	74	38	25	-	10	19	3	60	229
14	78	60	5	-	14	15	16	25	213
15	66	35	34	19	-	-	14	25	193

March 1857.

Enclosure 2.
Abstract of Examiners' Schedules.

Candidates according to merit.	English.	Italian.	Arithmetic.	Algebra and Geometry.	Ancient and Modern History.	Ancient and Modern Geography.	Languages.	Chemistry.	Drawing.	Handwriting.	TOTAL.
Nos. - -	125	125	125	100	75	75	50	50	50	125	900
1	105	119	73	19	75	35	46	-	40	85	597
2	70	86	125	85	47	50	-	-	25	90	578
3	79	70	125	60	34	30	21	15	9	88	540
4	95	90	119	31	40	46	30	-	7	78	536
5	91	85	84	-	37	31	20	-	-	65	413
6	73	67	114	-	24	14	-	-	-	85	377
7	54	51	69	65	4	29	20	-	13	67	372
8	45	38	105	-	17	24	-	-	19	85	333
9	81	46	65	22	-	15	20	-	-	75	324
10	54	53	45	42	-	37	17	-	-	65	313
11	46	56	80	11	34	31	-	-	8	45	311
12	54	46	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	304
13	44	46	9	-	26	22	10	-	25	80	262
14	44	38	70	33	-	-	12	-	7	45	249
15	36	29	107	-	-	23	14	-	12	23	243
16	25	36	55	-	-	15	-	-	48	62	241
17	15	25	25	76	-	-	-	-	-	75	216
18	35	35	40	14	-	8	-	-	13	30	170

May 1857.

Enclosure 3.
Abstract of Examiners' Schedules.

Candidates according to merit.	English.	Italian.	Arithmetic.	Algebra and Geometry.	History and Geography.	Geology.	Chemistry.	Drawing.	Handwriting.		Total.
Nos. - -	75	75	75	60	45	30	30	30	75	-	495
1	62	45	54	42	21	25	20	25	34	- -	328
2	66	50	20	30	21	11	20	21	30	- -	269
3	49	60	30	10	23	13	13	28	30	- -	256
4	60	55	19	- -	21	19	27	3	26	- -	230
5	60	43	30	11	10	10	7	6	50	- -	227
6	53	37	73	13	10	- -	- -	- -	35	- -	221
7	63	40	22	- -	11	5	4	26	48	- -	219
8	60	30	50	10	18	5	10	12	21	- -	216
9	60	30	75	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	32	- -	197
10	54	27	44	- -	2	- -	- -	3	54	- -	184
11	43	30	18	- -	13	17	26	3	32	- -	182
12	58	30	- -	6	18	5	6	16	37	- -	176
13	47	34	- -	- -	13	- -	- -	21	51	- -	166
14	62	43	- -	- -	11	- -	- -	5	40	- -	161
15	43	30	45	- -	- -	1	3	3	20	- -	145
16	26	26	19	- -	13	- -	- -	6	52	- -	142
17	32	20	- -	- -	5	- -	- -	3	25	- -	- -
18	42	18	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12	45	- -	117
19	8	19	18	- -	8	3	- -	12	40	- -	108
20	46	15	- -	5	- -	- -	2	3	18	- -	89
21	32	16	- -	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	18	- -	70

November 1857.

CUSTOMS.

Mr. Gardner to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Custom House, 26th July 1856.
 WITH reference to your letter of the 18th instant, enclosing an order for the examination, on the 23rd instant, of ———, nominated tidewater and patrol at Dublin, who had failed to attend for examination by Dr. Ball on the 17th instant, the date originally fixed for that purpose, and stating that if further postponement should be deemed desirable the Commissioners would be prepared to name a later day.

I am directed herewith to transmit a report from the Collector and Comptroller of Customs at the port of Dublin, and to state that under the circumstances therein represented, the Board are of opinion that ——— may be allowed further time, and that another day should be fixed for his examination before Dr. Ball, but that he should undergo strict medical examination as to his fitness in regard to health for the duties of the situation to which he has been nominated previously to his admission to duty.

I am, &c.

Enclosure.

HONORABLE SIR, Custom House, Dublin, 23rd July 1856.
 WITH reference to your order of the 19th instant, No. 227, directing ———, who has been nominated to the office of tidewater at this port, to appear before Dr. Ball for examination,

We report that ——— is still incapable of attending, and we enclose an application from his father, with a medical certificate annexed, requesting a further extension of time.

We have made inquiries into this matter, and are quite satisfied that — is dangerously ill, and we feel bound to say that we think the surgeon who first examined him did not give a fair and honest certificate.

We believe — to be suffering from disease of the lungs, of long standing, and that if he recovers from his present attack he will not be fit for the duties of a tidewaiter.

It would be far better for the service if all persons on first appointments were examined by a medical man who was paid by the Crown, instead of the present practice of allowing the parties to bring in medical certificates from their private friends. And in this case we feel certain we have been misled.

(Signed) W. P. GARDNER, Collector.
A. LAMBE, Controller.

Mr. Maclean to Mr. Maitland.

Custom House, London,

15th July 1857.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo, in which you transmitted a certificate of qualification for Mr. —, as a landing-waiter at this port, and stated, with reference to the age of Mr. —, and the particular circumstances of his case, that as the Civil Service Commissioners had not been informed of any general rule extending the limits of age for admission to the Customs service in favour of candidates who have previously been in other public departments, you were to signify the opinion of the Commissioners, that it might be well to express such rule in definite terms,

I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners, that, the Board having communicated with the Lords of the Treasury on the subject, their Lordships have, by their letter dated the 9th instant, approved of the following regulations, viz. :—

That in those offices in which the maximum age of admission is 25, no person should be admitted from another public department who shall have attained the age of 30 years, nor even when over 25 and under 30 years, unless the party be appointed direct from such department, and shall have been under 25 when first admitted.

And with respect to the offices of boatmen and watchmen, to which offices persons are admissible to the age of 30 years, and housekeepers, doorkeepers, and messengers, who are admissible to the age of 35 :—

That no person should be admitted to those offices who shall have attained the ages of 30 or 35 respectively, although he may be removed from another department.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maclean to Mr. Maitland.

Custom House, London,

18th January 1858.

SIR,

MR. HAYTER, Secretary to the Treasury, having in a communication dated the 11th ultimo, represented to the Board of Customs that difficulty had been experienced in obtaining suitable candidates for the office of Principal Coast Officer in consequence of the stringent nature of the examination at present in force for such offices,

I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Board have proposed to omit history from among the subjects for examination for coast officers, of which proposition Mr. Hayter has approved, and I am to signify the request of the Board to be informed whether the Commissioners have any objections to the course now proposed.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Maclean.

Civil Service Commission,
20th January 1858.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 18th instant, stating that in consequence of a communication from Mr. Hayter as to the difficulty which has been experienced in obtaining suitable candidates for the office of Principal Coast Officer, the Board of Customs are desirous that history should no longer be one of the prescribed subjects of examination for candidates nominated to the situation in question,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that if after consideration of the enclosed Table, the Board of Customs continue to think the retention of English history undesirable no objection will be made to its omission.

The Table shows that in no instance has a candidate been rejected for ignorance of history, or even for ignorance of history and geography, except when accompanied by indifferent arithmetic and spelling.

In one of the two cases in which deficiencies in history and geography were among the causes of rejection, the mistakes in spelling were about twenty in number, and no question in history or geography was attempted. In the other no sums in vulgar or decimal fractions were attempted, and the following note appears at the foot of the candidate's answers to the questions in English history. "The candidate was observed to write the greatest portion of the above from notes, which the collector informed him was irregular."

It is hardly necessary to add, that certificates must in both these cases have been refused, if English history had not been one of the prescribed subjects.

I have, &c.

(Enclosure.)

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PRINCIPAL COAST OFFICERS who had been nominated since 21st May 1855; and the way in which the nominations have been disposed of.

Certificates granted.		Certificates refused.	Cancelled.	Yet to appear.	Total Nominations.
After Examination.	On Report of Heads.				
18	7	9	2	1	37

Total number of candidates refused - - - - - 9
 viz.: for spelling (one "very bad") - - - - - 3
 „ spelling; arithmetic - - - - - 3
 „ spelling; handwriting; (arithmetic indifferent) - 1
 „ spelling; geography; history; (arithmetic indifferent) - 1
 „ arithmetic; geography; history; (spelling indifferent) - 1

Mr. Maclean to Mr. Maitland.

Custom House, London,
22nd January 1858.

SIR,

HAVING laid before the Board of Customs your letter of the 20th instant, enclosing, in reply to mine of the 18th preceding, on the subject of the proposed modification in the present subjects of examination for persons nominated to the situation of Principal Coast Officer, a tabular statement, showing the number of Principal Coast Officers who have been nominated since May 1855, and the manner in which the nomina-

tions have been disposed of; from which it appears that no candidate has been rejected for ignorance of history and geography, except when accompanied by indifferent arithmetic and spelling; and stating that if, after consideration of the table, the Board continue to think the retention of English history undesirable, no objection will be made to its omission by the Civil Service Commissioners,

I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners, that it appears by the communication from the Treasury, alluded to in my letter of the 18th instant, that the difficulty experienced by Mr. Hayter is in finding persons who are willing to undergo the examination now required in respect to candidates for the situation of Principal Coast Officer, and the Board considered that, by the withdrawal of English history from the subjects of examination, persons sufficiently qualified in other respects would be induced to accept nominations for such office, and offer themselves for examination in the remaining subjects;—the Board therefore think that the question is not materially affected by the result of the examinations which have already taken place, and they are still of opinion that the retention of English history is not desirable.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Maclean.

Civil Service Commission,
26th January 1858.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 22nd instant, intimating that the Board of Customs are still of opinion that it is undesirable to retain English history among the subjects of examination for candidates nominated to the situation of Principal Coast Officer,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state, that having put the Board in possession of the facts which appeared to deserve consideration while the subject was under discussion, they readily defer to the wish of the Board, and will regulate their examinations accordingly.

I have, &c.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Sir James C. Melvill, K.C.B., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR,

East India House, 4th June 1857.

I AM commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to transmit to you, with a view to its being laid before Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, copy of a report which has been approved and adopted by the Court, submitting a scheme of examination for persons who may be nominated to the home service of the Company.

For the reasons explained in the report, the Court are desirous to obtain, if possible, the benefit of the assistance of the Commissioners in conducting such examination, and they have, accordingly, directed me to state that it will be satisfactory and gratifying to them, if the Commissioners shall be induced to comply with the request which I am now commanded to prefer, that they will be pleased to undertake that duty.

As the Commissioners may desire to be apprised of the number of persons who may be presented for examination, I have to state that

the number of appointments in the year varies according to circumstances, but that upon an average of past years the following may be assumed as the probable number :—

To clerkships - - - - - 6
To the more subordinate situations - - - 3

Any further information which the Commissioners may require will be furnished upon their favouring the Court with an intimation of their wishes.

It is proposed that the intended examination shall have effect from the 1st July next ; any pecuniary charge which it may involve will, of course, be defrayed by the Company.

I am, &c.

Enclosure.

At a Finance and Home Committee, the 13th May 1857.

Pursuant to the Court's reference of the 8th ultimo, the Committee have had under their consideration "the propriety of establishing a system of examination upon the admission to the service of members of the home establishment;" and having given their best attention to the subject, and conferred thereon with the principal officers of the establishment, the Committee are of opinion, that it is desirable to adopt such a system of examination as may afford a test of the qualifications of persons who may be presented for appointments in the home service of the Company.

This being the conclusion at which the Committee have arrived, upon a consideration of the question referred to them, they proceed to submit their opinion in regard to the arrangements which should be made for the examination.

The principal points to be determined are :—

- 1st. The agency to be employed in conducting the examination.
- 2nd. The persons who should be required to undergo an examination.
- 3rd. The scheme of examination.

Examiners.

With regard to the *first* point, the Committee are of opinion, that the persons selected to undertake the examination should be independent of the service; and that it would be desirable to obtain for the purpose, if possible, the services of gentlemen accustomed to this duty.

The Court are aware that, under an Order of Her Majesty in Council, Commissioners have been appointed to conduct the examination of persons proposed for admission into the Civil Service of the Crown. The Committee consider that it would be satisfactory if those Commissioners could be induced to undertake the examination of the persons nominated to the Company's home service to whom it may be determined to apply such a test of qualification; and, should the Court concur in this view, the Committee recommend that a letter be addressed to the Commissioners, requesting that they would be pleased to undertake the duty.

Persons to be examined.

In submitting their opinion on the *second* point, viz.,—the persons who should be required to undergo an examination, the Committee will briefly advert to the nature of the appointments to the home establishment.

The clerkships in this house consist of two grades, viz.—

Clerks on what is termed the regular establishment, who have the prospect of rising to the higher situations in the service, and clerks under the denomination of writers, whose duties are principally of a mechanical character, and who have not the same prospect of promotion as the clerks on the regular establishment.

The Committee are of opinion, that the clerks of each description should undergo an examination, but they do not deem it necessary to subject them both to the same test of qualification; it being understood that a person who may have passed the examination prescribed for writers shall, if subsequently presented for a regular clerkship, undergo the examination required for the higher grade. They would however submit, that a person nominated as a writer should have the option of being examined at once in the subjects prescribed for nominees to the regular establishment, and that, having passed such an examination, he should not be required to be examined a second time, in the event of his being presented for an established clerkship.

The clerks to be examined would thus consist of two classes, viz.—

- Clerks appointed to the regular establishment; and
- Writers.

Persons in the more subordinate situations in the home service should likewise, in the Committee's judgment, be required to undergo an examination.

Scheme of Examination.

The *third* point to be determined is the scheme of examination.

With regard to the first class above mentioned, the Committee are of opinion that the subjects of examination should furnish such a test of the intelligence and general attainments of the nominee, as that passing it should give proof of his qualification for the discharge of the ordinary duties of a junior clerk, and at the same time afford promise that, after the usual official training, he would be qualified for the more important duties required of persons filling the higher situations on this establishment. With this view the Committee recommend the following as the subjects of examination, viz.—

Writing.

Orthography; to include writing from dictation.

Arithmetic.

English composition.

Precis; or digest of papers or correspondence.

Geography.

History of England or India; at the option of the nominee.

Latin, or one modern foreign language; at the option of the nominee.

As regards clerks nominated to the Accounts or Audit Department the Committee would recommend that the elements of book-keeping be substituted for "precis."

The Committee are of opinion that in this, as also in the other examinations, it should be understood that superior proficiency in one branch will compensate for deficiency in another, and that, as the general principle of the system, the object in view should be rather to test the intelligence and capabilities of the candidate than the actual acquirements and scholarship which he may have attained at an age when many, even of those who most distinguish themselves in after life, have gained no superiority in the latter respects over their contemporaries.

For the second class the Committee consider that the subjects of examination should be—

Writing.

Orthography; to include writing from dictation.

Arithmetic.

Geography or history.

The Committee would, however, propose that in each class the nominee should be allowed to offer himself for examination in subjects beyond those prescribed as necessary.

With respect to the more subordinate situations of door-keeper, office porter, and messenger, it appears to your Committee desirable that they should be examined in writing, orthography, and the first rules of arithmetic.

The Committee observe that by the Order in Council, to which they have already referred, every person presented for examination by the Civil Service Commissioners is required to satisfy them,

That he is within the limits of age prescribed for the department to which he is to be appointed.

That he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties; and

That his character is such as to qualify him for public employment.

Should the Commissioners undertake the examination of persons presented for appointments to the Company's home service, the Committee would recommend that they be also requested to undertake the preliminary duty of satisfying themselves in regard to the age, health, and character of the persons so presented. The Committee do not contemplate any alteration in the ages prescribed by the existing regulations of the Court, which should accordingly be communicated to the Commissioners. The Committee submit, in conclusion, their opinion that the proposed examinations should have effect as respects any presentations to appointments that may be made after the 1st July next.

Present limits of age for persons appointed to the home establishment.

Established clerks, 18 to 25.

Exception in favour of persons being writers at the time of their appointment, limit then extended to 30.

Writers, 16 to 26.

Door-keepers, not to exceed 35, unless already in the service in some other capacity.

Office porters, 18 to 35, unless already in the service in some other capacity.

House messengers, not to exceed 40.

Mr. Maitland to Sir J. C. Melville, K.C.B.

Civil Service Commission,

11th June 1857.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, relative to the examination of persons who may be nominated to the home service of the Honourable East India Company.

And in reply I am to state that the Commissioners would have returned an immediate answer had they not deemed it right to consult Her Majesty's Government before acceding to the request which has been addressed to them.

They are now authorized to give to the Company such assistance as may be in their power, and they will regulate according to the wishes of the Court of Directors, as expressed in the report transmitted with your letter, such examinations as they may have to conduct for the various classes of appointments there specified.

The regulations proposed in that report are so clearly expressed as to preclude, it may be hoped, any risk of misapprehension, and it is, therefore, only necessary for me to add, with reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter, that the Commissioners do not at present anticipate any increase of expenditure from the proposed arrangement, and that should they find themselves mistaken they will communicate with you on the subject.

I may also state that examinations commence at this office on the Tuesday in each week, and that candidates should attend on some day preceding that fixed for their examination in order that they may receive instructions as to the evidence of age, health, and character, which they will be required to produce.

I have, &c.

Sir J. C. Melvill, K.C.B., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, East India House, 18th June 1857.
I HAVE received and laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter dated the 11th instant, communicating the acquiescence of the Civil Service Commissioners in the request of the Court that the Commissioners would be pleased to give their assistance in the examination of persons appointed to the home service of the Company.

The Court command me to request that you will convey to the Commissioners the thanks of the Court for their obliging communication.

I have, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Mr. Chalk to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, 11, Whitehall Place, 29th January 1857.
WITH reference to your communications on the subject of the Order of Her Majesty in Council regulating the admission of persons to the Civil Service, I am directed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England to send you the accompanying statement, showing the limits of age and the course of examination by the Civil Service Commissioners which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners think applicable to the appointment of clerks in this department.

I have, &c.

Enclosure.

STATEMENT showing the Limits of Age and the Course of Examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, proposed for the Department of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

	Limits of age:—			
Senior clerks	-	-	-	- 21 to 35
Junior clerks	-	-	-	- 16 to 25

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, up to and inclusive of vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Précis.
4. Exercises in English composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
5. History.
6. Geography.
7. Latin.
8. French, or one other modern foreign language.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Chalk.

Civil Service Commission,
31st January 1857.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, and to state that they will regulate such examinations as may be conducted under their directions, in accordance with the scheme therewith enclosed, which appears to them peculiarly well adapted for securing the services of eligible candidates.

I have, &c.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Lingen to Mr. Maitland.

Education Department,
7th January 1857.

SIR,

THE Lord President has six appointments to clerkships of the third class in this department at his disposal.

The greater part, probably the whole number, of these appointments will be given to successful competitors in an examination of such a character as that described in my letter of 26th May last.

The number of candidates will, probably, not be more than 30, nor less than 20.

On the present occasion it may be assumed that the competition will not be capable of being decided by a single examination. (Cf: letters from your Board to the Committee of Council, dated 14th June 1856, and 20th November 1855.)*

* *Mr. Maitland to Mr. Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission,
20th November 1855.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to communicate to you, for the information of the Lord President, the results of the examination of candidates for junior situations in the department of the Committee of Privy Council for Education, conducted under the direction of the Commissioners during the week which ended on Saturday the 17th inst.

In compliance with the wish expressed by the Lord President, and communicated to this department in your letter of the 2nd instant, the two earlier days of the week (Monday and Tuesday) were occupied with a pass examination, Friday and Saturday being reserved for the final and competing examination.

On the first morning of examination, the following candidates (31 in all) presented themselves:—

The nine candidates whose names are distinguished by asterisks are mentioned in your communication of the 2nd instant as having been already for longer or shorter periods employed in the department.

Of those who originally appeared, the eight under-mentioned were in the course of Monday excluded by the Civil Service Commissioners from further competition, on the ground of deficiency in handwriting and orthography —

Provision should be made, therefore, for such an examination as was held in November 1855, although, at the same time, the Lord President does not wish to exclude the alternative of terminating the examination sooner, if, in the first part of it, the required number of candidates can be clearly designated by merit above the rest. The Lord President continues to wish that the second examination be only resorted to for the purpose of settling claims which the first may leave fairly doubtful. If, however, a second examination be resorted to at all, it is not his Lordship's wish that any recommendations should be made upon the first examination only, but that all the candidates not rejected on the first examination should be included in the second, and the final recommendations made upon the joint value of both examinations, greater weight being always given (*cæteris paribus*) to the first.

I am to beg that you will move the Commissioners to name a day, not earlier than Tuesday the 20th, for the commencement of the pro-

The ten following were excluded on Wednesday, as not having passed a satisfactory examination in arithmetic —.

The three following were excluded on Thursday, for failures in orthography or in English composition —.

The number of candidates permitted to enter the the final and competing examination on Friday and Saturday was thus reduced to ten, whose names will be found in the tabular statement which I enclose.

From the first of these tabular statements (Table A.) you will perceive the maximum number of marks assigned to each subject, and the number actually given to each candidate. The second tabular statement (Table B.) shows the result of each examination taken separately, and those of the two combined.

The Civil Service Commissioners have further to state, for the information of the Lord President, that highly creditable proficiency was exhibited by the following candidates in the subjects set opposite to their respective names:—

Mr. Hennessy History and English composition.
Mr. Hutchins Arithmetic.
Mr. Nelmes Geometry and geography.
Mr. Simmonds History and geography.
Mr. Shirlaw Précis.

To this it should be added that Mr. Simmonds is entitled to commendation as having shown a very accurate knowledge of facts, and that Mr. Hennessy's answers to historical questions have evinced more than ordinary discrimination and intelligence.

I am, in conclusion, to acquaint you that as soon as the Lord President shall have been pleased to select from the ten candidates admitted to the competing examination those whom he may deem best qualified for junior situations, the Civil Service Commissioners will be prepared on being informed of his decision, on the production of proper evidence as to age, health, and character in those cases in which such evidence has not yet been furnished, to grant the certificates required.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Lingen.

Civil Service Commission,
14th June 1856.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to announce to you, for the information of the Lord President, the result of the examination of candidates nominated to compete for the junior situation of supplementary clerk in the department of the Committee of Privy Council on Education recently held at this office, in compliance with his Lordship's request, communicated in your letter of the 26th ult.

On the first morning of examination (Tuesday, the 10th instant) the following candidates (5) presented themselves —.

The examination to which the candidates have on this occasion been subjected has been confined to the subjects which constituted the first portion of the examination held in November last, and from the tabular statement which I enclose it will be seen that Mr. Bernard has shown a very decided superiority over the other competitors. He has, moreover, acquitted himself in such a manner as to leave no doubt of his merit within the limits of his trial, and under these circumstances the Commissioners presume that they will be acting in accordance with the wishes of the Lord President, as conveyed to them in your letter, by abstaining from directing a second examination in more advanced subjects. They will be prepared to grant to Mr. Bernard their certificate of qualification if it should be his Lordship's pleasure to nominate him to the vacant situation.

I have, &c.

posed examination, and that, relative thereto, you will furnish me with any forms which the Commissioners may wish to be sent to the candidates, and that you will inform me on what days, and between what hours, such of them as may be able to give previous personal attendance should wait upon the Commissioners.

I beg leave to request as early an answer as you can conveniently return, and have the honour to be,

Yours, &c.

Mr. Lingen to Mr. Maitland.

Education Department,

9th February 1857.

SIR,

THE Lord President, referring to the letter which his Lordship caused to be addressed to the Civil Service Commissioners on the 9th July 1855, directs me to state, for the information of the Commissioners, that some additions are about to be made to the staff of Inspectors of Schools, and that the gentlemen whose names the Committee of Council have submitted, or propose to submit to Her Majesty, for these appointments, come within the category of officers whom it is intended, in ordinary cases, to exempt from being examined by your Commission as to their intellectual acquirements and abilities.

In communicating to the Commissioners the names of the gentlemen, according to the intimation conveyed in the letter of 9th July 1855, before referred to, the Lord President will mention the University attainments or other equivalent proof of fitness, on the ground of which his Lordship proposes to exempt the nominee from that kind of examination.

With regard to the question of age, the Lord President will be guided generally by the recommendation contained in the printed report upon this department, dated 6th August 1853, to the effect that "future appointments to the office of Inspector should be made from among young men taken at their entrance into life, &c." In filling up vacancies in the present staff, there will be no difficulty in adopting this recommendation, but in new appointments to increase the staff it is not found practicable always to limit the selection to young men. For this reason, the Lord President does not propose to ask the Commissioners to raise any question as to age in the case of nominees to inspectorships.

Considering also the social position of the gentlemen usually selected for these appointments, either as graduates at the Universities, or as engaged in some conspicuous profession or employment, the Lord President does not consider it advisable that the Commissioners should require from them any certificate as to their moral character.

His Lordship is of opinion, however, that the requirement of a certificate as to health and physical powers, such as the experience of the Commissioners may have suggested in other appointments, should be strictly enforced in every case. His Lordship finds, from the experience of the department, that this requirement is especially called for in the case of the school inspectors, whose daily occupation is of a nature to be very trying to many constitutions, subjecting them to alternations of heat and cold, from the crowded schoolroom to the outer air, and to constant exposure to bad weather in travelling through their districts.

In pursuance of the foregoing observations, the Lord President directs me to communicate to the Commissioners the name of the

Rev. ———, M.A., Fellow of ——— College, Cambridge, who has been appointed to the office of Assistant Inspector of Schools connected with the Church of England.

Mr. ——— took a wrangler's degree in mathematics, and a first class in classics in the year 1852.

I have, &c.

Mr. Lingen to Mr. Maitland.

Education Department,
4th August 1857.

SIR,

I AM directed to request that you will inform the Commissioners that the Lord President wishes a competitive examination for appointments to assistant clerkships of the third class in this department, to be held on Tuesday the 25th instant. As many as thirty or forty candidates may possibly attend.

I have the honour to enclose a list containing the names and addresses of the candidates already known, and copies of two circulars which have been addressed either to these same candidates or to gentlemen by whom the Lord President wishes other candidates to be recommended.

Any future names which may have to be added will be communicated to the Commissioners as soon as they are ascertained.

The candidates named in the list herewith are instructed to expect an immediate communication from your office.

I have, &c.

Enclosure.

Education Department, Downing Street, S.W.,
August 1857.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lord President of the Council to inquire whether under the following circumstances, and subject to the following conditions, you are disposed to recommend to his Lordship a candidate, or not more than candidates, as competitors in an examination to be held on the 25th instant for assistant clerkships of the third class in this department.

The Lord President has, at present, at his disposal six of these clerkships, but no greater number will be filled up than corresponds to the number of candidates who may prove themselves unquestionably eligible as well as superior to other competitors.

The emoluments and prospects, as well as the necessary qualifications, of a clerk may be understood from the following particulars:—

ASSISTANT CLERKS.

Class.	Minimum Salary.	Rate of Augmentation per Annum.	Maximum Salary.	Number of Clerks in each Class.	Observations.
3rd -	£ 100	£ 5	£ 150	According to the demands of business.	Candidates for admission must be more than 18 and less than 25 years of age.
2nd -	150	10	250	12	To be promoted by merit out of the third Class.
1st -	250	10	300	6	To be promoted by merit out of the two lower Classes.

- A. His handwriting must be clear, rapid, neat, and of that even stroke which allows a legible copy to be taken by pressing.
 B. He must be able to make abstracts or docketts of correspondence, and to write in good grammatical English either from rough notes or on a given subject.
 C. He must be an expert arithmetician, able to digest returns (under guidance) into summaries, and to calculate per-centages.
 D. He must understand the principles and practice of book-keeping.

Failure in any one of the subject marked A. B. or C. is absolutely fatal.

In addition to the subjects just named, candidates will be allowed to name for themselves one or more subjects to the Civil Service Commissioners in which they wish to be examined, with a view to exhibit proof of their industry and intelligence.

In this voluntary part of the examination, no marks (of a character beneficial to the candidate) will be given for any exercises which do not exhibit respectable proficiency, and very much higher marks will be given for excellence in one subject than for mediocrity in several. Candidates who may have made language, mathematics, natural science, geography, or modern history their especial study will thus have an opportunity of proving their powers.

Book-keeping, as a subject of examination, holds an intermediate place between the indispensable and the voluntary subjects. Failure in it will not *ipso facto* exclude, but an intelligent acquaintance with the principles and practice of it will be held to mark special aptitude as well as general eligibility for appointment.

In the voluntary subjects, no preference will be given to one subject over another.

Ceteris paribus, the greater weight will always be given to superiority in the indispensable subjects.

The Lord President would be glad if among the there were young men, whom, after a careful inquiry and selection, you could confidently recommend as candidates; but, for the sake of saving disappointment to your nominees and needless labour to the Civil Service Commissioners, his Lordship relies upon your not putting forward any candidate who does not appear to you to have a reasonable prospect of success.

The names of any candidates whom you may recommend will be at once communicated to the Civil Service Commissioners, from whose office the candidates will (by letter) receive instructions what steps to take in order to present themselves for examination. You will be good enough, therefore, to be careful to give me *the addresses* as well as the names of your nominees.

Candidates whether they succeed or fail, must bear all expenses incurred by them in attending the examinations.

All appointments are made upon probation, which is not merely nominal, but is real and strict, extending over a period of twelve months, and embracing all the qualifications of a clerk, moral, mental, and physical.

The examination, beginning on Tuesday the 25th instant, will probably end on Friday; but candidates should arrange for attendance to the end of Saturday.

I shall be obliged to you, if you will let me know at your earliest convenience the name and address of any candidate or candidates whom you may wish to recommend.

I have, &c.

EMIGRATION OFFICE.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Walcott.

Civil Service Commission,
21st January 1858.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, acquainting me with Mr. ——— present age,

I am directed to request that you will convey to the Emigration Commissioners the thanks of the Civil Service Commissioners for the information which has been given, and that you will at the same time ascertain whether there is any objection to a general extension of the limits of age to 30, in the case of candidates who having entered the public service under 25 have since served continuously.

From your letter of 1st August 1855, it is inferred that the Emigration Commissioners approve of some regulation of the kind, and the form suggested is that which has been adopted by other offices.

In order that unnecessary delay may be avoided, an order for the examination of Mr. ——— is enclosed.

I have, &c.

L

Mr. Walcott to Mr. Maitland.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park St., Westminster, S.W.,
26th January 1858.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Emigration Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, inquiring whether there be any objection on the part of the Commissioners to a general extension of the limit of age to 30, in the case of candidates who having entered the public service while under 25 have since served continuously.

Referring to your previous letter of the 19th instant, in which you mention that in several of the public departments there are rules extending the ordinary limits of age, in the case of extra clerks nominated to fill vacancies on the establishment, and that such extension is usually for a definite term, as 5, 10, or (in one department) 15 years, the Commissioners direct me to state that as regards this department they think that the period of 10 years would be a reasonable extension of the limit of age.

The Commissioners would propose, therefore, that in such cases an extra clerk serving continuously should not be ineligible, on the score of age for an appointment on the establishment up to the age of 35 years, provided that he had been admitted as an extra clerk before the age of 25.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Walcott.

Civil Service Commission,
28th January 1858.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 26th instant, communicating the opinion of the Emigration Commissioners as to the extent to which the limits of age should be enlarged in favour of extra clerks,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to signify their acquiescence in the proposed alteration, it being assumed that continuous service from first admission as extra clerk will be required, in order to give a claim to the benefit of the extension.

I have, &c.

FOREIGN OFFICE.*Mr. Hammond to Mr. Maitland.*

SIR,

Foreign Office, 2nd December 1857.

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to request that you will acquaint the Civil Service Commissioners that his Lordship proposes, in filling up any vacancy which may hereafter occur among the clerks on the establishment of the Foreign Office, to name three candidates for examination by the Commissioners, and to appoint to the vacant clerkship that one of the three whom the Commissioners may certify to him as having acquitted himself the most to their satisfaction, within the limits prescribed by his Lordship for the examination of clerks, and who may possess the other qualifications specified in my letter of the 25th of June 1855.

Lord Clarendon does not think it necessary to require candidates for clerkships in the Foreign Office to exhibit a proficiency in any other matters than those stated in my above-mentioned letter, namely, that they should be able to write a good bold hand, forming each letter distinctly; to write quickly and correctly either English or French from dictation; to understand French well; and to be able to make an

accurate and good translation of any French paper ; and also to make a correct and clear précis or abstract of any set of papers placed in their hands. But, as it may happen that two may prove themselves equally competent in these respects, Lord Clarendon thinks that in such a case a preference might be given to that one of the two who may be able to make the best translation from German into English, and to read the German written character.

Lord Clarendon, however, directs me to observe, that as regards translations either in the case of candidates for clerkships, or of candidates for attachéships, and also as regards the power of conversation in the case of the latter, the test to which he would wish candidates to be subjected should be translations from authors of recent date, and conversation on the ordinary topics treated of in society, rather than translations from poetical or technical works, or conversations on philosophical and abstruse subjects.

Lord Clarendon directs me further to say, that in carrying out this scheme for competitive examination in the case of candidates for clerkships in the Foreign Office, he trusts that the Civil Service Commissioners will have the goodness to bear in mind the essential conditions specified in my letter above referred to in regard to the character and physical constitution of candidates.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Hammond.

Civil Service Commission,
24th December 1857.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, in which, after acquainting me for their information with the plan intended by the Earl of Clarendon to be hereafter adopted in filling up vacancies which may occur among the clerks in the establishment of the Foreign Office, and stating his Lordship's wishes as to the subjects of examination, you proceed to communicate his Lordship's views as to the authors from whom passages for translation should be selected, and the topics which should be excluded from *vivâ voce* examinations,

And in reply, I am, in the first place, to request that you will assure his Lordship of the readiness of the Civil Service Commissioners to give, so far as may be in their power, satisfactory effect to his intentions. At the same time, the Commissioners are led by the experience which they have acquired to doubt whether a scheme of examination so limited in extent as that now proposed will satisfactorily test the relative merits of competing candidates. They have the less hesitation in expressing this opinion, owing to the circumstance that in the majority of the public departments lists of subjects considerably more extended have been framed. The Commissioners, therefore, submit the question to Lord Clarendon's consideration, and under the impression that his Lordship may be desirous of seeing the course adopted by other departments, they direct me to transmit the printed paper which is enclosed.

Before quitting this portion of your letter, I am to observe that, if strictly construed, it would render the introduction of the German language an extremely rare occurrence. It is presumed, that where two or more candidates, whose handwriting and orthography are satisfactory, have severally displayed sufficient ability in the composition of a précis and sufficient acquaintance with the French language, the

case in which German is to be introduced will arise, although the competitors may not have obtained exactly the same number of marks, and may not, therefore, in strictness "be equally competent." If your meaning on this point has been misapprehended, the Commissioners will be glad to be informed.

With regard to the authors from whose works passages for translation should be selected, the Commissioners are able to assure Lord Clarendon that their practice has been to a very great extent in accordance with his views as expressed in your letter. No case, it is believed, has yet occurred in which a candidate examined in French for the Foreign Office, or the services connected with it, has not had for translation into English at least one passage of average difficulty selected from some modern prose author, and in no case has a candidate been rejected for incompetence to translate, if his version of the passage so selected was even moderately good and accurate. It must at the same time be admitted that the works of Montesquieu, Racine, Molière, and other authors of older date, have occasionally been resorted to. The Commissioners think that they will be able to act according to the spirit of your letter without absolutely refusing to candidates the opportunity of showing a somewhat more extended acquaintance with the French language than that which at the present day is possessed by the great majority of educated persons.

In the case of a candidate who was examined in the Russian language, Karaïnsin was selected as an author whose style is easier than that of more modern writers, but the observations just made apply, it is believed, to all other examinations in modern languages which have been held at this office.

With respect to the choice of topics for conversation, I am to state that the Commissioners entirely concur with Lord Clarendon in wishing that abstruse and philosophical subjects should be avoided. It has always been the rule that one of the Assistant Examiners permanently employed at this office should be present at *titrâ roce* examinations, although, in the case of some at least of those by whom such examinations have been conducted, the precaution might safely have been omitted; and from the reports made to them, the Commissioners are led to believe that the examinations have been free from the objection which you mention. They will, however, take care that proper instructions are given on the subject.

I am in conclusion to state that the Commissioners trust they have not hitherto been neglectful of the important points adverted to in the last paragraph of your letter, and that they receive with satisfaction the expression of Lord Clarendon's wish that they should continue to act with proper diligence in the discharge of the duties with which they have been intrusted.

I am, &c.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Maitland.

SIR,

Foreign Office, 31st December 1857.

I HAVE laid before the Earl of Clarendon your letter of the 24th of this month, and, in reply, I am to request that you will acquaint the Civil Service Commissioners that his Lordship adopts the interpretation placed by them on that part of my letter of the 2nd instant which relates to the introduction of the German language into the examination of candidates for clerkships in the Foreign Office, and is content that when two or more candidates, whose handwriting and ortho-

graphy are satisfactory, have severally displayed sufficient ability in the composition of a précis, and sufficient acquaintance with the French language, the case in which German is to be introduced will arise, although the competitors may not have obtained exactly the same number of marks, and may not therefore in strictness be equally competent.

I am, &c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR,

25th September 1857.

I HAVE to request that you will acquaint the Civil Service Commissioners, that from the representations addressed to me from various quarters on the subject of the examinations for clerkships in the Journal Office of the House of Commons, I am induced to think that the scheme I submitted to the Commissioners may be improved by dispensing with Greek as a requisite part of the examination, and I find that this has been done in other departments where the subject has received attentive consideration.

I beg at the same time to state that in giving up this part of the classical examination, I have no desire to lower the standard of knowledge which the candidates are expected to reach in the other parts of their examination; the duties of the Journal Office can only be satisfactorily performed by men of a liberal education, good sense, and some aptitude for business, and the tests already applied by the Commissioners, are not as far as I can judge too severe. Latin I regard as essential.

Yours, &c.

Mr. Mann to Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart.

Civil Service Commission,

26th September 1857.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, suggesting the omission of Greek from the scheme of examination prescribed for clerks in the Journal Office of the House of Commons,

And I am to state that the Commissioners will carry out your wishes in this respect; attending at the same time to your desire that the standard of knowledge which the candidates are required to reach in the other parts of their examination should not be lowered.

I have, &c.

INLAND REVENUE.

Mr. Keogh to Mr. Maitland.

Inland Revenue, Somerset House,

26th October 1857.

SIR,

THE Comptroller of Legacy Duties having reported to the Board that, book-keeping not being used in any branch of that office, a knowledge of it is not requisite for candidates for clerkships therein: the Board are of opinion that in any future cases of nominations to that office, an examination in this branch of knowledge would not be necessary, and may therefore be dispensed with.

The requirements for the Legacy Duty Office, therefore, will in future be as follows:—viz.,

1. Reading.
2. Writing from dictation, to test handwriting and orthography.
3. English composition.
4. History of the British Empire.
5. Geography.
6. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Keogh.

SIR, 28th October 1857.
IN reply to your letter of the 26th instant, stating that in consequence of a report from the Comptroller of Legacy Duties the Board of Inland Revenue are of opinion that book-keeping may be omitted from the list of subjects prescribed for the examination of candidates nominated to clerkships in the Legacy Duty Office,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state, that retaining the view expressed in their Second Report with regard to the acquirement in question, they agree with the Board of Inland Revenue in regarding the report of the Comptroller of Legacy Duties as affording fully sufficient reason for its omission. The subjects of examination will, therefore, be those stated in your letter.

I have, &c.

LUNACY BOARD.

Mr. Forster to Mr. Maitland.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall Place, S.W.,
21st January 1858.

SIR, I AM directed by the Commissioners in Lunacy to request that you will have the goodness to move the Civil Service Commissioners to give the necessary order for the examination of Mr. ——— nominated to a clerkship in this Office.

Adverting to a communication addressed to this Board by the Civil Service Commissioners on the 15th June 1855, bringing under their notice the terms of the Order in Council of the 21st May in that year, and desiring to be informed, pursuant to that Order, of the standard of qualifications and limits of age prescribed in the department, I am instructed to state that the qualifications deemed necessary are—that the clerk should write clearly and copy correctly from manuscript; that he should write correctly from dictation; that he should know the first four rules of arithmetic, so as to be able to compute averages; that he should have the power to make a précis or summary of cases or reports; and that he should be able to write a letter from instructions.

With reference to age, I am to convey to you the desire of the Board, that with a view to the trustworthiness and discreetness required in an especial degree as to the many delicate matters necessarily disclosed in copying the letters and keeping the registers in Lunacy, the limits fixed for the entrance of clerks should include a range of from 25 to 35 years of age.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Forster.

Civil Service Commission, S.W.,
23rd January 1858.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 21st instant, notifying a nomination to a clerkship in the office of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and specifying the subjects of examination and limits of age proposed by the Board,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will regulate in accordance with the wishes of the Board the examinations which may be conducted under their directions.

With respect to the proposed limits of age, I am to observe that they differ very considerably from those established in most of the other departments, and that in some of those departments (as, for example, in the Foreign Office) the duties of clerks are of a highly confidential nature. The Commissioners think it right to express their own preference for the ordinary limits; but being aware that the Lunacy Board must be most competent to form a judgment on the subject, and not doubting that the matter has been duly considered, they defer to the opinion of the Board.

I have, &c.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

Sir A. Y. Spearman, Bart., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR,

National Debt Office, 18th March 1857.

THE Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt desire me to bring before the Civil Service Commissioners the following alteration, which it appears to the Commissioners advisable to make in the regulations under which candidates for junior clerkships in this office are admitted for examination.

By the regulations already communicated to the Civil Service Commissioners, it was provided that no candidate should be admitted for examination after the age of 25 years, and the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt continue to be of opinion that, in so far as relates to persons admitted for the first time into the public service, that rule should be strictly maintained; but cases occur in which a person who has previously served in some other branch of the public service, into which he had entered under the age of 25, would be debarred by this rule from becoming a candidate, if he had passed the age of 25 for however short a time, without reference at all to the length of time in which he had been already employed in some other branch of the public service.

The Commissioners are of opinion, therefore, that the good of the public service will be consulted in extending, in such cases, the period for two years, within which the candidate may be admitted for examination.

I have, &c.

POOR LAW BOARD.

Mr. Maitland to Viscount Courtenay.

Civil Service Commission,
15th January 1857.

MY LORD,

IN reply to your Lordship's letter of yesterday's date, relative to the examination of candidates nominated to compete for supplementary clerkships under the Poor Law Board,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will be prepared to commence the examination on Tuesday the 27th instant.

I enclose a memorandum in which the subjects of examination are finally recapitulated, requesting at the same time that if it is in any respect inconsistent with the wishes of the Poor Law Board, as conveyed in your letter, the necessary corrections may be suggested.

I have, &c.

Enclosure.

POOR LAW BOARD.

Supplementary Clerkships.

Draft Scheme of Examination.

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. English composition.
3. Précis of correspondence.
4. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

POST OFFICE.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, General Post Office, 13th February 1857.

I AM directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that candidates for appointments as letter-carriers at Stockton, will, for the future, be examined under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners.

I am, &c.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, General Post Office, 19th August 1857.

I AM directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that for the future, candidates for appointments as letter-carriers at the following places, will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners, viz. :—

- | | | |
|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| Carlisle. | | Newport (Monmouthshire). |
| Chelmsford. | | Peterborough. |
| Chippenham. | | Rotherham. |
| Colchester. | | Salisbury. |
| Deal. | | Stroud. |
| Devonport. | | Winchester. |
| Lincoln. | | Yarmouth. |

I am, &c.

Mr. F. Hill to Mr. Maitland.

SIR,

General Post Office, 26th August 1857.

I BEG leave to inform you that the Postmaster-General has decided, that for the future, candidates for the situations of letter-carriers at the following places should be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners, viz. :—

Blackburn, Bolton, Bradford (Yorkshire), Cambridge, Cardiff, Chatham, Coventry, Dover, Dudley, Gravesend, Halifax, Hastings, Hereford, Huddersfield, Ipswich, Isle of Man, Jersey, Leamington, Oxford, Preston, Reading, Southport, Stoke-on-Trent, Swansea, Walsall, Worcester, Limerick, Dundee, Greenock, Kilmarnock, and Paisley.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. F. Hill.

SIR,

Civil Service Commission,

29th August 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 26th inst., announcing the nomination of ——— as a mail guard, and stating that the Postmaster-General would make an exception to the regulation as to age in his favour, in consideration of his distinguished services in the Army and Land Transport Corps during the late war,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to suggest, for the consideration of the Postmaster-General, that as it is probable that persons who have previously been in the public service, and whose ages exceed the prescribed maximum, will from time to time be nominated to situations in the Post Office, it might be desirable to provide for such cases by a definite rule, instead of leaving each to be treated when it arises as an exception.

Should his Grace be disposed to adopt this suggestion, the points on which the Commissioners will be glad to receive his opinion, are, first, to what extent the limit should be enlarged in the case of mail guards and letter-carriers respectively; and, secondly, whether it would not be proper to confine the benefit of any extension which may be determined upon to candidates who, at their original entrance into the public service, were eligible in respect of age, for the situations in the Post Office, to which they are subsequently nominated.

The notes at the foot of page 2 of the enclosed document, show the regulations existing in many of the public departments.

I have, &c.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Maitland.

SIR,

General Post Office, 28th January 1858.

HAVING laid before the Postmaster-General your letter of the 31st August last, in which you suggest for his Grace's consideration, whether it is not advisable to lay down some definite rule respecting those persons nominated to situations in this department, who have previously been in the public service, and who are above the prescribed age, instead of dealing with each case as it arises, I am directed to acquaint you that after a careful consideration of the matter, the Duke of Argyll thinks it would be better not to adopt a rule applicable only to exceptional cases.

I am, &c.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, General Post Office, 25th November 1857.
I BEG to acquaint you that an addition of two clerks to the establishment of the Solicitor's office has recently been authorized; one to be placed on the third class, who must have had a legal education and have been articled for two or three years; the other to be placed on the fourth class, who will be employed merely in copying papers, and in the general routine of the office.

No examination has yet been fixed for clerks in the Solicitor's office; the Postmaster-General has, therefore, decided that clerks who are appointed to the third class shall undergo the same examination as clerks who are nominated to similar situations in the Treasury, viz. :—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. General principles of equity and common law.
5. Conveyancing.

And that clerks who are nominated to the fourth class shall be subject to the same examination as supplementary clerks in the Secretary's department of this office.

Persons nominated to either class will be subjected to the same regulations respecting age, health, and character, as clerks in the Secretary's office.

Mr. ——— has been nominated to the third class clerkship, and he has been instructed to present himself to the Civil Service Commissioners on the 30th instant.

The necessary certificates of age, health, and character, are enclosed.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Tilley.

Civil Service Commission,
27th November 1857.

SIR, IN reply to your letter of the 25th instant, relative to the examination of candidates nominated to the Solicitor's office in the department of the General Post Office,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request you will acquaint the Postmaster-General that they will regulate, in conformity with his Grace's wish, the examinations which may be held under their directions.

I am to add, that the very considerable difference in the qualifications required for the two classes leads the Commissioners to infer that the position of those in the lower would correspond to that of supplementary clerks in the Secretary's office, and that they would not be admitted to the class above without having passed an examination in the subjects prescribed for that class.

I have, &c.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, General Post Office, 18th December 1857.
 IN reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that persons who are promoted from the fourth to the third class in the Solicitor's Office will have to be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners.

I am, &c.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, General Post Office, 14th January 1858.
 THE Postmaster-General has deemed it expedient to lower the standard of the examination for letter-carriers and mail guards, and I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the following qualifications are to be substituted for those now prescribed, viz :—

Dictation.—Three or four lines from some easy book.

Arithmetic.—Sums in addition and subtraction, not more difficult than the following :—

Simple Addition.

139
562
814
389
220
—
—

Compound Addition.

£	s.	d.
1	19	8½
6	13	6¼
7	2	5
8	13	4½
—	—	—
—	—	—

Simple Subtraction.

7924
3648
—
—

Compound Subtraction.

£	s.	d.
98	4	6
49	6	10
—	—	—
—	—	—

His Grace has decided that auxiliary letter-carriers in London shall for the future be subjected to the above-mentioned examination.

The regulations respecting the age, health, and character of the auxiliary letter-carriers will be the same as those fixed for regular letter-carriers.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Tilley.

SIR, Civil Service Commission,
 16th January 1858.
 IN reply to your letter of the 14th instant (No. 38,396), intimating the opinion of the Postmaster-General that it would be desirable to lower the standard of the examination for letter-carriers and mail guards, and proposing that the qualifications specified in your communication should be substituted for those now prescribed,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that as the Postmaster-General must be more competent than they are to form a judgment with regard to the requirements of the department and the inconvenience which might result from retaining unaltered the subjects of examination fixed under the Order in Council of 21st May 1855, with the assistance of the Commissioners, according to the discretion of the chief authorities of the department, they have only to intimate their acquiescence in the changes proposed.

I am to add that the Commissioners will be prepared to undertake the examinations of auxiliary letter-carriers in London.

I have, &c.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, General Post Office, 27th January 1858.
I AM directed by the Duke of Argyll to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that after a careful consideration of the subject, his Grace has decided that for the future he will nominate more than one candidate for each vacancy for the appointment of a clerk in the metropolitan offices, with a view to the examination being competitive.

I am, &c.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

Mr. Maitland to the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

SIR, Civil Service Commission,
13th November 1857.
REFERRING to communications addressed by direction of the Civil Service Commissioners to Mr. Thomas in the months of June, July, and August 1855, and to his reply, dated 25th September 1855, stating that the Master of the Rolls, from pressure of other business, had not yet been enabled to suggest any tests for the examination of candidates,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state, that by a communication received from the Treasury they learn that a junior situation in the Public Record Office is at present vacant, and that an appointment is in contemplation.

The Commissioners would, therefore, suggest, that it is now desirable to settle, as soon as may be convenient, the qualifications to be required from candidates.

Of the four points on which, by the Order in Council of 21st May 1855, the Commissioners are required to satisfy themselves, two, viz., character and physical competency, need not, it is presumed, be the subject of special regulations; medical certificates and testimonials to character are invariably required on entrance into the public service; and in cases where any doubt arises, investigations are made.

With regard to the other points specified in the Order, viz., the age and the knowledge and ability of candidates, the Commissioners will be glad to receive a communication from you. The enclosed document, which specifies the limits of age and subjects of examination, as arranged with the great majority of the public offices, may, perhaps, be of service when the subject is under consideration.

I have, &c.

The Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls to Mr. Maitland.

The Rolls House, Chancery Lane,
27th November 1857.

SIR,

IN answer to your letter of the 13th instant, I have to state that no rule has hitherto been made in the Public Record Office as to the age of clerks. It should not be less than 17, nor exceed 30. It has happened that occasionally an appointment has been made of a gentleman exceeding the usual age of admission, but possessed of a peculiar interest in the subject of records, which has turned out advantageous. Certificates of health, &c., were first required by the Treasury letter of the 13th May 1853. Since that period two have been required and laid before the Deputy Keeper. On the subject of character, the parent or friend of the candidate has usually attended the Deputy Keeper and answered questions as to the previous employment and occupation of the candidate. The general intelligence of the candidate, his habits of application and diligence, however, which are matters of general importance, are, to a very limited extent, ascertainable by any examination.

The substance of the examination by the Commissioners should, it is submitted, be as follows:—

1. Penmanship. The candidate ought to be well tested by requiring him to write text hand, round hand, and running hand (the latter without lines), and also what is usually called *printing*. Orthography, of course, and not merely in common words.

2. Figures. He should be familiar with the four first rules of arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, and be able to keep ordinary accounts.

3. He should possess a fair knowledge of geography.

4. He should be conversant with the leading incidents of the History of England, and particularly its chronology.

5. Knowledge of languages. He should be able to translate Latin into English, and he should also be able to translate French into English.

The qualifications above noticed are sufficient for the appointment of a clerk, but he will have to acquire more after he has entered upon his duties.

The business he will have to perform will consist, in a great measure, of making correct short abstracts of documents, but this is a qualification which cannot well be tested without long examination, and is one which is easily acquired by a person of competent understanding with practice. He ought, however, to be tested by the examiners in the same manner as they would if he were intended for the department of a clerk in a Secretary of State's office. For the purpose, also, of performing the duties of the Public Record Department, he will have to become conversant with the abbreviations and character of writing of ancient documents. On this head Sir Francis Palgrave makes the following observations:—

“No previous knowledge of ancient handwritings is required.
“Several of the Record Publications and Record Reports afford ample materials for this purpose. They contain numerous well-executed facsimiles of records, and also the development of the text of such facsimile records in type, such type representing the abbreviations.
“The pupil should first acquire a notion of the abbreviations in the printed text, and then, covering the printed page, by comparing them with the facsimile engraving, and so make out the facsimile.
“I have never found a clerk who failed to acquire the needful know-

“ledge for reading or copying any record of average difficulty in a month or five weeks.”

The above are all the observations which occur to me on the subject of your communication.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Right Hon. The Master of the Rolls.

Civil Service Commission,
1st December 1857.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge, by direction of the Civil Service Commissioners, the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, relative to the examination of persons nominated to clerkships in the Public Record Office.

And, in reply, I am to state that the Commissioners will regulate, according to the wishes you have been good enough to express, the examinations which may be held under their directions.

As it is of course desirable that the subjects of examination should be precisely defined, they venture to solicit your attention to the following matters of detail, on which, without further explanation, they may perhaps misapprehend your meaning.

1. It is assumed that under the second head (Figures) the important rules termed reduction, proportion, practice, and interest should be included.

2. The ability of candidates “to keep ordinary accounts” will, unless an intimation to the contrary is received, be tested by examination in “book-keeping by single entry.”

3. As the Commissioners are informed that candidates should be tested in the same manner as if intended for a Secretary of State’s office, they propose to include among the prescribed subjects the preparation of a précis or abstract of official papers.

I am to add that the Commissioners will regard 17 and 30, the ages mentioned in your letter, as the limits of age for the department.

I am, in conclusion, to bring under your notice the enclosed copy of a resolution unanimously agreed to by the House of Commons on the 14th of July last, adding at the same time that the system of competition among a limited number of nominees, has now been adopted in most of the public departments, and that the Commissioners are led by the experience which they have had, to regard it as, on many grounds, better than that which it is superseding.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls to Mr. Maitland.

SIR,

Rolls House, 3rd December 1857.

IN answer to your letter of the 1st inst., I beg to state, with reference to paragraphs 1 and 2, that it is a correct apprehension of my meaning under the second head (Figures) to include the rules in arithmetic mentioned in your letter, and also an examination in book-keeping by single entry. At the same time it is proper that the Commissioners should be informed that the ordinary duties of a clerk in the Record Office, except in the department of the Secretary’s office, require no knowledge of arithmetic or of keeping accounts; at the same time any one of the clerks may be called upon to afford

assistance in the Secretary's office. The accounts there, however, are very simple.

With regard to paragraph 3, as I observed in my last letter, the great business of the clerks is the preparation of short abstracts of documents, and unless he is able to accomplish this a clerk is comparatively useless. Generally speaking, however, this capacity is only acquired by experience, and many persons who at first appear incompetent to discharge this duty, with a little instruction acquire it rapidly, and perform it correctly and expeditiously.

I am unable to express any opinion derived from experience on the subject of the resolution agreed to by the House of Commons on the 14th of July last, to which you refer in your letter, and of which you send me a copy; at the same time I have no reason to doubt the correctness of the conclusion which the experience of the Commissioners has led them to form.

I have, &c.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.

Mr. Willink to Mr. Maitland.

Public Works Loan Office,
South Sea House, London,
16th July 1857.

SIR,

WITH reference to the circular of the Civil Service Commissioners of the month of June 1855, and to this Board's reply thereto, dated the 11th of July following, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners, that the clerk to this Board having tendered his resignation of the situation held by him, it will shortly become necessary for the Public Works Loan Commissioners to appoint a person to succeed him, and, with a view to the examination of the candidate by the Civil Service Commissioners, I am to state that in the opinion of this Board the qualifications for the Clerkship should consist of—

- A knowledge of orthography,
- A good legible handwriting,
- Copying correctly from manuscript and manuscript accounts,
- And a proficiency in arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Willink.

Civil Service Commission,
17th July 1857.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, relative to the examination of candidates nominated to the situation of clerk to the Public Works Loan Commissioners,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will regulate, in accordance with the scheme contained in your letter, such examinations as it may be their duty to conduct.

I am at the same time to transmit for the consideration of the Public Works Loan Commissioners a copy of a resolution unani- mously agreed to by the House of Commons on Tuesday last, adding that the system of competition among a limited number of nominees has now been introduced into the great majority of the public depart-

ments, and that the experience acquired by the Civil Service Commissioners leads them to regard it as preferable on many grounds to that which it is superseding.

I am further to request that the Commissioners may be informed as to the limits of age which it is considered desirable to adopt. The enclosed document shows the regulations at present existing in most of the public departments.

I have, &c.

Mr. Willink to Mr. Maitland.

Public Works Loan Office,
South Sea House, London,
24th July 1857.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 17th instant, and to state in reply thereto that this Board consider it desirable to adopt 18 years of age as the inferior limit, and 25 years as the superior limit for admission of junior clerks to this department of the Civil Service.

I am further directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that this Board have nominated Mr. ——— as a candidate for the situation referred to in my letter of the 16th instant, and request that he may undergo examination by the Commissioners, with a view to obtaining a certificate of qualification for the appointment. I am at the same time to state that since the month of November 1853, Mr. ——— has assisted in the duties of the situation which he now applies to fill, such assistance having been rendered by him, with this Board's sanction, in aid of his father, who has held the appointment since the year 1846, but in November 1853 became the subject of paralysis consequent upon disease of the brain, induced by undue mental exertion and fatigue in discharge of the duties of the clerkship at a period of great pressure of business in this department; the unfavourable symptoms having gradually progressed, the entire performance of the duties of the situation has virtually devolved upon Mr. ——— for a considerable time past, and I am authorized to state that he has acquitted himself to the Board's satisfaction in every respect.

Under these circumstances, the Commissioners do not propose to nominate any other candidate with the object of making the examination competitive, but in the case of any future vacancy regard will be had to the resolution of the House of Commons, to which the Civil Service Commissioners have drawn the attention of this Board.

I am, &c.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Mr. Booth to Mr. Maitland.

Office of Committee of Council for Trade,
Marine Department, Whitehall,
21st March 1857.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that at sixteen of the principal ports of the United Kingdom, Local Marine Boards are established, under the provisions

of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, for various purposes connected with the mercantile navy. These Local Marine Boards appoint shipping-masters, deputy-shipping-masters, clerks, and messengers, to transact the business of the shipping officers at the respective ports.

The sanction of the Board of Trade is required, so far as regards the salaries, &c., of these officers; and this Board has power to require them to give security for the due performance of their duties; and has also power to remove any of them, if their duties are not properly performed.

The business at these shipping offices involves the receipt and payment of money, and demands correctness in keeping the accounts. In the case of the shipping-masters and deputy-shipping-masters, considerable judgment, and some knowledge of the practical questions arising between masters of ships and their crews, as well as considerable judgment and temper, are often required. My Lords have no reason to be dissatisfied with the intelligence and ability shown by the persons hitherto so appointed, but looking to the success which appears to have attended the system of examination in the Civil Service, their Lordships think it might be very advantageously extended to the persons nominated by the local Marine Boards, for the appointments above referred to, if those Boards are willing to adopt it.

The establishments of the Trinity House, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, and the Port of Dublin Corporation, in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin respectively, are placed in a somewhat similar position under the Merchant Shipping Act, the appointments being made by the above named establishments, and the salaries being fixed by Order in Council, and not altered without the consent of the Board of Trade. In the case of the Trinity House, a system of examination has, my Lords believe, already been adopted by the Corporation.

The persons in question can scarcely be deemed "Civil Servants of the Crown," as they are not appointed by any minister of the Crown; and no test by examination or otherwise could be applied to them, without the full concurrence of the bodies which make the appointments; but before applying to those bodies on the subject, my Lords would be glad to learn, whether, if this concurrence were obtained, the Civil Service Commissioners would consider it within their province to undertake the examinations of the persons so appointed.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Booth.

Civil Service Commission,
25th March 1857.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 21st instant, relative to the examination of such persons as may be nominated by Local Marine Boards, and by the Trinity House, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, and the Port of Dublin Corporation, to the situations therein referred to,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that on the proposed arrangement being carried out the Commissioners will be prepared to comply with the request which their Lordships have been good enough to address to them.

It is perhaps unnecessary that matters of detail should be discussed until the applications contemplated by their Lordships have been made.

I have, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENTS.

*Mr. Bacon to Mr. Maitland.*War Office, Pall Mall, S.W.,
7th July 1857.

SIR,

WITH reference to the regulations for the admission of non-commissioned officers to Clerkships at outstations of the War Department, I am directed by Lord Panmure to inform you that as it appears that many deserving non-commissioned officers may be precluded from obtaining these clerkships in consequence of their age on discharge being slightly in excess of the limit (viz., 40 years), laid down on the circular memorandum of the 9th June 1856, his Lordship proposes to extend the limit for these officers from 40 to 42 years, and I am therefore to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to grant certificates to such of this class of candidates as are within 42 years of age, and are otherwise qualified to receive them.

I have, &c.

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Mr. Mann to Major General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B.*Civil Service Commission,
17th September 1857.

SIR,

IN transmitting herewith a certificate of qualification for Mr. —, whose nomination to a temporary clerkship in your department was announced by your letter of the 8th inst.,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that Mr. — was examined under their directions in the month of September 1855, on being then nominated to the same situation, and that a certificate of qualification was then refused on account of his inability to pass in orthography and arithmetic, two out of the three subjects which were prescribed as essential by the Quarter-Master-General's letter of 10th September 1855.

A desire was subsequently expressed that Mr. — might be allowed to serve, notwithstanding his rejection by the Commissioners, but the inconsistency of such a course with the provisions of the Order in Council was pointed out by Mr. Spedding's letter of 21st September 1855.

Since the rejection thus referred to, Mr. — had not, until Tuesday last, been again presented to the Civil Service Commissioners for examination.

It appears, however, from a document produced by him on his recent attendance, that he has been in continuous employment as a temporary clerk in the Quarter-Master-General's department for the last two years.

As the Commissioners have not been made acquainted with any peculiar circumstances by which his employment without the authority required by Her Majesty's Order in Council may have been occasioned, they consider it right to bring under your notice the facts above narrated.

I have, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Lieutenant General Sir G. A. Wetherall, K.C.B., to Mr. Maitland.

Horse Guards,

19th February 1857.

SIR,

I REQUEST that you will have the goodness to express to the Civil Service Commissioners, my wish that the young gentlemen named in the margin should be examined before them with regard to their scholastic acquirements, more particularly under the general heads of,

Précis of official papers.

Writing from dictation.

Correspondence.

Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

Geography.

General outlines of history.

I beg to state that Messrs. ——— and ——— are clerks of the third class of my office, that an opportunity for the promotion of them has offered itself, that their general official claims, both as to quality and length of service, are so nearly on a par, as (in my opinion) to afford no sufficient ground of preference, and that I see no better course to adopt than to afford them the opportunity of undergoing a competitive examination before the Board.

It would be convenient if the examination could be completed before the last day of this month.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Lieutenant General Sir G. A. Wetherall.

Civil Service Commission,

2nd February 1857.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, requesting the Civil Service Commissioners will undertake the examination of two gentlemen, at present third class clerks in your office, one of whom it is intended to promote,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will have great pleasure in complying with your request. They propose to commence the examination on Monday, at 10 a.m., which will ensure its being finished on Wednesday at the latest, and they will be obliged by your directing due notice to be given to the candidates.

I have, &c.

COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION.

Major General Sir Charles Yorke, K.C.B., to Mr. Maitland.

Horse Guards,

3rd February 1858.

SIR,

I AM directed by the General commanding in chief to transmit to you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, copies of a letter from the War Office, and from Major-General Cameron, regarding Serjeant Thomas Paul, R.A., master gunner at Hastings, who has been selected for the situation of clerk to the Council of Military Education; and to request you will cause the necessary steps to be taken for the examination of this non-commissioned officer, in the usual manner, upon the points named by the Vice-President of the

Council, viz., writing from dictation and the first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound.

As the services of a clerk are urgently required at the Council of Military Education, it is expedient that Serjeant Paul should be examined as soon as possible. At the same time it is desirable that timely notice be sent to him of the day on which he will be required to appear before the Civil Service Commissioners.

I have, &c.

Enclosure.

SIR, War Office, 27th January 1858.
 IN reply to your letter of the 7th instant, stating that His Royal Highness the General commanding in chief, had selected Serjeant Thomas Paul, R.A., master gunner at Hastings, for the situation of clerk to the Council of Military Education, I am directed by Lord Panmure to request that you will state, for the information of his Lordship, whether Serjeant Paul has passed an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, as such a step will be necessary under the Order in Council establishing the Commission, in order to secure to him the advantages of his situation.

The Military Secretary,
 Horse Guards.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) B. HAWES.

Enclosure.

SIR, 1, Whitehall Yard, 2nd February 1858.
 IN reply to your communication of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to enclose a letter from master gunner T. Paul, by which it appears that he has not passed any examination before the Civil Service Commission.

Should it be necessary for this non-commissioned officer to be examined, I have the honor to request that he may be tested in writing from dictation and in the first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound.

The Military Secretary.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) D. CAMERON,
 M.-Genl., V.P.

Enclosure.

SIR, Govt House, Hastings,
 30th January 1858.
 IN reply to a memorandum received this morning, I beg to inform you, for the information of Major General Cameron, that I have not passed an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners.

Lt.-Col. Addison,
 Council of Education.

Yours, &c.
 THOS. PAUL,
 Master gunner, Hastings.

Mr. Maitland to Major-General Sir. C. Yorke, K.C.B., &c. &c.

Civil Service Commission,
 3rd February 1858.

SIR,
 IN reply to your letter of this day's date, relative to the examination of Serjeant Thos. Paul, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state, that they will be prepared to examine the candidate on Saturday the 6th, or Tuesday the 9th instant. An order of examination is forwarded by this evening's post.

I am to add, that limits of age being contemplated by the Order in Council under which the Commissioners act, and the appointment being recognized by Sir B. Hawes as falling within that Order, it appears necessary that limits of age should be established, although under the circumstances of the case, it may be deemed expedient that such limits should be more extensive than those fixed for ordinary clerkships. The Commissioners would be much obliged if you will ascertain what limits are considered desirable, and will communicate with them on the subject, in order that no delay may take place in the issue of their certificate after the candidate has passed his examination.

I have, &c.

Major-General Sir C. Yorke, K.C.B., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR,

Horse Guards,
4th February 1858.

WITH reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, regarding the examination of Serjeant Thos. Paul, R.A., previously to his appointment as clerk to the Council of Military Education, I am directed by the General commanding in chief, to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that this non-commissioned officer is stated to be 38 $\frac{2}{7}$ years of age.

With regard to your inquiry as to the general question of age in such cases, I have to observe, that it was proposed by the Secretary of State for War, in a letter dated 11th June 1857, (copy of which is enclosed,) that non-commissioned officers should be considered eligible as candidates for clerkships in that Department at out-stations up to 42, and His Royal Highness seeing no objection, the age has been fixed accordingly.

OFFICE OF WOODS.

Hon. James Howard to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN,

Office of Woods, S.W.,
4th March 1857.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, with reference to the letter addressed by you on the 20th November last, to Mr. Macaulay, on the subject of the necessity of Mr. F. passing an examination to entitle him to hold the situation of clerk to the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest, that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have nominated Mr. F. to the above-named situation, and he is now ready to appear before your Board to pass his examination in the subjects that Mr. Cumberbatch, the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest, states are requisite for the duties which he will be called upon to perform; viz.,

Arithmetic, as far as decimal fractions.

Writing a fair hand.

Keeping account books neatly and fairly.

Writing a business letter from a short minute.

Copying a plan, and measuring with a chain.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Hon. James Howard.

SIR,

Civil Service Commission,
6th March 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 4th instant relative to the examination of Mr. F., who has been nominated as clerk to the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that they will be prepared to commence the examination of the candidate in the subjects specified in your communication, at 10 a.m. on Tuesday next.

It will be desirable that he should call at this office to-morrow, or on Monday, if he can do so without inconvenience.

I have, &c.

Hon. James Howard to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Office of Woods, &c.,
20th May 1857.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG leave to acquaint you that, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having authorized the Deputy Surveyor of Dean Forest to nominate a clerk to assist him in his correspondence and accounts, Sir James Campbell has nominated Mr. ———, at present residing in Dean Forest, Gloucestershire, who, he reports, is now ready to appear before your Board at such time as you may be pleased to appoint, to be examined in the subjects which Sir James Campbell states are requisite for the duties he will be called upon to perform; viz.—“Writing,” “The first four rules of arithmetic,” “Keeping accounts, books, &c.,” and “Measuring with a chain.”

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Hon. James Howard.

Civil Service Commission,
22nd May 1857.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 20th instant, relative to the examination of Mr. ———, who has been nominated as clerk to assist the Deputy Surveyor of Dean Forest, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to observe that the subjects of examination there enumerated differ considerably from those mentioned in your letter of 4th March, which related to the examination of Mr. F., who was nominated as clerk to the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest.

Under these circumstances, I am to suggest that if the appointments are, as they appear to be, of the same character, it might be desirable that the examination should be the same, and that a scheme should be framed applicable to other clerkships if any of the same kind. With regard to arithmetic, I am to suggest that the extent of knowledge required by your letter of 4th March can hardly be considered too great.

I am to add that if, as is presumed to be the case, correct spelling is required, it might be well to specify exercises in orthography.

It may, perhaps, be more convenient to defer Mr. ———'s examination till Tuesday week, but the Commissioners will be prepared to examine him next Tuesday, if expedition is of importance. In that case, it will be necessary that he should be communicated with by to-morrow's post.

I have, &c.

Hon. James Howard to Mr. Maitland.

Office of Woods, &c.,
23rd June 1857.

SIR,

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, stating that the Civil Service Commissioners are of opinion, that the examination of Mr. ———, who has been nominated as Clerk to assist the Deputy Surveyor of Dean Forest, should be the same as that of Mr. F., who was nominated as clerk to the Deputy Surveyor of New Forest; and to acquaint you that Sir James Campbell, the Deputy Surveyor of Dean Forest, states, that Mr. ——— will be prepared on Tuesday next, the 30th instant, to undergo a somewhat similar examination to that passed by Mr. F., viz., in arithmetic as

far as decimal fractions (with the exception of a few rules which he will specify, and which he has not had time to go over to refresh his memory) ; writing a fair hand, keeping accounts, books, &c. ; orthography, copying a plan, and measuring with a chain. Sir James adds, that Mr. ——— has had no practice in writing business letters, but that he can soon learn all that will be required of him in that respect ; that being 42 years of age, he must, of necessity, find it more difficult to pass an examination than he would have done earlier in life. But, as ——— has been selected on account of his general intelligence, knowledge of forest business, and his apparent general fitness for the duties he will be called upon to perform, Sir James Campbell trusts that this will be taken into consideration by the Civil Service Commissioners.

In communicating with Mr. ———, you are requested to address him under cover to Sir James Campbell, Bart., Whitmead Park, Coleford.
I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Hon. James Howard.

Civil Service Commission,
24th June 1857.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, relative to the case of Mr. ———, who has been nominated as clerk to assist the Deputy Surveyor of Dean Forest,

And in reply I am to suggest, with reference to Sir James Campbell's observations, as to the probable failure of Mr. ——— in certain subjects of examination, that inconvenience would arise, if the standard of proficiency were lowered to suit particular candidates ; and unless it be deemed expedient to establish for the future different rules with regard to clerkships, apparently not different in character, it will be undesirable to make a special exception in favour of Mr. ———.

With reference to the age of the candidate (42), I am to observe that in the case of Mr. F. it was assumed that the limits of age were those of the Office of Woods. If, however, it be thought that greater latitude should be allowed in the case of country appointments, the Civil Service Commissioners would nevertheless suggest, that there are objections to placing the maximum limit in the case of ordinary clerkships as high as would be necessary in order to include Mr. ———. On this point they would be glad to be favoured with your opinion, and they will in the mean time defer communicating with the candidate.

I have, &c.

Hon. James Howard to Mr. Maitland.

Office of Woods, &c., S.W.,
6th January 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, requesting to be informed whether the nomination of ——— as Clerk to the Deputy Surveyor of Dean Forest, has been cancelled or declined, as he has not attended for examination ; and I have to acquaint you, that ——— will not attend before the Civil Service Commissioners to be examined, as another arrangement has been made, to meet the requirements of the case.

I am, &c.

OFFICE OF WORKS.

Mr. Austin to Mr. Maitland.

Office of Works, &c., S.W.,
8th August 1857.

SIR,

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that, in consequence of your letter of the 15th ultimo, with respect to the age of Mr. ———, who is selected for a junior appointment in this office, he has been in communication with the Lords of the Treasury on the subject, and their Lordships having expressed their opinion that the maximum for the admission of surveyors' clerks into this department may be extended to 30 years, Mr. ——— has received instructions to attend at the office of the Commissioners for examination on Tuesday next the 11th instant.

I am, &c.

LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND).

Viscount Melgund, M.P., to Mr. Maitland.

Minto, Hawick,
8th October 1857.

SIR,

UNDER the new Lunacy Act for Scotland, power is given to the Lunacy Board, by Section xvi., to appoint a clerk at a salary of 150*l.* per annum, and I should be much obliged by your informing me, as Chairman of the Board, whether the appointment is one which falls within the cognizance of the Civil Service Commissioners, and, if so, under what rules the examination of candidates for the situation will be conducted.

The first meeting of the Board will be held upon the 2nd November, but perhaps you will be good enough to furnish me with any information that may be requisite on this subject in anticipation of the meeting.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Viscount Melgund, M.P.

Civil Service Commission,
14th October 1857.

MY LORD,

IN reply to your Lordship's letter of the 8th instant, inquiring whether the situation of clerk to the Lunacy Board for Scotland falls within the cognizance of the Civil Service Commissioners, and if so, under what rules the examination for candidates for the situation will be conducted,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to express their opinion that the appointment in question is a junior situation in the Civil Service of the Crown, and that it is consequently necessary, under Her Majesty's Order in Council of 21st May 1855 (a copy of which is enclosed), that any person who may be proposed to be appointed should be examined under their direction, and should receive from them a certificate of qualification. I am at the same time to add, that if on perusal of the Order your Lordship should be inclined to take a different view, the Commissioners will have pleasure in reconsidering the question.

Assuming that the opinion above expressed is correct, I am to observe that the rules applicable to each department, under each of the heads mentioned in the Order, are to be settled, with the assis-

tance of the Commissioners, according to the discretion of the chief authorities of the department.

With regard to the second and third of these heads it may perhaps be unnecessary that any special regulations should be framed. Satisfactory testimonials to character, and a medical certificate, are in all cases required by the Commissioners, and investigations are instituted where any doubt arises.

On the first and fourth heads the Commissioners will be glad to be favoured with the opinions of your Lordship and the Lunacy Board. The enclosed tables, which show the limits of age and standards of qualification, as at present arranged with most of the civil departments, may, perhaps, afford some assistance when the subject is under the consideration of the Board.

I am further to state that examinations are conducted in Edinburgh by means of written examination papers sent from this office to A. C. Longmore, Esq., Chief Clerk in the office of the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer. Mr. Longmore presides over the examination of the candidates, and transmits their papers to this office for the consideration of the Commissioners.

In conclusion, I am to solicit your Lordship's attention to the resolution of the House of Commons, a copy of which is enclosed, adding at the same time that the system of competition among a limited number of nominees has now been introduced into a great majority of the public departments, and that the Commissioners are led by the experience which they have acquired to regard it as preferable on many grounds to that which it is superseding.

I have, &c.

Enclosure referred to in the foregoing Letter.

COPY of a Resolution moved by Lord Goderich in the House of Commons on Tuesday July 14th, 1857, and unanimously agreed to.

"That in the opinion of this House, the experience acquired since the issuing of the Order in Council of the 21st day of May 1855, is in favour of the adoption of the principle of competition as a condition of entrance to the Civil Service, and that the application of that principle ought to be extended in conformity with the resolution of the House, agreed to on the 24th day of April 1856."

Viscount Melgund, M.P., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Minto, Hawick, 12th November 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 14th October, I beg to inform you that in the event of its being thought requisite by the Civil Service Commissioners to institute an examination into the qualifications of the Clerk of the Scottish Lunacy Board for the duties of that situation, the following are the subjects upon which it appears to myself, and to the other members of the Board, with whom I have consulted, that his acquirements and proficiency may properly be tested, viz. :—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. Correspondence.
5. Précis.

Perhaps you will be good enough to communicate with myself or with Mr. W. Forbes, the Secretary of the Lunacy Board, relative to any arrangements which the Civil Service Commissioners may propose to make in connection with this subject.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Viscount Melgund, M.P.

My LORD,
 Civil Service Commission,
 14th November 1857.

IN reply to your Lordship's letter of the 12th instant, acquainting the Civil Service Commissioners with the subjects in which it is desirable that candidates for the situation of clerk to the Scottish Lunacy Board should be examined,

I am to state that the Commissioners will regulate, in compliance with the wishes of your Lordship and the other members of the Lunacy Board, the examinations which it may be their duty to conduct. I am at the same time to suggest that it should be specified whether book-keeping by double or by single entry is intended, and I am to request that, if there be no objection, "exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography" should be substituted for "writing from dictation." Much advantage has been found to result from testing the manner in which simple copying from a book or manuscript is executed, and it has also been found expedient to require candidates to copy and correct passages into which errors of spelling have been introduced.

On the subject of limits of age, the Commissioners will be glad to receive a communication from the Board. When this point has been settled, all that will be necessary will be that nominations should be notified to the Commissioners. The examination will then be conducted as mentioned in my letter of the 14th ult., unless it should be for any reason the wish of the Board that it should take place at this office.

I have, &c.

Mr. Forbes to Mr. Maitland.

SIR,
 General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh,
 20th November 1857.

IN answer to your letter of the 14th, addressed to Viscount Melgund, I am instructed, with reference to examinations for appointments connected with this department, to acquaint you—1stly, that the Board adopt your suggestion that "an exercise to test handwriting" should be substituted for writing to dictation—and 2ndly, on reconsidering the requirements of this office, they are of opinion that it will be sufficient that candidates be examined on book-keeping by single entry, and that "Précis" may be dispensed with.

The examination will, therefore, now stand—

- Exercise to test handwriting and orthography.
- Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
- Book-keeping by single entry, and correspondence.

I shall shortly have occasion to intimate a nomination to you, and meanwhile,

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Forbes.

SIR,
 Civil Service Commission,
 24th November 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 20th instant, relative to the examination of candidates nominated to the situation of clerks to the Lunacy Board (Scotland), I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will regard the subjects of examination as settled, and

that they will be glad to be favoured with the opinion of the Lunacy Board as to the limits of age which it will be desirable to establish.

I have, &c.

Mr. Forbes to Mr. Maitland.

General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh,
2nd December 1857.

SIR,

I HAVE laid before the Board your letter of the 24th ultimo, and am desired to inform you that as this Board is to last by the Act 20 & 21 Victoria, c. 71, for only five years, and are restricted to one clerk only, it is not necessary to settle any limit of age.

The Board have nominated as their clerk, Mr. ———, who is now ready to submit to his examination.

May I venture to hope, as there is but one clerk to be attached to this Board, that the examination may last as short a time as possible.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Forbes.

Civil Service Commission,
3rd December 1857.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, expressing the reluctance of the Lunacy Board to fix limits of age, and acquainting me that a candidate who has been nominated is ready to submit to his examination,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that the Order in Council under which they act appears to them to contemplate the establishment of limits of age in the case of all the junior situations to which it applies, and that such limits have in fact been established for the permanent clerkships in almost every department of the public service. The Commissioners cannot take the responsibility of deciding that the circumstances to which you have adverted render it unnecessary that the same course should be adopted in the case under consideration, but they think that one of those circumstances,—the temporary character of the Board,—may at all events be held to relieve them from the necessity of further pressing against the opinion of the Board a strict compliance with the Order in Council. They would, however, point out an inconvenience which may be expected to arise should a person of considerable age be selected. When the functions of the Board have terminated, their clerk, instead of obtaining, as is very usual in such cases, admission to some other department will be ineligible for almost all, and will have to seek at an advanced period of life employment of some new kind.

The public will thus lose the benefit of the official training which has been given, and the individual himself will not attain the permanent provision which under other circumstances might have been open to him.

Leaving this observation for the consideration of the Board, I am to enclose an order for the examination of Mr. ——— on Tuesday next, with a form for medical certificate and other papers which should be filled up and sent to this office.

I am, &c.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

Lieutenant-Colonel Larcom, R.E., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 19th January 1857.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the system of competitive examination of candidates has been acted upon in the appointment of cadets in the Irish Constabulary Force ; but that, as that body does not form strictly a part of the "Civil Service," and as other qualifications than general intelligence and literary acquirements are called for in its officers, it has not hitherto been deemed necessary to request the Civil Service Commissioners to undertake the direction of these examinations. They have been conducted by the chief clerk in the Constabulary office, under the direction of a Board, consisting of the Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General, on whose report the Inspector-General has founded his recommendations to the Lord Lieutenant of the individuals to be appointed.

His Excellency is desirous, however, that the advantage of having the sanction of the Civil Service Commissioners should be extended as far as possible to these examinations, and he, therefore, proposes that all candidates for cadetships, not already in the force, should in future be examined under the direction of the Commissioners. In explanation of the restriction to candidates "not already in the force," I am to state that an arrangement has long existed, under which the Lord Lieutenant fills every third vacancy by the appointment of a son of a constabulary officer, or the promotion of a head constable (a rank corresponding to that of a serjeant-major in the army), the nomination in both cases being made by the Inspector-General. In the examination of sons of officers, as well as of candidates unconnected with the force, the examination sufficiently resembles that for purely civil appointments, to render its performance by the examiner of the Commission easily practicable. But in the case of head constables, whose intelligence is best tested by reference to matters with which their duties require them to be conversant, the examination is in great part directed to matters with which a stranger to the regulations of the Constabulary could not deal. Moreover, the selection of the candidate to be recommended depends not only on the comparative success of the several candidates in answering the questions and performing the exercises of the examination, but also on the relative degrees of merit evidenced in the record of their past services. The balance of superior excellence in these respects can only be satisfactorily struck by the superior officers of the force. His Excellency is of opinion, therefore, that the examination of head constables for cadetships should still be performed as at present.

With respect to other candidates his Excellency proposes, that previously to the literary examination they should be examined by the Constabulary surgeon ; that not only their general physical fitness for the force should be ascertained, but also their relative degrees of apparent adaptation to a service in which vigour and activity are so important ; that a list of their names should be made, with numbers indicating the result of such comparative examination, and that, where two candidates are nearly equal in the literary examination, the preference should be given to the one who is physically superior.

I enclose a printed paper of regulations which is sent to candidates on their nomination ; and a memorandum showing the nature of the examinations which hitherto have taken place.

If the Civil Service Commissioners see no objection to their undertaking these examinations in future, I am to request that they will give the necessary directions for the examination of the undernamed eight candidates for two cadetships now vacant, and that Tuesday the 17th February may be appointed for that purpose, if not inconvenient to the Commissioners.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Lieutenant-Colonel Larcom.

Civil Service Commission,
23rd January 1857.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 19th inst. relative to the examination of candidates nominated to cadetships in the Irish Constabulary Force,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state, that they will be prepared to conduct, in compliance with the wishes of the Lord Lieutenant, the examinations of candidates whose nominations may be announced to them.

And I am to add that the day named in your letter will perfectly well suit the convenience of the Commissioners.

I have, &c.

Col. Brownrigg, C.B., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,
8th September 1857.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH reference to the examination of certain officers of the Revenue Police, in order to ascertain their eligibility for transfer to the Constabulary Force, I am to acquaint you (in Sir Duncan M'Gregor's absence) that, on the supposition that the subjects prescribed for admission into the Revenue Police were the same as those adopted for the Constabulary service, seven officers of the former force (who had already passed their prescribed examination) were exempted from any further test; but, as it appears by a letter from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that the supposition above referred to is erroneous, the Commissioners have been informed that it is the wish of the Irish Government that *the whole* of the officers to be transferred (twenty-eight in number) should undergo a similar test, namely, that prescribed for candidates for admission into the Constabulary, the standard being in nowise lowered, but the examination being regarded as a testing, and not a competitive one.

The Government think it but fair, under the circumstances adverted to, that the seven officers who are thus, unexpectedly to themselves, to be brought under examination, should be allowed a month's time for preparation, and that the whole should then be examined together.

I have, &c.

Mr. Mann to Col. Brownrigg, C.B.

Civil Service Commission,
11th September 1857.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, acquainting the Commissioners with the wish of the Irish Government that all Lieutenants of Revenue Police proposed to be transferred to the Constabulary should be examined in the subjects prescribed for admission into the latter force;

And, in reply, I am to enclose herewith a copy of the correspondence which has passed upon the subject between this department and the Board of Inland Revenue, and to state that, as the arrangement referred to in Mr. Corbett's letter of the 4th instant, upon the supposition of which my letter of the 7th instant was written, seems not to have been that which was contemplated by the Irish Government, the Civil Service Commissioners are willing to conduct the examinations in question in accordance with the views expressed in your communication, this course being also the one which, as will be seen on reference to Mr. Maitland's letter of the 3d instant, the Commissioners themselves consider the most desirable.

I have, &c.

Lieutenant-Colonel Larcom to Mr. Maitland.

SIR,

Dublin Castle,
14th September 1857.

ADVERTING to the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the officers of the Revenue Police, who, on the reduction of that force, are to be received into the Constabulary, provided they pass the examination prescribed for the Constabulary, which, however, in this case is to be a qualifying, not a competitive examination, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, the names and addresses of the twenty-eight officers so to be examined, of whom the junior seven have been already examined by the Commissioners on their admission to the Revenue Police. In regard to these seven it will only be necessary that they be examined in those particulars in which the Constabulary examination differs from that of the Revenue Police, while the twenty-one will require examination in all; and I am to transmit herewith printed copies of the regulations, that one may be sent to each by the Commissioners.

His Excellency is desirous that the arrangements should be completed as soon as possible, but suggests that a month or six weeks be allowed for preparation; and I am to request that the Commissioners will accordingly name to the candidates such day or days as may be convenient to the examiner at about that distance of time.

I am, &c.

CONVICT PRISONS, IRELAND.

Lieutenant-Colonel Larcom to Mr. Maitland.

SIR,

Dublin Castle,
3d August 1857.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that his Excellency has been pleased to nominate Mr. ——— to be draftsman-clerk in the office of Directors of Convict Prisons. This appointment being of a special nature, and requiring professional qualifications which are ascertained by certificate, his Excellency has not deemed competition necessary, but wishes Mr. ——— to be examined in the ordinary qualifications for a clerk in the Convict Prisons Office.

His Excellency, therefore, desires me to request that the necessary instructions may be issued by the Civil Service Commissioners for

Mr. ——'s examination, and that Thursday the 10th day of September next may be appointed for that purpose if not inconvenient to the Commissioners.

I am, &c.

EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

The Secretaries, National Education Office, Ireland, to Mr. Maitland.

Office of National Education, Dublin,
6th January 1858.

SIR,

REFERRING to the correspondence respecting the examination of candidates for clerkships in the Office of the Commissioners of National Education, we are to state various circumstances delayed, until within the last few days, the preparation of the programme of the standard of qualifications. A programme has now been drawn up and obtained the sanction of the National Board, a copy of which is herewith enclosed for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners. We are to observe that four gentlemen, Messrs. A——, B——, C——, and D——, have been appointed supplemental clerks in this office, since the date of the Order in Council, 21st May 1855, making provision for testing the qualifications of candidates for situations in public departments; but upon the distinct understanding that the confirmation of their respective appointments would depend upon their passing a satisfactory examination before the Civil Service examiners.

In the event of the programme as now submitted being approved of by the Civil Service Commissioners, they are requested to issue the necessary instructions for the examination of the gentlemen already mentioned with the exception of Mr. D—— for reasons hereafter stated.

The Commissioners will observe that it is proposed not to require candidates to be examined in the subjects numbered 5, 9, and 10 until after the 1st January 1859. As Messrs. A——, B——, and C—— have been for a considerable period in the service of the National Board, and as they were not made aware that the subjects referred to would form a portion of the programme, it is the wish of the Board that they should be exempt from an examination in those branches, and also any candidates who may be nominated to appointments within the present year. Meanwhile the programme in extenso will be made known to all the candidates whose names are on the list in order that they may have full time to prepare for the examination.

With regard to Mr. D—— who is above the prescribed age, we are to state that, previous to his appointment in this department, he served for nine consecutive years in the office of the Poor Law Commissioners, which service he left (as we understand) in consequence of a reduction in the establishment. As Mr. D—— entered the Public Service before the Order of Council of 21 May 1855, and as he has discharged his duties satisfactorily, the Board of National Education submit that his appointment should be confirmed without subjecting him to the test of examination.

We have, &c.

STANDARD of QUALIFICATIONS for APPOINTMENTS in the OFFICE of the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.

Limits of age for admission, established clerks 18 to 25.
 „ temporary do. 18 to 35.

QUALIFICATIONS.

1. Writing from dictation, to test penmanship and orthography.
2. English grammar.
3. English composition : to be tested by an ability to write a business letter on a given subject.
4. The preparation of a précis or abstract of official papers.
- *5. The leading points of English literature.
6. Geography, with special reference to Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies.
7. Arithmetic, including decimal and vulgar fractions, and readiness in calculating per-centages.
8. Book-keeping by double entry (for Financial Department).
- *9. First three books of Euclid.
- *10. French.

Candidates must produce satisfactory certificates of general good health ; and of moral character and regular habits.

Note.—Candidates to be permitted to present themselves for examination in other branches, in addition to the foregoing.

Mr. Maitland to the Secretaries, National Education Office, Ireland.

Civil Service Commission,
8th January 1858.

GENTLEMEN,

IN reply to your letter of the 6th instant relative to the examination of persons nominated to junior situations in the National Education Office,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state, that the proposed scheme of examination appears to them peculiarly well calculated to test the qualifications of candidates. In the copy herewith enclosed a few minor alterations, which may perhaps deserve the consideration of the Board, are suggested.

The Commissioners are desirous at the same time to bring under the notice of the Board a resolution, unanimously agreed to by the House of Commons on the 14th July last, although it may perhaps be unnecessary to do so, as the advantages of the system recommended were it is believed well understood in Ireland before that resolution was adopted. It may, however, be worth while to mention, that large competitive examinations for supplementary clerkships in the office of the Committee of Privy Council for Education, have been conducted by the Commissioners at the request of the Lord President.

With regard to the temporary exclusion of numbers (5), (9), and (10), the Commissioners will meet the wishes of the Board, although they think that at least, in the case of such vacancies as may occur between the present date and the close of the year, the adoption of the plan referred to in my last paragraph would render the exceptional arrangement unnecessary.

The position of Messrs. A—, B—, C— and D—, is no doubt peculiar, inasmuch as the delay which has occurred in settling a

* Candidates will not be required to pass an examination in Nos. 5, 9, and 10, until from and after the 1st January 1859.

scheme of examination, has arisen from circumstances over which those gentlemen had no control, and they may perhaps be less conversant now with the subjects in question, than they were before they entered on their official duties.

But while acceding to the proposed modification, the Commissioners regret that they are unable, notwithstanding the age and previous service of Mr. D——, to concur with the Board in thinking that his appointment should be confirmed without subjecting him to the test of examination at all.

In no similar case which has been brought to the knowledge of the Commissioners, since the issue of the order in Council under which they act, has this course been adopted, and the Board will, it is hoped, perceive the inconvenience which would ensue from an exception made to suit a particular case. Nor does Mr. D——'s claim appear to the Commissioners to be a strong one, inasmuch as there has been a distinct understanding that the confirmation of his appointment would depend upon his passing a satisfactory examination.

With regard to his age, there would probably be less difficulty, as it has always appeared to the Commissioners desirable that there should be a reasonable extension in favour of those who have before been in the public service. It would also appear that, although the order in Council clearly contemplates limits of age in the case of junior situations, no limits had in fact been fixed when Mr. D—— was nominated. The Commissioners will be obliged if you will inform me what his age was at the time of his nomination.

I am, in conclusion, to request that you will also inform me whether "Supplemental Clerks" are considered as belonging to the "Established" or the "Temporary" class, or as constituting a third and distinct class.

I have, &c.

Enclosure in above.

STANDARD OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.

Limits of age:—

Established Clerks	-	-	-	18 to 25
Temporary Clerks	-	-	-	18 to 35

It is suggested for consideration, whether in the former case the limit should be extended to 30 in the case of those who at the time of nomination are already in the public service, and who having entered the service under 25 have since served continuously.

1. If there is no objection to the phrase "exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography," the Commissioners would suggest its adoption. A passage containing intentional errors in orthography is generally given for correction, and is found a very useful test.

3. It is suggested that if there is no objection the restriction in the form of the English composition might with advantage be omitted, so as to leave the words English composition only. This would not involve any substantial increase in the difficulty of the exercise.

5. It is suggested that this would be more clear if altered to "the leading points in the History of English Literature," or in some similar manner.

The Secretaries of the National Education Office, Ireland, to Mr. Maitland.

Office of National Education,
Dublin, 9th January 1858.

SIR,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, which we shall lay before the Commissioners of National Education at their next meeting.

We have, &c.

The Secretaries of the National Education Office, Ireland, to Mr. Maitland.

Office of National Education,
Dublin, 21st January 1858.

SIR,

WE have had the honour to lay before the Commissioners of National Education your letter of the 8th, in answer to our communication of the 6th instant, relative to the examination of persons nominated to junior situations in the National Education office.

We are now directed to express the gratification of the Commissioners that the proposed scheme of examination appears, in the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners, to be peculiarly well calculated to test the qualifications of candidates.

With respect to the exclusion of Nos. 5, 9, & 10 in the programme (the leading points of English literature, Euclid, and French), in the case of Messrs. A——, B——, C——, and D——, the Board of National Education also observe with gratification, that it has met with the approval of the Civil Service Commissioners; and the National Board agree to the suggestion that this indulgence shall not apply to the case of such vacancies as may occur between the present date and the close of the year.

With regard to Mr. D——, we are to state that, for the reasons assigned in your letter, the National Board will not urge the request to exempt him from examination; more especially as Mr. D—— is prepared to submit to that test.

The Board trusts there will be no difficulty as to his age. In answer to your inquiry, we are to inform you that he entered the office of the Irish Poor Law Board on the 21st December 1847, being at the time 36 years of age; and he was appointed a clerk in this office on the 1st May 1857.

The Commissioners of National Education had before them when appointing Mr. D—— satisfactory testimonials as to the zeal and ability with which he discharged his duties in the office of the Poor Law Commissioners, and since he entered this department he has given every satisfaction.

The Supplemental clerks are considered as on the establishment, and are included in the number of clerks sanctioned by the Lords of H. M. Treasury. The Commissioners will adopt the modifications in the programme, as suggested in your letter.

The Commissioners have fully considered the resolution of the House of Commons, dated the 14th July last, to which you have called their attention, and whilst they appreciate the advantages of the competitive system (under proper limitations), they submit that there are circumstances connected with this department which might render the introduction of competitive examinations a matter of some difficulty.

In conclusion, we are to express the wish of the Commissioners that the examination of the four gentlemen alluded to in this and our former letter, may not take place until after the 1st April, in order to afford them full time to complete their preparation.

We have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Secretaries, National Education Office, Ireland.

Civil Service Commission,
27 January 1858.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter of the 21st instant, relative to the examination of candidates nominated to junior situations in the office of the Commissioners of National Education,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will convey to the Education Board their thanks for the obliging consideration which has been given to their views, as expressed in my letter of the 8th instant, and to add with reference to the only point remaining to be settled, that as Mr. D——'s case is peculiar, and no limit of age had in fact been fixed at the time when his employment under the Board commenced, the Commissioners will feel at liberty to grant their certificate in special form, if he should appear to be in other respects entitled to it.

I am to add that orders for the examination of Messrs. A——, B——, C——, and D——, dated for an early day in April, will be sent in due course.

I have, &c.

PAYMASTER OF CIVIL SERVICES, IRELAND.

Mr. Grey to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN,

Dublin Castle, 6th January 1857.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having notified to me their desire that ——— may be appointed messenger in the Record Branch of this office at the Custom House Buildings in Dublin, I beg you will have the goodness, at your earliest convenience, to direct that ——— may be examined in this city as soon as possible, as the services of a messenger at the Record Office are much wanted, one only being employed.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Grey.

SIR,

Civil Service Commission,
7th January 1857.

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, relative to the examination of ———, who has been nominated as messenger in the Record Branch of your department,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to enclose an order for the examination of ——— by Dr. Ball on Tuesday the 13th instant.

If it should appear to you desirable to alter or add to the subjects of examination there specified, you will perhaps have the goodness to return me the order which (with the view of saving time) is sent without previous correspondence as to the extent of the examination to be required.

Unless informed to the contrary, the Commissioners will assume that the candidates' age should not be below 20 or above 35, these being the limits adopted by other public offices in similar cases.

I have, &c.

Enclosure.

Order of Examination.

Mr. ———, having been nominated to the junior situation of messenger in the Record Branch of the Paymaster of Civil Services Office in Dublin,

It is ordered that he be examined at the office of the Queen's University, Dublin Castle, by Robert Ball, Esq., LL.D., on Tuesday the 13th of January 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely, in the following prescribed subjects:—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. The first four rules of arithmetic.

It is also ordered, at his own request, that he be examined in the following extra subjects:—

(Signed) HORACE MANN.

Civil Service Commission,
Dean's Yard, Westminster,
7th January 1857.

APPENDIX III.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.



SPECIMEN OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.

These Papers contain easy questions intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the subjects to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired.

QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY

Set to candidates for Clerkships in the Customs.

No. 1.

1. Name the six northern counties of England, and the twelve counties of Wales, and state what is the capital town in each county.
2. Mention the most important towns on *either* the Great Northern or Great Western Railway, stating in what counties they are, and for what they are famous respectively.
3. On the accompanying map of England insert the names of the seas, bays, and principal harbours of England; trace the course of the rivers Tyne, Mersey, Trent, and Severn; and mark the position of the counties of Devon, Cardigan, Norfolk, Monmouth, Cheshire, and Cumberland.
4. Name the principal lakes in Ireland and Scotland, and describe their situation as accurately as you can.
5. Describe as minutely as you can the position of the following places: Kertch, Sebastopol, Sweaborg, Shumla, Bomarsund, Kars, Varna, Silistria, Scutari.
6. Where are the following islands, and to whom do they belong respectively: Jamaica, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cuba, Corfu, Malta, Trinidad, St. Helena?
7. Describe the course of four rivers either of France, Germany, or Spain.
8. Which are the highest mountains in Europe? Give approximately the height of some of them, and of any of the Scotch or English mountains.

No. 2.

1. Name in order the counties which a ship would pass in sailing from Liverpool to Southampton, and state what is the capital town in each county.
2. Mention the most important towns on *either* the Eastern Counties or the London and North-western Railway, stating in what counties they are, and for what they are famous respectively.
3. On the accompanying map of England insert the names of the seas, bays, principal harbours, and headlands of England; mark the position of Cambridge, York, Birmingham, Swansea, Bangor, Keswick, Plinlimmon, The Peak, and the Malvern Hills; and trace the course of *one* of the main lines of railway from London, marking the most important stations on it.

These Papers contain easy questions intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the subjects to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired.

4. Where are the following islands, and to whom do they belong respectively? Bermuda, Borneo, Isle of France, Van Diemen's Land, Alderney, Sicily, Zante, Hong Kong, Corsica, Arran.
5. On the accompanying map of France place Paris, Havre, Rouen, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Avignon, Lyons, Agincourt, Caen, Pau, and trace the course of the Soane, Loire, and Rhone.
6. State as nearly as you can the greatest length of England, Ireland, and Scotland, the number of square miles, and the population in each according to the last census.
7. Explain as accurately as you can the terms *latitude* and *longitude*, and what advantage arises from the use of them.

No. 2*.

The same with the following addition :—

8. On the accompanying map of Ireland insert the names of the places marked * ; trace the course of any 4 great rivers ; and insert the names of the chief bays, harbours, and headlands.

No. 3.

(Time allowed 2½ hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of England mark London, Dover, Cheltenham, Stafford, Plymouth, Carlisle, Falmouth, Portsmouth, Scarborough, Bristol, Yarmouth, Ingleborough, Manchester, Brighton, Windermere, Lincoln, Chester, Hull, Beachy Head, Great Orme's Head, Portland Bill ; trace the course of the Severn, Ouse, Tyne, Trent, and Wye, and insert the names of the counties of which the boundaries are delineated.
 2. Name the counties which would be crossed by a straight line drawn from Bristol to Carlisle.
 3. Mention any spots in England or Wales celebrated either for beauty of scenery, or for historical associations ; and describe minutely any one.
 4. Describe any one of the routes from London to Edinburgh ; naming the chief towns through which you would pass, and the chief objects of interest in each.
 5. Mention the most important colonial possessions of Great Britain, and describe their position.
 6. Write a geographical description of *any one* county of Scotland or Ireland, stating (as accurately as you can) its boundaries, physical features, chief products, and manufactures ; its divisions (if any), principal towns and railways.
 7. On the accompanying map of France insert the names of the places marked *, and of the principal bays, harbours, and headlands.
 8. Enumerate the independent states of Europe, and their capital towns.
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No. 4.

1. On the accompanying map of England mark London, Folkestone, Salisbury, Shrewsbury, Harwich, Liverpool, Leamington, Cambridge, Snowdon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Southampton, Tewkesbury, Dungeness, Whitby, Milford Haven, Skiddaw, Start Point, Holyhead. Trace the course of the Thames, Tees, Avon, Mersey, and Medway; and insert the names of the counties of which the boundaries are delineated.
2. Name the counties which would be crossed by a straight line
* drawn from _____ to _____
3. Mention any towns in England or Wales celebrated for being the birth-places of eminent men.
4. Describe any one of the principal railways of England; naming the chief towns by which it passes, and the chief objects of interest in each.
5. Mention the most important islands which belong to Great Britain, and describe their position.
6. Write a geographical description of *any one* county of Scotland or Ireland, stating (as accurately as you can) its boundaries, physical features, chief products and manufactures, its divisions (if any), principal towns and railways.
7. On the accompanying map of France insert the names of the places marked *, and of the principal bays, harbours, and headlands.
8. Enumerate the independent states of Europe, and their capital towns.

No. 5.

(Time allowed, 2½ hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of England mark London, Dover, Hull, Norwich, Brighton, Sunderland, Birkenhead, Plymouth, Lancaster, Oxford, Stamford, Cowes, the Menai Straits, Spurn Head, Portland Bill, the Downs. Trace the course of the Severn, Eden, Trent, Exe. Insert the names of the chief bays and headlands, and of the counties the boundaries of which are traced.
2. Mention the chief rivers *either* of Scotland or of Ireland. Describe the course of the four largest, stating the counties through which they pass, the chief towns on their banks, and where they flow into the sea.
3. Write down any foreign seaports of importance with which England has commercial dealings; stating the country to which each belongs, and the principal articles of its trade with England; and describing its position as accurately as you can.
4. What railway would a person use in order to travel *either* from _____ to _____, *or* from _____ to _____? Mention any important towns he would pass in his journey, and the chief objects of interest in each.

These Papers contain easy questions intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the subjects to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired.

5. Which are the most mountainous parts (1) of England, (2) of Scotland, (3) of Ireland ?
Give the names and the height, roughly, of the highest mountains.
6. Where are the following places, and to whom do they belong ? Describe their position as minutely as you can :—Gibraltar, Sydney, the Mauritius, Delhi, Alexandria, Cape Town, Quebec, Bombay, Copenhagen, Lisbon.
7. Explain the terms *latitude* and *longitude*. Give the latitude and longitude of London, and of any other towns you remember.
8. Write a geographical description of _____, stating its boundaries, physical features, chief products, and manufactures ; its divisions (if any), principal towns, and railways.

No. 6.

(Time allowed, 2½ hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of England, mark Manchester, Bath, Portsmouth, Falmouth, Newhaven, Milford Haven, Alnwick, Berwick, Penrith, Ipswich, Northwich, Swansea, Appleby, Chesterfield, Malvern. Trace the course of the four chief rivers, and insert the names of the leading mountain peaks, bays, and lakes.
2. Describe any one of the principal railways of _____ mentioning its branches (if any), the chief towns which are situated on the main line, and the chief objects of interest in each.
3. Mention any towns of Europe with which England has commercial dealings ; stating the country to which each belongs, and the principal articles of its trade with England, and describing its position as accurately as you can.
4. In what parts (1) of England, (2) of Scotland, (3) of Ireland, are lakes found ? Give the names and describe the situation of the most remarkable lakes in each country.
5. What is meant by the words isthmus, strait, estuary ? Give instances of each.
6. Mention some of the most ancient towns in England, and any places where traces of either the Romans or the Danes are still to be met with.
7. Where are the following places, and to whom do they belong ? Describe their position as minutely as you can :—Malta, Melbourne, Jamaica, Odessa, Buenos Ayres, Stockholm, Lucknow, Cuba, Berlin, Trieste.
8. Write a geographical description of _____ ; stating its boundaries, physical features, chief products, and manufactures ; its divisions (if any), principal towns and railways.

These Papers contain easy questions intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the subjects to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired.

No. 6*.

The same with the following alteration :—

For question 7 substitute—

- “On the accompanying map of Europe insert the names of the seas, islands, chief bays, and headlands ; trace the course of the Loire, Po, Drave, Rhone, Spree, Adige, Dnieper, Guadalquivir, and mark the position of Trieste, Palermo, Rotterdam, Nice, Vienna, Hanover, Pesth, Constantinople, Prague, Gallipoli, Corunna, Genoa, Cape St. Vincent, Athens.”

No. 7.

(Time allowed 3 hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of England insert the names of the chief bays, headlands, and rivers, and of twelve principal towns.
2. Explain fully the meaning of the following geographical terms:— Peninsula, promontory, sound, estuary, plateau, watershed, delta; and give three instances of each.
3. Mention the chief ports (1) of Europe, (2) of Asia, with which Great Britain trades ; and state what is the nature of the trade carried on with each.
4. Give a list of the military posts in Scotland, stating in what county each one is situated.
5. What districts in Scotland are most productive (1) of coal, (2) of iron, (3) of corn ?
6. Enumerate the islands which are adjacent to the coast (1) of England, (2) of Scotland, (3) of Ireland ; describing as accurately as you can the situation of each.
7. Describe the position of the following places, stating to whom they belong, and mentioning any circumstances of interest connected with them :—
St. Helena, St. Albans, Corfu, Toronto, Salisbury, Copenhagen, Agra, Vienna, Inverary, Singapore, Stirling, Cairo, Killala, Meerut, Hastings, Owhyhee.
8. Write a geographical description of any one country of continental Europe ; stating its boundaries, physical features, chief products, and manufactures, divisions if any, principal towns, &c.

No. 8.

(Time allowed 3 hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of England insert the names of the chief bays and headlands, trace the course of six important rivers, and mark the position of Brighton, Lincoln, Carlisle, Leeds, Hereford, Bangor, Morpeth, Chester, Salisbury, Cowes, Plymouth, the Menai Straits.

These Papers contain easy questions intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the subjects to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired.

2. Explain fully the meaning of the following geographical terms :— Peninsula, promontory, sound, estuary, plateau, watershed, delta ; and give three instances of each.
3. Mention the chief ports (1) of Asia, (2) of North America, with which England trades; and state what is the nature of the trade carried on with each.
4. Mention the principal islands which form part of Europe, describing their situation as well as you can, and stating to what country they belong.
5. Describe the course of any one of the great rivers of Europe, mentioning the countries it flows through, the principal towns on its banks, and where it flows into the sea.
6. Explain the terms *latitude* and *longitude*, stating how they are measured, and giving roughly the latitude and longitude of any four places you choose to select.
7. Describe the position of the following places, stating to whom they belong, and mentioning any circumstances of interest connected with them.
St. Helena, Quebec, Corfu, Stonehenge, Copenhagen, Sligo, Agra, Vienna, Inverary, Singapore, Stirling, Cairo, Athlone, Meerut, Londonderry, Owhyhee.

No. 9.

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of England insert the names of the chief bays and headlands ; trace the course of six important rivers ; and mark the position of Rochester, Colchester, Wakefield, Holyhead, Whitby, Truro, Helvellyn, Swansea, the Needles, Lancaster, Exeter, Sandwich, Boston, Snowdon, Plymouth.
2. Explain the meaning of the following geographical terms :— Archipelago, frith, creek, basin, haven, chersonese ; and give three instances of each.
3. Mention the chief ports (1) of Europe (2) of South America, with which England trades ; and state what is the nature of the trade carried on with each.
4. Mention six of the principal mountain ranges in Europe, stating the country or countries to which they belong, their extent, height, direction, and most striking physical features.
5. Mention six places in Scotland, and as many in Ireland, which are remarkable for beautiful scenery, stating in what county each is to be found. Give a minute description of any *one* of them.
6. Describe the position of the following places, stating to whom they belong, and mentioning any circumstances of interest which attach to them :—
Naples, Bombay, San Francisco, Balmora¹, Macao, the Hague, Dundee, Montreal, Sarawak, Berlin.

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7. Write a geographical description of *either* France or Italy, stating its boundaries, physical features, chief products, and manufactures, divisions, principal towns, &c.
8. Mention in order the counties and the most important towns through which a traveller would pass in going from
to
; and the chief objects of interest which he might see.

Questions set to candidates for the Constabulary in Ireland.

(Time allowed, 2½ hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of Ireland insert the names of the chief bays, headlands, loughs, and rivers, and of twelve principal towns.
2. Explain fully the meaning of the following geographical terms :— Peninsula, promontory, sound, estuary, plateau, watershed, delta ; and give three instances of each.
3. Mention the chief ports (1) of Europe, (2) of Asia, with which England or Ireland trades ; and state what is the nature of the trade carried on with each.
4. Give a list of the military posts in Ireland, stating in what county each one is situated.
5. What districts in Ireland are most productive (1) of coal, (2) of iron, (3) of copper, (4) of marble ?
6. Enumerate the islands which are adjacent to the coast (1) of England, (2) of Scotland, (3) of Ireland ; describing as accurately as you can the situation of each.
7. Describe the position of the following places, stating to whom they belong, and mentioning any circumstances of interest connected with them :—
St. Helena, St. Albans, Corfu, Toronto, Salisbury, Copenhagen, Agra, Vienna, Inverary, Singapore, Stirling, Cairo, Killala, Meerut, Hastings, Owhyhee.
8. Write a geographical description of any one country of continental Europe ; stating its boundaries, physical features, chief products, and manufactures, divisions if any, principal towns, &c.

QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY

Set to candidates for the Inland Revenue, and all other offices where Geography is required, with the exception of the Customs.

No. 1.

1. Of what use in geography are the terms latitude and longitude ? Define a parallel of latitude. Estimate roughly the latitude and longitude of Calcutta, Mecca, Havannah, Botany Bay.

These Papers contain easy questions intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the subjects to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired.

2. Name the counties—

(a) of Ulster.

(b) crossed by the Caledonian Canal.

(c) on the coast between Liverpool and Milford Haven.

Where are the island of Achil, Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Loch Corrib, Windermere, the rivers Arun and Derwent, the towns of Leeds, Paisley, Taunton, Limerick, and Dundee ?

3. What cities in the British islands have a population of 100,000 and upwards? Specify the principal coal and iron districts, and the chief seats of the cotton, linen, woollen, hardware, and earthenware manufactures.

How many languages are now spoken in the United Kingdom and its coast islands, and in what districts ?

4. On a rough outline map of France mark the position of Bordeaux, Marseilles, Bayonne, Paris, Brest, the Loire, the Rhone, the forest of Ardennes, the Jura range.

5. Name the independent sovereigns belonging to the Germanic Confederation. In what part of Germany are the territories formerly belonging to the Elector Palatine and the King of Bohemia ?

6. On a rough outline map of India mark the positions of Agra, Lahore, Cape Comorin, the Kistnah, the Godavery, Assam, the Run of Cutch.

On which side of the Himalayas are the sources of the Indus, the Ganges, the Brahmapootra ?

7. Through what regions do the following rivers flow, and into what seas :—Amazon, Yellow River, La Plata, Niger, Lena, Murray, Amoor ?

8. Name the loftiest mountain chains of the world, and state approximately their extreme heights. What ranges separate the valley of the Mississippi from the North Atlantic on one side and from the Pacific on the other ?

9. Describe the positions, actual and relative, of New Guinea, Tahiti, the Sandwich Islands, the Marquesas, Valparaiso, New Zealand ; and state the circumstances which promise to render the Sandwich Islands of great commercial importance.

No. 1*.

The same, with the omission of question 6, and of the latter part of question 5.

No. 2.

1. Fill up the accompanying map of Europe by tracing the course of the rivers Danube, Rhine, Elbe, and Dnieper, inserting the names of the different seas and the islands which are delineated in them, and of the capitals of the principal European states.
2. On the accompanying map of England insert the names of the seas, bays, principal harbours, and headlands of England, and mark the position of the counties of Dorset, Glamorgan, Suffolk, Merioneth, Derby, and Durham.

These Papers contain easy questions intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the subjects to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired.

3. Write a geographical description of *either* India *or* Italy, stating fully its physical features, political divisions, &c. &c.
4. On a rough outline map of India mark the positions of Lucknow, Delhi, Madras, the Brahmapootra, Travancore, Goojerat, Mooltan, Patna, Allahabad, the run of Cutch, and Seringapatam.
5. Where are the following islands, and to whom do they belong respectively?—The Azores, the Maldives, Mauritius, Zante, Borneo, Vancouver's Island, Formosa, Malta, Juan Fernandez, Granada, Hong Kong.
6. Describe as accurately as you can the position of the following places:—Lima, Malaga, Bordeaux, St. Petersburg, Jerusalem, Warsaw, Leghorn, the Bay of Honduras, New Guinea.
7. Describe the course of four of the principal rivers of Europe, mentioning the chief towns on their banks and the chief tributaries they receive.
8. What are the "Trade Winds," the "Gulf Stream"?

No. 2*.

The same, with the omission of question 4.

No. 3.

1. What circumstances are there in the physical geography of Europe which may account for the superiority of its inhabitants in civilization to those of the other portions of the Old World?
 2. Write a brief geographical description *either* of Greece *or* of Spain; its boundaries, political divisions, physical features, climate, chief products, &c.
 3. Describe as minutely as you can the position of the following places, stating to whom they belong, and what renders each important: Copenhagen, Singapore, Quebec, Rio Janeiro, Labuan, Algiers.
 4. Describe as minutely as you can any one of the chief routes from London to Naples; mentioning in order the chief towns through which it passes, and the chief objects of interest in each.
 5. Trace the boundaries of the Russian Empire.
 6. Describe the course of the following rivers, mentioning in order the chief towns on their banks, and the chief tributaries they receive on each side: the Rhine, the Volga, the Thames, the Ganges.
 7. Describe the position of the following lakes; mentioning any peculiarities that attach to them, or any circumstances that render them important: the Caspian Sea, the Lake of Nicaragua, the Dead Sea, the Lake of Geneva, Loch Ness.
 8. Describe the position of any two great mountain chains; mentioning the rivers which rise in each, the names and heights of its highest points, and any circumstances of interest that may attach to them.
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No 4.

(Time allowed 2½ hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of Europe insert the names of the seas, islands, chief bays, and headlands; trace the course of the Ebro, Garonne, Guadalquivir, Elbe, Arno, Spree, Oural, Vistula, and the line of the Apennines, Cevennes, Caucasus, Hartz, and Doffrine mountains; mark the position of Rome, Moscow, Bergen, Mount Etna, Vienna, Marseilles, Berne, Gottenburg, Heidelberg, Varna, Seville, Belgrade.
2. On the accompanying map of _____ insert the names of the places marked *, and of the principal bays, harbours, rivers, and headlands.
3. Name in order the countries and the most important towns through which a traveller would pass in going from _____ to _____, and mention any objects of special interest which he might see.
4. Describe as minutely as you can the position of the following places, and mention any circumstances of interest which attach to them :—
Trieste, Avignon, Florence, Candahar, Philadelphia, Pitcairn's Island, Bomarsund, San Francisco, the Khyber Pass, Oregon Territory, Port Natal.
5. From what countries are the following articles imported in the greatest quantities into England :
Cotton, wine, opium, indigo, palm oil, mahogany ?
6. Name the chief rivers of North America, and the most important towns on the banks of each.
7. Write a geographical description of either _____ or _____ describing their physical features, boundaries, climate, productions, inhabitants, &c.
8. Mention any remarkable points (1) of resemblance, (2) of contrast, between Africa and Europe, as regards their physical geography.

No. 5.

(Time allowed 2½ hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of Europe, insert the names of the seas, islands, chief bays, and headlands; trace the course of the Tagus, Loire, Volga, Tornea, Po, Rhine, Rhone, Dniester; and the line of the Alps, Balkan, Grampian, Carpathian, and Oural mountains; and mark the position of Stockholm, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Ratisbon, Lyons, Lisbon, Constantinople, Athens, Naples, Cologne, Odessa, Copenhagen.
1. Name in order the countries and the most important towns through which a traveller would pass in going from Berlin to Naples; and mention any objects of special interest which he might see.
3. Describe as minutely as you can the position of the following places, and mention any circumstances of interest which attach to them :—Marseilles, Palermo, Leghorn, Jaffa, Herat, Simla, New Orleans, Paraguay, Aden, Lhassa, Quito.

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4. From what countries are the following articles imported in the greatest quantities into England :—Tea, sugar, corn, timber, tobacco ?
5. Name the chief rivers which flow into the Mediterranean, and the chief towns on the banks of each.
6. Write a minute description of *either* France *or* Egypt—its physical geography, products, population, &c.
7. What are the chief points of contrast between the physical geography of Europe and that of Asia ? Trace the effect of the differences on the character of their inhabitants.
8. On the accompanying map of Scotland, insert the names of the chief harbours and headlands ; trace the course of any four important rivers, and mark the position of any six important towns.

No. 6.

(Time allowed 2½ hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of Europe insert the names of the seas, islands, chief bays and headlands ; trace the course of the Tagus, Tiber, Theiss, Don, Seine, Inn, Rhine, Dniester ; and mark the position of Venice, Stockholm, Leghorn, Hamburgh, Barcelona, Mount Vesuvius, Silistria, Dresden, Berlin, Munich, Copenhagen, Cape Trafalgar, Dantzic, Stuttgart.
2. On the accompanying map of . . . insert the names of the principal bays, harbours, rivers, and headlands, and of eight of the most important towns.
3. Name in order the countries and the most important towns through which a traveller would pass in going from . . . to . . . , and mention any objects of special interest he might see.
4. What is meant by an isthmus ? Describe the position of any isthmuses you remember.
5. Describe the position of the following straits, mentioning the countries which they separate :—
Behring's Straits, Straits of Messina, Pentland Frith, Torres Strait, Lancaster Sound, Straits of Malacca, Davis Strait, Palk Strait, the Cattegat.
6. Name the chief rivers of Asia, mentioning the countries they flow through, and the seas into which they fall.
7. Write a geographical description of either . . . or . . . , describing its physical features, boundaries, climate, productions, inhabitants, &c.
8. Describe as minutely as you can the position of the following places, and mention any circumstances of interest connected with any of them :—
Nijni Novogorod, Tiflis, Badajos, Pompeii, Namur, Labuan, Chicago, Sierra Leone.

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No. 7.

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of Europe insert the names of the seas, islands, chief bays, and headlands; trace the course of the Loire, Po, Drave, Rhone, Spree, Adige, Dnieper, Guadalquivir; and mark the position of Trieste, Palermo, Rotterdam, Nice, Vienna, Hanover, Pesth, Constantinople, Prague, Gallipoli, Corunna, Genoa, Cape St. Vincent, Athens.
2. On the accompanying map of Scotland or Ireland insert the names of the principal lochs, bays, harbours, rivers, and headlands, and of ten of the most important towns.
3. Name in order the countries and most important towns through which a traveller would pass in going from Paris to Vienna, and mention any objects of special interest he might see.
4. What is meant by a strait? Describe the position of any you remember, mentioning the countries which they separate.
5. Describe as accurately as you can the position of the Gulf of Mexico, Bight of Benin, Hudson's Bay, Barbadoes, Java, Loffoden Isles, the Pyrenees, Hindoo Koosh, and Rocky Mountains.
6. Name the chief rivers and lakes of North America, describing as well as you can the courses of the former, and mentioning the most important towns on their banks, and where they flow into the sea.
7. Write a geographical description of either Denmark or Switzerland, describing its physical features, boundaries, climate, productions, inhabitants, &c.
8. Describe as minutely as you can the position of the following places, and mention any circumstances of interest connected with any of them:—Ehrenbreitstein, Bunker's Hill, Komorn, Pitcairn's Island, Delhi, Toulon, Moulton, St. Jean d'Acre.

No. 8.

(Time allowed, 2½ hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of Europe insert the names of the seas, islands, chief bays, and headlands; trace the course of the Rhine, Ebro, Don, Volga, Tiber, Seine, and mark the position of Geneva, Rome, Berlin, Brussels, Adrianople, Stockholm, Badajos, Avignon, Turin, Naples, Madrid, Orleans, Copenhagen.
2. On the accompanying map of _____ insert the names of the principal bays, harbours, rivers, and headlands, and of ten of the most important towns.
3. Name in order the countries and most important towns through which a traveller would pass in going from _____ to _____, and mention any objects of special interest he might see.
4. What is meant by (1) an archipelago (2) an isthmus? Describe the position of any you remember.

These Papers contain easy questions intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the subjects to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired.

5. Describe as accurately as you can the position of the Bay of Biscay, Red Sea, Yellow Sea, Falkland Isles, Sandwich Islands, Madeira, Andes, Balkan, and Carpathian Mountains.
6. Name the chief rivers and lakes of Asia, describing as well as you can the courses of the former, and mentioning the most important towns on their banks, and where they flow into the sea.
7. Write a geographical description of either _____ or _____, describing its physical features, boundaries, divisions, climate, productions, inhabitants, &c.
8. Describe as minutely as you can the position of the following places, and mention any circumstances of interest connected with any of them :—Coblentz, Cadiz, Antwerp, Beyrout, Meerut, Elba, Elsinore, Washington.

No. 9.

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of Europe insert the names of the seas, gulfs, straits, and capes ; mark the line of the principal mountain ranges ; trace the course of the Vistula, Danube, Po, Dwina, Loire, and Tagus ; and mark the position of Cadiz, Bergen, Venice, Moscow, Palermo, Antwerp, Nice, Nantes, Strasburg, Warsaw, Silistria, Burgos, Archangel, Hamburg, and Dantzic.
2. Write a description of either _____ or _____ ; describing its boundaries, divisions, climate, physical features, products, inhabitants, &c.
3. On the accompanying map of England insert the names of the leading mountain peaks, naval and military stations, bays and lakes. Trace the course of the four principal rivers, marking the positions of the leading towns on their banks.
4. Mention six of the leading colonial possessions of Great Britain ; state how and when they were acquired, and how they are governed. What are their principal exports to this country ?
5. Sketch a map of Hindostan, marking the principal mountain ranges, rivers, gulfs, and seas ; and insert the names of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Agra, Hyderabad, Pondicherry, Goa, and Benares.
6. Describe the overland mail route from London to Sydney, mentioning any objects of special interest in the countries and towns on the line.
7. How is Asia bounded ? What are its political divisions ? What are the general features of the continent as compared with those of Europe ?
8. Describe as minutely as you can the position of the following places, and mention any circumstances of interest which attach to any of them :—Cape Race, Santarem, Herat, Rangoon, Ottawa, Hobart Town, Aden, Penzance, Chamouni, Lake Aral, Otaheite, Maynooth, Inverness.
9. Estimate roughly the latitude and longitude of any four of the places above mentioned.

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No. 10.

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of Europe insert the names of the seas, bays, and islands, and of the chief headlands; trace the course of the Volga, Garonne, Oder, Rhine, Tiber, Guadiana, and (in pencil) the chief mountain chains; and mark the position of Salonica, Archangel, Toulouse, Cartagena, Ravenna, Edinburgh, Oporto, Berlin, Copenhagen, Perekop, Brussels, Corinth.
2. What districts in Europe are most productive (1) of corn, (2) of wine, (3) of coal, (4) of iron?
3. Supposing a vessel to sail from Bombay to Calcutta and thence to Singapore, what towns of importance would it pass, and the mouths of what rivers?
4. Describe the position of the following places; and mention any circumstances of interest connected with any of them:—Otaheite, Sydney, Peking, Mecca, Damascus, Patagonia, Tobolsk, Paraguay, Petropaulouski.
5. Mention any remarkable points of similarity which exist as regards the shapes of the continents or islands, between different parts of the surface of the globe.
6. Enumerate the chief ports (1) in Asia, (2) in South America with which England trades, and state what is the nature of the trade carried on with each.
7. Explain fully, with instances, the meaning of the following terms: plateau, isthmus, archipelago, monsoon, ghaut, watershed, basin.
8. A great chain of mountains, more or less interrupted, extends from China to the Black Sea. Write a description of it, mentioning the names which it bears in different parts, the chief breaks which occur in it, and the chief rivers which rise in it on either side.

No. 11.

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of Europe insert the names of the seas, bays, and islands, and of the chief headlands; trace the course of the Rhine, Severn, Tagus, Vistula, Don, Danube, and the chief mountain chains; and mark the position of Rome, Athens, Constantinople, Riga, Barcelona, Avignon, Christiania, Messina, the Hague, Lyons, Trieste, Varna.
2. Mention the chief rivers which run into the Mediterranean, the countries through which they flow, and the principal towns on the banks of each.
3. Describe the position of the following places, and mention any points of interest connected with any of them:—Sierra Leone, Spitzbergen, Acre, Leyden, Washington, Assaye, Cintra, Surat, Smyrna, Zernatt.
4. Mention the names of six great geographical discoverers, stating what discoveries were made by each.

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5. What parts of the world have, (1) the same latitude, (2) the same longitude as England ?
6. What are the chief circumstances which determine the climate of a place ? Illustrate your answer by instances.
7. Where are the Straits of Magellan, Bass's Straits, Behring's Straits : Lakes Ngami, Superior, Baikal : the Valdai, Neilgherry, and Rocky Mountains ?
8. Write a short geographical description *either* of *or*
of describing its boundaries, divisions,
physical features, climate, productions, inhabitants, &c.

No. 12.

Set to candidates for Clerkships in the office of the Committee of Council on Education.

[*N.B.*—*In this examination Geography is not prescribed, but may be selected by any candidate who has "made it his especial study," with a view of displaying his industry and intelligence.*]

1. Supposing yourself to sail round Great Britain, starting from Dover northward, describe briefly the chief features of the coast.
2. Descending the Danube from its source to the Black Sea, mention the states through which it flows, and the chief places of interest on its banks.
3. Draw a map—
Of the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azoff.
Of the Baltic.
Of the Persian Gulf.
(One of the maps must be chosen.)
4. Write a letter describing the overland route to Calcutta via Marseilles.
5. Two ships meet in 15° 55' South lat. and 5° 44' West long. : In what part of the world would they be ?
6. Describe the four great water-systems into which North America is divided by its natural conformation.
7. Draw a map of New Holland, assigning their proper position to the British colonies on that island.
8. Enumerate the several states which form the confederation of the United States of America, distinguishing Free from Slave States.
9. In what degrees of latitude and longitude are London, Paris, Petersburg, Vienna, Rome, Constantinople, Kars, Teheran, Herat, Bushire, Singapore, Canton, and Pekin ?
10. Describe the mountain chains which form the frontier of the Indian Peninsula on the North and West, and mention the chief passes which lead from India into Turkistan and Persia.
11. Where are the Straits of Belle Isle, the Straits of Yenikale, the Straits of Magellan, Cook's Straits, Bass' Straits, and Torres Straits ?

These Papers contain easy questions intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the subjects to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired.

12. Mention any lakes or seas which have no outlet; and explain the causes of the phenomenon.
13. Describe minutely any one of the volcanic regions of the earth.
14. Write a full description of any one of the following countries, its physical geography, climate, productions, inhabitants, &c., &c. :—Sweden, Mexico, New Zealand, the Brazils.
15. State any remarkable phenomena regarding the currents of the ocean in different places.

No. 13.

Set to candidates for the India Board.

The same, with the following alterations :—

- Question 3. For “of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff,” “of India;” for “of the Baltic, “of Australia.”
- Instead of 5. “On the accompanying map of Europe trace the course of the Rhine, Tagus, Seine, Vistula, and the line of the Vosges, Pyrenees, and Oural Mountains, and place Bourdeaux, Athens, Naples, Lisbon, Prague, Hamburg, St. Petersburg, Barcelona, Odessa, Marseilles.
- Instead of 7. Describe as minutely as you can the position of the following places, and mention any circumstances of interest which attach to any of them :—Rio Janeiro, Norfolk Island, Delhi, Lyons, Astrakhan, Antwerp, Belgrade, Cadiz.
- And omit questions 9, 10, 12 and 15.

QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY

Set to candidates for the situation of unpaid Attaché, who are required to show a knowledge of “so much of M’Culloch’s Geographical Dictionary, as relates to the country to which they are about to proceed.”

1. GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND STATISTICS OF SWITZERLAND.

1. Into how many cantons is Switzerland divided? Name them, giving their principal towns, and stating what language is ordinarily employed in each of them respectively.
2. State the population of Switzerland, and what proportion of it consists of Roman Catholics.
In which cantons especially do the Protestant inhabitants form a majority?
3. Describe accurately the course of the river Aar, mentioning its chief tributaries on either bank. What other rivers of importance have their sources in Switzerland.
4. Draw a map of Switzerland, giving in the margin the heights of the principal mountains.
5. What are the principal manufactures of Switzerland? Under what advantages and disadvantages are they carried on?
6. What are the laws and customs prevalent in Switzerland with regard to the division of property?

7. What is the form of government now established in Switzerland ; and when was it placed on its present footing ?
How is the Federal Assembly composed, and where are its meetings held ?
8. What course has been adopted by the Swiss government with regard to public education ?

2. GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS OF PRUSSIA.

1. Enumerate the provinces and regencies into which Prussia is divided, and mention some of the chief towns in each.
2. Describe the position of the chief sea-ports of Prussia, and the course of her principal rivers.
3. What are the most important mineral products of Prussia, and in what provinces respectively are they found ?
4. State approximately the population of Prussia and of Berlin, the number of the Prussian regular army, and the Prussian contingent to the Germanic Confederation.
5. At what annual cost is the Prussian army maintained ? State the regulations with regard to the Prussian *landwehr*.
6. Explain fully the nature of the important change which was introduced in the tenure of land in the year 1811, and its effects both present and probable. What was the state of the law regarding landed property previous to the change ?
7. What are the present regulations concerning the collection of duties on imports in Prussia, and how do they affect the internal trade of the country ?
8. Mention the most important imports and exports of Prussia, and give a rough estimate of their value.
9. Give an outline of the constitution promulgated by the King of Prussia in December 1848. To what extent has it since been carried out ?

3. THE GEOGRAPHY, &c., OF BRAZIL.

1. On the accompanying outline map trace the course of the Amazon, the Madera, the Araguaya, the Parana, and the San Francisco ; place Bahia, S. Paulo, Olinda, Rio Janeiro, Villa Rica, Cape S. Royal ; mark the position of Matto Grosso, Minas Geraes, Para, Banda Oriental, Goyas ; and of the most remarkable chains of mountains.
2. Write a brief account of the Constitution of Brazil.
3. Who is the reigning sovereign of Brazil ? What is his age ? Under what circumstances did he come to the throne ?
4. State roughly the extent and the population of Brazil ; and divide the population into its different classes, giving roughly the numbers of each.
5. Mention the six most important articles which are exported from Brazil. With what countries does she chiefly trade, and what is the estimated annual value of her imports ?
6. What languages are spoken in Brazil ?
7. What is the established religion of the country ? What is the state of education ?

8. What are the changes apparently most required in order to develop the resources of the country, and increase its prosperity?
9. Describe the nature and uses of manioc.
10. What is the amount and nature of the military and naval forces of the country?
11. What is the nature of the climate at Rio Janeiro?
12. What number of slaves is said to be imported annually into Brazil? Whence do they come, and how are they said to be treated?

4. GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS OF BRAZIL.

1. On the accompanying map trace the course of the Amazon, Madera, Paraguay, and Tocantino: place Villa Bella, S. Pedro del Rey, Assumpcion, Espiritu Santo, Paraiba, Maranham, and any other places of importance.
2. Name the six largest provinces of Brazil and their capitals.
3. Name the chief tributaries of the Amazon.
4. Describe minutely the three chief mountain ranges of Brazil.
5. Write a brief account of the constitution of Brazil, and sketch its history during the present century.
6. Divide the population of Brazil into classes: state approximately the numbers of each class, and describe the differences of appearance, habits, and character by which they are distinguished.
7. Describe the position of the chief diamond mines and the process of working them. What is the estimated value of their yearly produce?
8. What are the chief vegetable products of the country? Describe minutely any which are peculiar to it.

5. GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS OF SWEDEN.

1. Mention the three principal divisions of Sweden and the Governments into which they are subdivided. What is the population of Sweden, and its area, as compared with that of England?
2. Describe the most striking features in the physical geography of Sweden, mentioning particularly the position of its four principal Lakes, and the situation and course of its four largest rivers.
3. Describe the system of the "Gotha Navigation." What were the difficulties in its construction, and how were they surmounted?
4. What districts in Sweden are most favourable to Agriculture? Describe the state of agricultural progress, the principal products, the rate of wages, and the manner in which the arable surface of the land is divided.
5. From what sources is the revenue of Sweden derived, and what is its approximate amount? How does the 5 per cent. assessment on the annual value of estates operate?
6. Describe, as accurately as you can, the position of the following places:—Helsingborg, Linkopping, Ionkopping, Tornea, Wanas, Waxholm, Upsala, Carlscrona, Christianstad, Bornholm.

7. What religions prevail among the Swedes? To what extent is religious toleration carried?
8. Explain the terms *hemman*, *läus hüsere*, *fægderier*, *indelta*, *kronofogde*, *hoerades*, *rixdollars banco*, *ricks-geld-dollar*.
9. Give the dates of the battles of Pultowa and Lutzen; and of the reigns of Gustavus Adolphus, Gustavus Vasa, Charles XII., and Marshal Bernadotte, and mention briefly the most important events in the history of Sweden connected with these names.

6. GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS OF SWEDEN.

1. Draw a map of Sweden, showing its boundaries and the principal adjacent islands; trace the chief rivers and mountain chains, and mark the position of any ten important towns.
2. Describe the most striking features in the physical geography of Sweden.
3. Describe the state of agriculture in Sweden, mentioning the principal products, the rate of wages, and the manner in which the land is divided.
4. From what sources is the revenue of Sweden derived, and what is its approximate amount? How does the 5 per cent. assessment on the annual value of the land operate?
5. To what extent is religious toleration carried in Sweden?
6. To what extent is Sweden a manufacturing or trading country? Mention her chief imports and exports and their approximate annual value.
7. Describe the social and political state of the Swedish population, and mention any causes which tend to impede the progress of agriculture, manufactures and commerce in Sweden.
8. Write a full account of the present Swedish constitution.

7. GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, &c. OF DENMARK.

1. Draw a map of Denmark and the adjoining islands, and the entrance to the Baltic.
 2. Write a geographical description of Denmark, mentioning its situation, extent, population, physical features, and its principal mineral and vegetable products.
 3. Give some account of the state of agriculture, and of the agricultural labourers, in Denmark.
 4. Of what do the exports of Denmark principally consist? What was their annual value (approximately) (1) in 1836, (2) in 1847?
 5. Sketch the history of Denmark during the present century.
 6. Who is the present King of Denmark, and when did his reign begin?
 7. Describe the general constitution of the supreme Government, and state the effect of the constitutional law passed in 1849.
 8. What is the amount of the public debt and of the annual revenue? What is the value in English money of a million of rixdollars? How is the land tax charged?
 9. Explain fully the following terms:—*amter*, *stifter*, *folksting*, *amtman*, *tons of hardcorn*, *Landsting*.
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8. GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, &c. OF PORTUGAL.

1. Fill up the accompanying map of Portugal as completely as you can, with special reference to the *natural* features of the country.
2. Enumerate the chief coins, weights, and measures in use in Portugal, with the English equivalents.
3. At what time and under what circumstances did Portugal become an independent kingdom?
4. At what period was Portugal most powerful? What causes can be assigned for (1) the rise, (2) the fall of its power?
5. What is the nature of the Portuguese constitution, and what changes has it undergone during the last 50 years?
6. What do you know of Vasgo de Gama, Camoens, Marquis de Pombal?
7. With what countries does Portugal chiefly trade, and what are the chief articles of export and import?
8. Enumerate the foreign dependencies of Portugal, and describe their position.
9. What are the chief vegetable, animal, and mineral products of Portugal? and what changes are requisite in order to increase them?
10. State roughly the population of the country. What is the character of the inhabitants, and to what causes may it be attributed?

9. GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS OF MEXICO.

1. On the accompanying map trace the boundaries of Mexico, the principal rivers and mountain chains, and mark the position of any eight large towns.
2. State approximately the height of the highest peaks in Mexico, and the population of the largest cities.
3. Of what elements is the population of Mexico composed, and in what proportions? and what is the social and political condition of each class?
4. Describe the physical features of Mexico, in connexion with its varieties of climate, and the distribution of its inhabitants and vegetable products.
5. Write a brief description of the situation of the town of Mexico.
6. Mention the causes of the backward state of Mexican manufactures, agriculture, and commerce.
7. Write a full description of the present Mexican constitution.
8. What relics of antiquity have been found in Mexico? and in what places? Give some account of their nature.

10. GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, &c. OF BAVARIA.

1. Write a short geographical description of Bavaria, including some account of its climate and productions:—and of the state of its agriculture and manufactures.
2. What peculiarities are there in Bavaria regarding the following points?
 - the division of landed property.
 - the laws about marriage.
 - regulations regarding industry.
 - laws about the relief of the poor.
 Show what effect they have on the social condition of the people.

3. How is Bavaria affected by the Zoll-verein ?
 4. What is the nature of the commerce carried on in Bavaria ?
Mention the most important commercial towns, and the chief articles of export and import.
 5. Give an account of the constitution and government of Bavaria.
 6. What number of troops does Bavaria furnish to the German Confederation ? and what is the annual cost ? and what is the law regarding military service ?
Explain the nature of the *Landwehr*.
 7. On the accompanying map insert the names of the territories of which the boundaries are traced, and mark the position of any important towns, and trace the course of any great rivers.
 8. Enumerate the chief tributaries of the Danube (i. e. so much of it as runs through Germany), and the Rhine : and mention the chief towns on the banks of each.
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11. GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. On the accompanying map of North America indicate the principal mountain ranges, rivers and lakes, and the position of any ten large towns.
 2. How do the regions into which America is divided by its mountain ranges differ in soil and vegetation ? Where are the principal coal beds, and where are other minerals found ? In what states are sugar, cotton, tobacco, wheat, rice, mainly produced ?
 3. Roughly estimate the population and its rate of increase. What are the causes of the rapidity of this rate ? What is the proportion of slaves to whites in the slave states ? What Indian tribes still exist, and in what numbers ?
 4. What are the chief powers of Congress ? What are the numbers and the qualifications of the senators, and the representatives ? What are the powers of the President, and how is he elected ?
 5. What are the main divisions of the army, and the main quarters of each.
 6. What provisions are made for religion and education ?
 7. What are the principal fishing grounds of the Americans ? From what ports do the fishing vessels start ?
 8. Enumerate the United States of America : distinguishing (1) the thirteen original states, (2) those in which slavery is prohibited.
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12. GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS OF HOLLAND.

1. On the accompanying map trace the S. and E. boundaries of Holland, and the course of the chief rivers and canals ; mark the position of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, Utrecht, Luxemburg, Mæstricht, Leuwarden, Middleburg, Bergen-op-Zoom, Leyden, Dort, Alkmaar, Bois-le-Duc.
2. Mention any peculiarities in the climate of Holland generally, and specially of the different provinces. What diseases are most prevalent ?

3. Explain fully the terms, *polder, kieser, treckschuit, dune, raad*.
 4. In what proportions is the land divided into arable, pasture, and waste? What is the average value and average rent of arable and of pasture lands respectively? What kinds of tenure are in use? What are the chief crops raised?
 5. What is the nature of the Dutch trade? Mention the chief articles of export and import, and any peculiarities in their system of money dealings.
 6. Give some account of the state of education in Holland: stating what proportion of the population receives elementary education; what each costs the country; what their education comprises: what drawbacks exist to diminish the benefits which might be expected from it.
 7. Sketch very briefly (with dates) the main facts in the history of Holland.
 8. Give some account of the Government of Holland.
 9. Mention any remarkable facts regarding the public revenues, and the provision for the poor.
 10. What is the amount of the Dutch military force, and how is it raised?
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These Papers contain easy questions intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the subjects to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired.

QUESTIONS IN HISTORY

Set to candidates for situations in the Customs, Inland Revenue, and other offices in which English History is required.

NO. 1.—HISTORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

In all cases dates should be given.

1. When did the Union take place between England and Scotland? What were its terms? What benefits has each country derived from it?
2. Mention the most distinguished characters who lived in the reign of Elizabeth, and write a short account of any two of them.
3. Give an account of Wat Tyler's Rebellion; of the Gunpowder Plot; of the death of Charles I.; the South Sea Scheme.
4. Give an account of the Star Chamber; the Constitutions of Clarendon; the Petition of Right; the Habeas Corpus Act.
5. Mention the most remarkable names in the history of British India, and give an account of any two of them.
6. How did Gibraltar and Malta come into the hands of the English?
7. Give a short account of the wars in Ireland in the reign of Henry II.
8. Mention the dates, the names of the commanders on each side, and the general results of the following battles:—
The Boyne, Copenhagen, Navarino, Mortimer's Cross, Vimeiro, Minden, Killiecrankie, Cape St. Vincent, Plassy.
Describe as minutely as you can the circumstances of any three of them.

NO. 2.—ENGLISH HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time 2½ hours.)

1. What were the chief causes which led Henry V. to invade France? Sketch briefly the events of the war which followed, the terms of the treaty which concluded it, and the results to England.
2. What do you know of Cranmer, Robert Bruce, Wilkes, John of Gaunt, Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Nelson?
3. What part did Henry VIII. take in the Reformation, and by what motives was he apparently actuated?
4. Mention who were the parties engaged in the following battles, and which was victorious, and describe minutely the circumstances of any three of them:—Poitiers, Corunna, Edgehill, Navarino, Prestonpans, Barnet, Sedgmoor.
5. Enumerate the most distinguished men who lived in the time either of Charles I. or of Queen Anne: and write a *short* life of any two of them.

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6. Under what circumstances, and by what right, did the following monarchs come to the throne of England :—Alfred, William the Conqueror, Lady Jane Grey, William III.
7. Narrate the circumstances under which the Saxons settled in England.
8. How did England acquire Malta, Gibraltar, Bombay, Heligoland?

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No. 3.—ENGLISH HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time allowed 2½ hours.)

1. Sketch the character of Henry II., Henry VII., Queen Elizabeth, George I., Sir T. More, John Hampden, Algernon Sidney, the Marquis of Montrose.
2. State distinctly the claims asserted by Edward IV. and his rivals, respectively, to the throne of England.
3. Write an account of the principal events in the reign of *either* Richard III. *or* Queen Mary.
4. In whose reign did the following insurrections take place? What were the objects of the insurgents, and what success did they meet with? Wyatt's, Jack Cade's, Wat Tyler's, The Rye House Plot.
5. Write a brief history of the Popish Plot in 1678.
6. In whose reign did the following eminent persons flourish, and for what were they famous respectively :—Guy Earl of Warwick, Cardinal Pole, Bishop Latimer, George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, Piers Gavaston, Lady Arabella Stuart, Dr. Sacheverell?
7. Who were the parties engaged in the following battles, and which was victorious :—Aboukir, La Hogue, Poitiers, Malplaquet, Vittoria, Bunker's Hill, Shrewsbury? Describe minutely the circumstances of any *one* of them.
8. What is the nature of the following ordinances, when were they passed, and by whom :—The Constitutions of Clarendon, the Bill of Rights, the Act of Settlement, the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act?

—————
No. 3*.—ENGLISH HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time allowed 2½ hours.)

1. Sketch the character of Henry II., Henry VII., George I., Sir T. More, John Hampden, Algernon Sidney, the Marquis of Montrose.
2. State distinctly the claims asserted by Edward IV., and his rivals, respectively, to the throne of England.
3. Write an account of the principal events in the reign of *either* Henry IV. *or* William III.

These Papers contain easy questions intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the subjects to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired.

4. In whose reign did the following insurrections take place? What were the objects of the insurgents, and what success did they meet with? Wyatt's, Jack Cade's, Wat Tyler's, The Rye House Plot.
5. Write a brief history of the Popish Plot in 1678.
6. In whose reign did the following persons flourish, and for what were they famous respectively:—Cardinal Pole, Protector Somerset, Pandolf, Bishop Latimer, George Villers Duke of Buckingham, Piers Gavaston, Titus Oates, Lady Arabella Stuart, Doctor Sacheverell?
7. When and under what circumstances were the following battles fought? Mention the names of the commanders on each side:—Aboukir, Najara, Poitiers, Malplaquet, Vittoria, Shrewsbury, Neville's Cross, Mortimer's Cross, Dunbar, Pinkey. Describe minutely the circumstances of any *one* of them.
8. What is the nature of the following ordinances, when were they passed, and by whom?—The Constitutions of Clarendon, the Bill of Rights, the Act of Settlement, the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act.
9. Explain the allusions in the following passage:—"The Duke of York, on the other hand, dreaded the meeting of a Parliament, regarded the vanquished Whigs with undiminished hatred, still flattered himself that the design formed fourteen years before at Dover might be accomplished, daily represented to his brother the impropriety of suffering one who was at heart a Republican to hold the Privy Seal, and strongly recommended Rochester for the great place of Lord Treasurer."

No. 4.—ENGLISH HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time allowed 2½ Hours.)

1. Give an account of the chief events that occurred, and the chief persons who flourished, *either* between 1600—1650 *or* between 1750—1800.
2. Give some account of the Wars of the Roses; the causes which led to them; the chief events and actors in them; and their results.
3. What do you know of Stephen Langton, Robert Bruce, General Monk, Lord Bacon, Bishop Burnet, Milton.
4. Explain the nature of the Reform Bill; the Petition of Right.
5. State briefly the occasions of the following battles, the parties engaged in them, and their results:—
Bannockburn, Corunna, Cressy, Quatre-Bras, La Hogue, Bunker's Hill, Preston Pans, Ramillies.
6. Name any men who have distinguished themselves in India, and specify what has rendered each famous.
7. When did England gain possession of the following places, and from whom were they taken respectively:—
Gibraltar, Corfu, Ceylon, New York?
8. What do you regard as the most interesting and important period of English History?—Give reasons for your opinion.

These Papers contain easy questions intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the subjects to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired.

No. 5.—ENGLISH HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time allowed 2½ hours.)

1. Give a list, with dates, of the kings of England from Edward I. to Henry VIII.
2. What do you know of King Alfred, John Baliol, Lord Somers, Lord Essex, Marlborough, Anselm.
3. Write a short account of the origin of the British Parliament, and of the growth of its power.
4. Explain the nature of the Habeas Corpus Act, the Catholic Emancipation Act.
5. Give some account of the American War of Independence :— its causes, the chief events which occurred in it, the chief actors in it, and its results.
6. Give an account of the leading statesmen in the reign *either* of Charles II. *or* of Queen Anne.
7. State briefly the occasions on which the following battles were fought, and their results :—
Flodden, Dettingen, Dunbar, Agincourt, Lexington, Tewkesbury, Salamanca, Aliwal.
8. Name four celebrated English Generals, and specify what has rendered each of them famous.

No. 6.—ENGLISH HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time allowed 2½ hours.)

1. Give a list with dates of the kings of England from Henry VI. to George I.
2. What do you know of King Edward the Confessor, William Wallace, Protector Somerset, Lord Peterborough, Titus Oates, Prince Rupert, Charles Fox ?
3. Mention the principal battles in the Wars of the Roses, and their results. State what dispute led to these wars, and explain briefly how the political and social state of England was affected by them.
4. Who were the queens of the following kings of England :— Edward III., Henry VI., Charles I., Charles II. ?
Write a short sketch of the life and character of *one* of them.
5. In whose reign did the following events occur :—The Massacre of Glencoe, the Invasion of the Spanish Armada, the Siege of Gibraltar ?
Give a short account of *one* of them.
6. What was the nature of the Domesday Book ? Give some account of it.
7. State briefly the occasions on which the following battles were fought, and their results :—The Boyne, Cape St. Vincent, Dunbar, Towton, Talavera, Pinkie.
8. Name four celebrated English Admirals, and specify what has rendered each of them famous.

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No. 7.—ENGLISH HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time allowed 2½ hours.

1. Sketch briefly the character of the following sovereigns of England: State when and how long they reigned, and who were their immediate predecessors: Henry III., Henry V., James I., and William III.
2. Give the names of the queens regnant of England. Whom did they marry, and what was the character of their husbands respectively?
3. Write an account of the principal events in the reign of *either* Richard I. or George II.
4. With what events in the history of Ireland are the names of the following persons connected:—Ireton, Strongbow, Lord Mountjoy, Sir Edward Poynings, Lord E. Fitzgerald?
5. With what events in the history of Scotland are the following names connected:—Lord Darnley, Marquis of Montrose, Archbishop Sharp, Rizzio, Claverhouse?
6. In whose reign did the following persons flourish, and for what were they famous respectively:—Sir Francis Drake, Sir James Tyrrell, Titus Oates, Newton, Lord Strafford, Lord Peterborough, Lord Essex, Dryden?
7. When and under what circumstances were the following battles fought: Mention the names of the commanders on each side:—Neville's Cross, Mortimer's Cross, Pinkie, Dunbar, Salamanca, Cape St. Vincent, Najara, Culloden? Describe minutely the circumstances of any one of them.
8. State when the following measures were enacted, and discuss briefly their social and political effect:—The Self-denying Ordinance, the Habeas Corpus Act, the Bill for Triennial Parliaments, the Test Act.

No. 7*.

The same, with the following alterations:—

In Question 1, omit "William III.," and add,

9. "Describe the state of political parties in England at the accession *either* of Charles II. or of George II."

No. 8.—ENGLISH HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. Give a list, with dates, of the kings of England from Edward III. to William III.
2. What do you know of the following persons:—John of Gaunt, John Hampden, Dudley Earl of Leicester, Lord Exmouth, Bothwell, Lady Jane Grey, Addison, William Pitt, Admiral Blake, Richard Cromwell, Lord Clive?

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3. Mention the principal battles in the war between Charles I. and his Parliament, and their results.
State the chief causes which led to this struggle, and explain briefly how the political and social state of England was affected by it.
4. Write an account of the principal events in the reign of *either* King John or Henry VII.
5. In whose reign did the following events occur:—The Siege of Calais, the Siege of Londonderry, the Massacre of St. Bartholomew?
Give a short account of *one* of them.
6. Describe the state of political parties in England at one of the following periods:—
(a) the accession of James II.
(b) the year 1800.
7. When and under what circumstances were the following battles fought? Mention the names of the commanders on each side:—Shrewsbury, Hexham, Sedgmoor, Assaye, Preston Pans, La Hogue, Evesham, Leipsic. Describe minutely the circumstances of any *one* of them.
8. When were the following measures enacted? State briefly the effect of them:—The Constitutions of Clarendon, the Petition of Right, the Bill of Rights, the Habeas Corpus Act.

No. 9.—ENGLISH HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time allowed, 2½ hours.)

1. Give a list, with dates, of the Kings of England from John to Charles II.
 2. What do you know of the following persons:—Lambert Simnel, Sir W. Temple, Shakspeare, Margaret of Anjou, Lord Halifax, Bishop Bonner, Doctor Johnson, Judge Jeffries, Lord Nelson?
 3. Give an account of *either* of the following periods of English History, mentioning the chief events and persons connected with it:—
(1) from 1300 to 1350.
(2) from 1750 to 1800.
 4. Give some account of the Peninsular War; its causes, the chief events and actors in it, and its results.
 5. Give an account of any of the most important events or chief actors in the conquest of the East Indies.
 6. When and under what circumstances were the following battles fought:—Barnet, Culloden, Naseby, Poitiers, Dettingen, Oudenarde? Describe the principal circumstances of any one of them.
 7. Give a brief account of the Lollards and the Covenanters.
 8. Explain the nature of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Act of Settlement.
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No. 10.—ENGLISH HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

1. By what title did the following monarchs claim the crown of England :—William I., Henry II., Henry VII., William III., George I., Queen Victoria ?
2. What do you know of Perkin Warbeck, Titus Oates, Duke of Monmouth, Lord Bute, John Wilkes, Lord George Gordon, Bishop Latimer ?
3. When were the following battles fought ; who were the contending parties ; who were the leaders ; and what were their results ?—Hastings, Shrewsbury, Marston Moor, the Boyne, Blenheim, Fontenoy, Saratoga, Navarino, Fuentes d'Onor.
4. Sketch the lives and characters of any three of the following :—Lord Bacon, William III., Harley Lord Oxford, Henry Pelham, Edmund Burke, Lord Castlereagh.
5. Give some account of the trials of (1) Charles I., (2) the Seven Bishops, (3) Warren Hastings.
6. In whose reign was the Union of England and Scotland effected ? What were the principal articles of the Act of Union ?
7. What wars were ended by the treaties of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Versailles ? What were the chief articles of each ?
8. Give the names of any celebrated men who lived in the reign of (1) Elizabeth, (2) Anne, (3) George III. ; and specify for what they were severally remarkable.
9. Enumerate the leading constitutional changes produced by the Revolution of 1688.

No. 11.—ENGLISH HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

1. Give some account of the Spanish Armada, the Mutiny at the Nore, the First Crusade.
2. What do you know of Stephen Langton, Sir T. Munro, Bishop Latimer, Strongbow Earl of Pembroke, the Master of Stair, Lord Somers, John of Gaunt ?
2. Give an account of *either* of the following periods of English History, mentioning the chief persons and events connected with it :—
 - (1) from 1500 to 1550,
 - (2) from 1650 to 1700.
4. State very briefly the occasion, the chief events, and the results, of the following wars : the Thirty Years' war, the American war, the Peninsular war, the Succession war.
5. Give an account of the political and social state of England, (1) at the death of William the Conqueror, (2) at the accession of Henry VII.

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6. Enumerate in succession the ministries which held office in England during the reign of George III., mentioning the leading features of the policy of each, and the chief persons who formed it.
7. Give an account of the circumstances under which the Union between England and Ireland was brought about; and state briefly the terms of the Union, and what have been its results.

 No. 11 *.—ENGLISH HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time allowed, 3 hours).

1. Give an account of the Mutiny at the Nore, the First Crusade, the Trial of the Seven Bishops.
2. What do you know of Stephen Langton, Sir T. Munro, Bishop Latimer, Strongbow Earl of Pembroke, Lord Somers, John of Gaunt, Simon de Montford?
3. Give an account of *either* of the following periods of English History, mentioning the chief persons and events connected with it :—
 (1.) From 1550 to 1600.
 (2.) From 1700 to 1750.
4. State very briefly the occasion, the chief events, and the results of the following wars :—The Thirty Years' war, the American war, the Peninsular war, the Succession war.
5. Give an account of the political and social state of England, (1) at the death of William the Conqueror, (2) at the accession of Charles I.
6. Enumerate in succession the ministries which held office in England during the reign of George III., mentioning the leading features of the policy of each, and the chief persons who formed them.
7. Give an account of the circumstances under which the Union between England and Scotland was brought about; and state briefly the terms of the Union, and what have been its results.
8. Give some account of the following battles :—The Boyne, Saratoga, Dunbar, Evesham, Vittoria, Plassy, La Hogue, Shrewsbury.

 No. 12.—ENGLISH HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

1. Give a list of the Kings of England from Henry I. to Charles II.
2. What do you know of William Rufus, Joan of Arc, Lord Clive, Fairfax, Washington, Lord Halifax, Mary Queen of Scots.
3. Give an account of *either* of the following periods of History; mentioning the chief persons and events connected with it :—
 (1.) From 1500 to 1550.
 (2.) From 1650 to 1700.

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4. Mention any insurrections which have taken place in England or Ireland ; stating who were their leaders, what were the grounds of discontent, and what were the results.
5. Give some account of the following battles :—Hastings, Culloden, Naseby, St. Albans, Saratoga, Plassy.
6. Give some account of the Gunpowder Plot, the Massacre of Glencoe, the Rye House Plot, the Walcheren Expedition.
7. Explain the nature of Trials by Ordeal, the National Debt, the Star Chamber, the Act of Settlement, Domesday Book.

No. 13.—ENGLISH HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

1. Give some account of the events which led to the passing of Magna Charta, and state its most important provisions.
2. Who were the following persons ? State in whose reign they flourished, and the most important facts with which their names are connected :—Hotspur, Thomas Cromwell, Guilford Lord Dudley, Darnley, Thomas à Becket, Philip II. of Spain, Queen Henrietta Maria.
3. When were the following battles fought ; who were the contending parties ; who were the leaders ; and what were the results ?—Hexham, Flodden, Prestonpans, Edgehill, Landen, Talavera, Cape St. Vincent.
4. Sketch the lives and characters of any two of the following : Lord Stratford, James I., Cranmer, Judge Jeffreys.
5. Give some account of the political and social state of England (1) at the accession of Henry VIII., (2) at the date of the Restoration.
6. Mention the most celebrated statesmen who lived in the reign (1) of William III. (2) of George III ; and sketch the character and life of one of them.
7. What wars were ended (1) by the treaty of Troyes, A.D. 1420, (2) by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, A.D. 1748 ?
What were the chief articles agreed to in each case ?

No. 13*.

The same, with the following addition :—

8. When were the following battles fought, who were the contending parties, who were the leaders, and what were their results ?—
Hastings, Shrewsbury, Marston Moor, the Boyne, Blenheim, Fontenoy, Saratoga, Navarino, Fuentes d'Onor
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No. 14.—ENGLISH HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

1. Trace the descent of Richard II. from William the Conqueror, and give a list of the intervening kings of England.
 2. Who were the following persons? State in whose reign they flourished, and the most important facts with which their names are connected:—Lady Arabella Stewart, Sir Francis Drake, Earl Godwin, the Young Pretender, Archbishop Laud, Dr. Sacheverel, Lord Bacon, Froissart.
 3. When were the following battles fought; who were the contending parties; who were the leaders; and what were the results? Barnet, Neville's Cross, Minden, Bosworth, Chalgrove Field, Langside, Albuera.
 4. Sketch the lives and characters of any *two* of the following:—Sir Thomas More, Oliver Cromwell, Warren Hastings, Sir Robert Walpole.
 5. Give some account of the political and social state of England—(1) at the accession of Queen Elizabeth—(2) at the date of the Revolution in 1688.
 6. Explain the nature of the Habeas Corpus Act, the Petition of Right, and the Bill of Rights.
 7. When was the union effected between Great Britain and Ireland? Mention the principal articles of the Act of Union.
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QUESTIONS IN THE OUTLINES OF HISTORY

Set to candidates for the situation of Clerk in the War Department.

No. 1.—OUTLINES OF HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

1. Who were the contending parties in the following battles:—
Marathon, Cannæ, Ilerda, Granicus, Chæroneæ, Pavia, Vittoria, Marengo, Borodino, Megiddo?
Describe minutely the circumstances and results of any three of them.
2. Mention any famous person or events connected with Alexandria, Troyes, Campo Formio, St. Jean d'Acre, Seringapatam, Toulon, Quebec, Elba, Issus.
3. Sketch *briefly* the lives and characters of Pericles, Scipio Africanus the elder, Philip of Macedon, the Black Prince, Gustavus Adolphus.
4. What claims had William I., Stephen, James I., George I., to the English throne? Who were their immediate predecessors? What European Sovereigns were contemporary with any of them?
5. Mention the most important events that occurred, and the most remarkable persons who flourished, *either* between 1500 or 1550, or between 1700 and 1750 A.D.
6. Who were the parties and who the most remarkable individuals engaged in the following wars, what were their causes and results, and what were the most important actions fought in them?
The Peloponnesian War, the second Punic War, the Peninsular War, the American War.
7. Give some account of the establishment and extension of the Turkish power in Europe.

No. 2.—OUTLINES OF HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

1. Sketch *briefly* the history of the Peloponnesian War; mentioning the states concerned in it on each side; its origin; the principal events that occurred in it; the chief men who took part in it; its results.
2. Who were the contending parties in the following battles, and what were their results:—
Marathon, Wagram, Naseby, Culloden, Zama, Granicus, Marengo, Poictiers?
Describe minutely the circumstances of any three of them.
3. Trace *briefly* the causes of the rise and fall of the power (1) of Venice, (2) of Spain. At what period was each at its greatest height of prosperity? In what condition is each at present?

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4. Draw a parallel between the war with Russia and any other war in ancient or modern history.
5. Give a *brief* account of the life and character of any three of the Popes.
6. Sketch *briefly* the causes of the great rebellion in England.
7. Sketch briefly the life and character of any three of the following persons:—Vespasian, Mary Queen of Scots, Alcibiades, Francis I. of France, Frederic the Great, Henry VIII.
8. Name the English sovereigns of the House of Plantagenet. Whom do you consider (1) the best (2) the worst of them? Give reasons for your opinion.

No. 2*.—OUTLINES OF HISTORY.

The same, with the following alterations:—

For Questions 4, 5, 6, substitute—

1. Mention the most important events which occurred, and the most remarkable persons who flourished between 1700, and 1750. A.D.
2. Who were the parties, and who the most remarkable individuals engaged in the following wars? What were their causes and results, and what were the most important actions fought in them?—The Peninsular War, the Thirty Years War, the American War.

No. 3.—OUTLINES OF HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

1. Name the most celebrated victories of Alexander, and describe minutely any one of them.
2. Sketch *briefly* the leading events of the Second Punic War.
3. Write a *short* account of the life and times of Charlemagne.
4. Enumerate the leading English statesmen in the reign of William III.; and write a short account of the life and character of any two of them.
5. Divide English history, since the Conquest, into periods; and state the grounds of your division.
6. What were the claims to the English throne of Stephen, Henry II., Henry IV., Edward IV.?
7. What was the question at issue between Henry II. and Thomas à Becket?
8. Give a short account of the policy and character (1) of Lord Strafford, (2) of Sir Robert Walpole.
9. Who were the contending parties in the following battles, and what were their results: Evesham, Pinkie, Fontenoy, Maida, Albuera, Assaye? Describe minutely the circumstances of any two of them.

QUESTIONS IN MODERN HISTORY

Set to Candidates for Clerkships in the Office of the Committee of Council on Education.

[N.B.—In this examination History is not prescribed, but may be selected by any candidate who has “made it his especial study,” with a view of displaying his industry and intelligence.]

No. 1.—MODERN HISTORY.

1. Enumerate the chief provisions of Magna Charta.
2. *Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart, Guelph.* In what way did members of each of these families first rise to the English throne?
3. Give a character of Henry the Fifth of England before and after his accession to the throne, and a sketch of his campaigns and conquests in France.
4. Write a short life of Oliver Cromwell, and give some account of the relations between his Government and the other European Powers.
5. Write short lives of Louis the Eleventh of France, and of Charles the Rash of Burgundy. Show how the character and policy of the one was likely to strengthen, and of the other to weaken, his hereditary power, and state if you can the substance of the remarkable judgment passed on the character of Louis by Philip de Commines.
6. Write a short description of the life and manners in England in the time of Henry the Eighth or Queen Anne.
7. Explain the allusions in the following passages :—
 - (a) “ There was a Bishop of Winchester in King Henry the Sixth’s days. This bishop was a great man born, and did bear such a stroke that he was able to shoulder the Lord Protector. Well! it chanced that the Lord Protector and he fell out, and the bishop would bear nothing at all with him, but played me the *satrapa*; so that the Regent of France was fain to be sent for from beyond the seas to set them at one, and go between them.”—*Latimer’s Sermons.*
 - (b) “ While England was agitated, first by the dread of an invasion, and then by joy at the deliverance wrought for her by the valour of her seamen, important events were taking place on the Continent. On the sixth of March William had arrived at the Hague and had proceeded to make his arrangements for the approaching campaign. The prospect which lay before him was gloomy. The coalition of which he was the author and the chief had during some months been in constant danger of dissolution.”—*Macaulay.*
8. Give a sketch of the Thirty Years War, mentioning the chief leaders on either side, and their fate.
9. Compare France under Louis the Fourteenth with England under Charles the Second and James the Second.
10. From what great Russian family did Peter the Great spring? At what period in Russian History was the first of that family raised to the throne?

11. "From Macedonia's madman to the Swede": Illustrate this line by describing the career of Charles the Twelfth.
12. State very briefly when, and with what result, the following battles were fought :—
Stamford Bridge, Evesham, Stoke, Dunbar, Sedgemoor, Morgarten, and Morat.

No. 2.—MODERN HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Trace the descent of the reigning sovereign of England from Henry VII.
 2. Sketch the character of Henry VII. What were the leading features of his domestic and foreign policy respectively ?
Compare the condition of England as to literature and arts during his reign with what it had been in these respects at the beginning of the century.
 3. Describe the political state of Italy in the fourteenth, and of Spain in the fifteenth, century.
 4. Give some account of the war known as the Seven Years' War. What nations took part in it, and what were the objects which each sought to gain ? Mention the treaty by which it was concluded, and its principal terms.
 5. When were the Unions effected (1) between England and Scotland, (2) between Great Britain and Ireland ?
How was each nation represented in the combined Parliament ?
 6. What wars were concluded by the following peaces or treaties :
Give the date and the most important conditions settled by them :—
Aix-la-Chapelle, Amiens, Bretigni, Cambray, Campo Formio, Utrecht, Westphalia.
 7. Write a short biography of the following persons :—Leo X., Gustavus Adolphus, Cardinal Richelieu, Lord Peterborough, The Emperor Charles V.
 8. What was the Pragmatic Sanction ? To what contests did it give rise ?
 9. Explain and state the origin of the terms Guelfs, Ghibelins, Montagnards, Girondists, Whigs, Tories.
 10. Explain fully the allusions contained in the following passage.
"At a time when Europe was outraged by the Duke of Bourbon's capture of Rome, when the children of Francis were prisoners in Spain, and Henry, with the full energy of his fiery nature, was plunging himself into a quarrel with Charles, as the champion of the Holy See....."
 11. Mention the dates, the names of the commanders on each side, the occasion, and the results of the following battles :—
Marengo, Pavia, Pultowa, Minden, Hexham, Rocroi, Dettingen, Salamanca.
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Questions prepared for the "Final Examination" (vid. p. 8) of Candidates for the Colonial Office.

No. 1.—MODERN HISTORY.

1. What causes led to the revival of the spirit of commerce in the middle ages? Where was it first developed?
2. What was the origin of standing armies, and what made them general throughout Europe?
3. Give a sketch of the political state of Europe in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.
4. What was the origin of the Thirty Years' War? Mention the names of the principal leaders engaged in it, and the terms of the treaty by which it was concluded.
5. When did the French monarchy first become powerful in Europe? Trace its growth.
6. Give the date and circumstances of the "Sicilian Vespers."
7. What is the Salic Law? In what countries has it been accepted? Mention instances in which it has operated.
8. What were the objects of the League of Cambray, the Partition Treaty, the Edict of Nantes, the Treaty of Tilsit?
9. Write a short biography of the following persons:—Lorenzo de Medici, Cardinal Ximenes, Mirabeau, Washington, Frederic the Great.
10. Mention the dates, the names of the commanders on each side, and the political results of the following battles:—
Rocroi, Nancy, Pavia, Lutzen, Fontenay, Jena.
11. What were the principal causes of the French Revolution?

No. 2.—BRITISH HISTORY.

(This paper was also set on one occasion to a candidate for the Inland Revenue.)

1. Explain briefly how the political and social state of England was affected—(1) by the Crusades—(2) by the wars of the Roses.
2. Mention any instances of struggles in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries between the ecclesiastical and civil powers in England, and state what measures were taken to control the former.
3. State distinctly the claims of the different aspirants to the throne of Scotland on the death of the Maid of Norway. Under what pretext did Edward I. of England interfere?
4. Mention in chronological order the principal rebellions in Ireland, and how they were suppressed.
5. Why is the reign of Henry VII. an important epoch in English history? Contrast the present extent of the royal authority with its extent at that period.
6. Sketch briefly the causes which led to the rebellion in England.
7. Give a short account of the following eminent persons:—
Humphrey of Gloucester, Sir Thomas More, Anselm, Lord Peterborough, Stephen Langton, Prince Eugene.

8. Give the dates, the names of the commanders on each side, and the results, of the following battles :—Stoke, Homildon Hill, Lincoln, Killiecrankie, Pinkie, Towton, and Preston Pans.
9. How far was the origin of the several States of North America in each case connected with religious or political causes at home ?
10. When did England acquire possession of Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Jamaica, New York, Aden, and Canada ; and from whom were they taken respectively ?
Give an account of the manner in which *one* of these was acquired.
11. Enumerate the dependencies now administered through the Colonial Office by distinct subordinate governments.
12. Write a short history of British India from the beginning of the present century, with the dates of the principal battles, and the names of the generals engaged in them.

QUESTIONS IN MODERN HISTORY

Set to candidates for the Situation of Unpaid Attaché; who are required to show "a general Knowledge of Modern History, since the year 1789;" the text-books being "the fourth volume of Russell's Modern Europe, and so much of Heeren's Historical Manual of the Political System of Europe and its Colonies as treats of History since the year 1789."

NO. 1.—MODERN HISTORY FROM THE YEAR 1789.

1. When was the union between Great Britain and Ireland effected ? What persons took a prominent part in opposing or forwarding that measure ? Mention some of the arguments they employed. How was Ireland represented in the combined Parliament ?
2. Give the date and principal articles of agreement of the treaty by which Venice was subjected to Austria ; and give a brief account of the events which led to the overthrow of the Venetian government.
3. Who were the Girondists, and why were they so called ? When did their influence cease ? Give a brief sketch of the lives and characters of some of the leading men among them.
4. Give some account of the struggle in Switzerland in the year 1798, and its result. What was the professed object of the French Directory ?
5. What was the nature of the Act of Germanic Confederation framed by the congress of Vienna in 1815 ? What agreement was made at the same time with regard (1) to the Ionian Islands ; (2) to the Swiss Confederacy ?
6. State briefly the circumstances under which the following battles were fought :—Leipsic, Hohenlinden, Albuera, Arcola, Valmy.
7. When and where did the following eminent persons flourish, and for what were they respectively famous :—Kutusoff, Haller, Euler, Marshal Ney, Kant, Lessing, La Fayette, Kotzebue, Darwin, Diebitsch, De Saussure, Madame de Stüel ?

8. When did the Russians first gain possession of Bessarabia? Describe briefly the campaign which preceded the treaty of Adrianople, and give its date, and the principal articles of agreement.
9. Trace briefly the history of Sweden throughout the period 1789—1815.

No. 2. MODERN HISTORY FROM THE YEAR 1789.

The same, with the following alterations :—

- For Question 4, substitute : What were the circumstances connected with the flight of the Royal Family of Portugal in 1807 ?
- In Question 6, for Valmy, substitute : Bautzen and Aliwal.
- In Question 7, for Euler, Kant, Kotzebue, Darwin, Diebitsch, De Saussure, substitute Brueys and Marshal Berthier.
- For Question 9. Give a brief account of the struggle in Italy in 1848, and its results.

No. 3.—MODERN HISTORY FROM THE YEAR 1789.

1. What were the principal causes which led to the French Revolution ?
 2. Give a sketch of the political state of Europe in the year 1800.
 3. Discuss briefly the most important political questions which have agitated Ireland during the last 30 years, mentioning the enactments they may have led to, and the most eminent men who have taken a prominent part in connexion with them.
 4. Who were the Jacobins, and why were they so called? Give a brief sketch of the lives and characters of three of the leading men among them.
 5. What causes led to the war between England and America in 1812? How were the matters in dispute finally adjusted ?
 6. Mention the dates, the contracting parties, and the most important conditions of the following peaces or treaties : Tilsit, Leoben, Amiens, Jassy, Campo Formio, Adrianople.
 7. Give a short account, with dates, of the following sieges : Saragossa, Ciudad Rodrigo, Antwerp, Toulon, Ismail.
 8. Who were the parties to the Quadruple Alliance in 1814? Where was it signed, and what were its provisions ? What was the Holy Alliance, and why so called ?
 9. When and where did the following eminent persons flourish, and for what were they respectively famous : Chateaubriand, Necker, Wittgenstein, Murat, Moreau, De Saussure, Diebitsch ?
 10. What additions have been made to the British Empire in India in the present century ?
Mention briefly the circumstances which attended these annexations.
 11. What are the Colonial Possessions at present (1) of Spain, (2) of Portugal ?
Mention when they were severally acquired, and describe the constitution and present condition of one of them.
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No. 4. MODERN HISTORY, FROM THE YEAR 1789.

The same, with the following alterations :—

For Questions 8, 10, and 11, substitute :

- (8.) What was the nature and object of the Rhenish Confederation in 1806? What nations were parties to it, and what political results were obtained by it?
- (10.) What were the circumstances connected with the abdication of Charles III. of Spain?
- (11.) What are the colonial possessions at present (1) of France, (2) of Holland?

No. 5.—MODERN HISTORY FROM THE YEAR 1789.

1. What was the political creed of the Montagnards? Why were they so called? Give a brief sketch of the lives and characters of some of the leading men among them.
2. Describe the course of events in France from the opening of the States General to the taking of the Bastille.
3. Give some account of the celebrated retreat of Moreau in 1796.
4. Important European treaties were made in the following years, 1795, 1807, and 1814; mention the powers which concurred in them, and the principal articles of agreement.
5. With what events in Switzerland is the name of D'Erlach connected?
6. Sketch the political state of Europe in 1808.
7. Give the dates, and state briefly the circumstances under which the following battles were fought :—Millesimo, Tudela, Bautzen, Fuentes d'Onor, Assi, Aschaffenberg, Borodino.
8. Who were the following persons? Mention when and where they flourished, and the most important facts connected with them : Jourdan, Carnot, Brissot, Marshal Berthier, Marshal Radetsky, Prince Bagration, Barthélemy, Pichegru, Runjeet Singh, Brueys, Dost Mohammed, Hoffer.
9. What alterations have been made in the Government and Constitution (1) of Sardinia, (2) of Savoy in the present century?
10. Give the dates of the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Act, the Bank Charter Act, and the Reform Bill.
Enumerate very briefly the chief provisions of these enactments.
11. What was the constitution of the Canadas established in 1791? mention the most important alterations which have been subsequently introduced.

No. 6.—MODERN HISTORY FROM THE YEAR 1789.

1. Give a list of the ministries which held office in England successively between 1789 and 1820.
2. What obstacles arose in carrying out the provisions of the peace of Amiens? How long did it continue? By whom was war again declared, and on what grounds?

4. Point out any permanent traces of Napoleon's conquests still existing on the map of Europe.
5. Give some account of the following congresses and conferences, stating when they took place, what powers were represented, and what were the results : Erfurt, Presburg, Pilnitz, Rastadt, Vienna.
6. Who were the following persons ? Mention the most important facts connected with them : Vergniaud, George Cadoudal, Argenteau, Edmund Burke, Don Pedro, Kutusoff, Casimir Perrier.
7. When and under what circumstances did Prussia become a kingdom ? Trace the rise of her power as a state. On what occasions has she either made important acquisitions or sustained material losses of territory ?
8. Mention in order the most memorable engagements which took place in the Peninsular war, and describe any *one* of them minutely.
9. Write a short account of the Revolution in Belgium in 1830.

No. 7.—MODERN HISTORY FROM THE YEAR, 1789.

1. Make a sketch of the political state of Europe (1) in 1807, (2) in 1830.
 2. Who were the parties to the Quadruple Alliance in 1814 ? Where was it signed and what were its provisions ?
What was the Holy Alliance and why so called ?
 3. State briefly, with dates, the circumstances with which the following battles were fought, the names of the commanders on each side, and the results ;—Amberg, Busaco, Meeanee, Jemappes, Maida, Wurtzburg, Millesimo.
 4. What are the colonial possessions at present (1) of Portugal, (2) of Denmark.
Mention when and from whom they were acquired.
 5. Important European treaties were made in the following years, 1795, 1797, 1814 : mention the powers which concurred in them, and the principal articles of agreement.
 6. Who were the following persons ? Mention the most important facts connected with them :—Junot, Carnot, Ney, Danton, Godoy, Prince Bagration, Lord Castlereagh.
 7. Write a short account of the struggle in Germany in 1848, and of its political results.
 8. Give the dates of the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Act, the Bank Charter Act, and the Reform Bill.
Enumerate, very briefly, the chief provisions of these enactments.
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No. 8.—MODERN HISTORY FROM THE YEAR 1789.

1. Describe briefly the state of the leading powers of Europe in the year 1792, noting especially the military force and the revenues possessed by each, and mentioning the men who directed their councils and the spirit of their policy.
2. Explain the terms Chouan, Corvée, Montagne, Gironde.
3. Give a brief sketch of Napoleon's Russian expedition, and describe fully any one of the actions in it.
4. Give the dates and state briefly the circumstances under which the following battles were fought :—Tudela, Fuentes d'Onor, Assi, Aschaffenberg, Meeanee, Maida, Vittoria, Wagram, Jemappes.
5. Trace the history of Bavaria from the year 1789 up to the present time.
6. Important European treaties were made in the years 1795 and 1814; mention the powers which concurred in them and the principal articles of agreement.
7. Who were the following persons? Mention the most important facts connected with them :—Turgot, Argenteau, D'Erlach, Don Pedro, Pichegru, Godoy, Bagration, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Canning.
8. Of what does the republic of the seven Islands consist? What is the form of government which prevails there and when was it established?
9. What are the colonial possessions (1) of France, (2) of Holland? When were they severally acquired? Write a brief account of the present condition and constitution of one of them.

No. 9.—MODERN HISTORY FROM THE YEAR 1789.

1. Describe briefly the state of the leading powers of Europe in the year 1792, noting especially the military force and the revenues possessed by each, and mentioning the men who directed their councils, and the spirit of their policy.
2. What obstacles arose in carrying out the provisions of the peace of Amiens? How long did it continue? By whom was it again declared and on what grounds?
3. How did England prepare to meet the threatened invasion of Napoleon? In what different ways was the military strength of the nation increased, and by what new taxes was the increased expenditure supplied?
Compare the whole number of men then under arms with the number which England now maintains.
4. Trace the history of Mexico from the year 1789 to the present time.
5. Write a short account (1) of the revolution in Belgium in 1830, (2) of the Revolution in France in 1848.
6. Give the dates, the names of the commanders on each side, and briefly the circumstances under which the following battles were fought :—Bautzen, Vimeira, Killala, Novi, Albuera, Goojerat, Orthez, Beresina, Maida, Bilbao, Aschaffenberg.

7. Give a short account *either* of the Carlist war in Spain *or* of the struggle between Don Miguel and Don Pedro in Portugal.
8. Give some account of the following congresses and conferences, stating when they took place, what powers were represented, and what were the results :—Erfurt, Presburg, Pilnitz, Rastadt, Vienna.
9. Who were the following persons? Mention the most important facts connected with them :—Turgot, Jourdan, Moreau, Casimir Perrier, Runjeet Singh, Diebitsh, D'Erlach, Godoy, Tippoo Saib.

No. 10. MODERN HISTORY, FROM THE YEAR 1789.

The same, with the following alteration :—

For Question 4, substitute :

Give some account of the war between England and America in 1812. What causes led to it, and how were the matters in dispute finally adjusted?

No. 11.—MODERN HISTORY FROM THE YEAR 1789.

1. Make a sketch of the political state of Europe in 1804.
2. Give an account of the Walcheren Expedition.
3. When and under what circumstances did the throne of Holland revert to the house of Orange?
4. What are the Colonial possessions at present,—
(1) of Holland. (2) of Portugal?
Mention when and from whom they were acquired.
5. Give some account of the following congresses and conferences, stating when they took place, what powers were represented, and what were the results :—Erfurt, Presburg, Pilnitz, Rastadt, Vienna, Chaumont.
6. State briefly the circumstances under which the following battles were fought, the names of the commanders on each side, and the results :—Ligny, Krasnoe, Novi, Killala, Moodkee, Auerstadt, Jemappes, Bhurtpore, Albuera.
7. Who were the following persons? Mention the most important facts connected with them :—Dumouriez, Massena, Turgot, Talleyrand, Argenteau, Kléber, Duc d'Enghien.
8. On what occasions since the year 1790 has Holland been the theatre of war?

No. 12.—MODERN HISTORY FROM THE YEAR 1789.

1. Describe briefly the state of the leading powers of Europe in the year 1792, noting especially the military force and the revenues possessed by each, and mentioning the men who directed their councils and the spirit of their policy.
2. Give some account of the following congresses and conferences, stating when they took place, what powers were represented, and what were the results. Erfurt, Presburg, Pilnitz, Rastadt, Vienna.

These Papers contain easy questions intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the subjects to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired.

3. Mention in order the most memorable engagements which took place in the Peninsular War, and describe any one of them minutely.
4. Important European treaties were made in the following years, 1795, 1807, and 1814. Mention the powers which concurred in them, and the principal articles of agreement.
5. Give the dates, the names of the commanders on each side, and (briefly) the circumstances under which the following battles were fought. Amberg, Montenotte, Fuentes d'Onor, Assi, Beresina, Maida, Bilboa.
6. Who were the following persons? mention the most important facts connected with them. Carnot, Marshal Berthier, Barthélemy, Runjeet Singh, George Cadoudal, Don Pedro.

QUESTIONS IN THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Set to candidates for the situation of Clerk in the Parliament Office or House of Commons.

No. 1.—HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND THE CONSTITUTION.

1. Describe shortly the principal political events which occurred between the execution of Charles the First and the assumption of the Protectorate by Cromwell.
2. What is the constitutional position of the cabinet council?
3. Under what limitations were the regal powers exercised by the Prince Regent during the mental incapacity of George III.?
4. What are the privileges of the House of Commons in regard to money-bills?
5. When the House of Commons and the House of Lords disagree as to amendments introduced into a bill by one or other of them, what course has to be pursued?
6. What was the nature of the claim to the English Crown advanced by or on behalf of the following persons:—(1) Perkin Warbeck, (2) Lady Jane Grey, (3) Mary Queen of Scots, (4) the Duke of Monmouth?

*No. 2.—HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND THE CONSTITUTION.

In all cases dates should be given.

1. What were the claims to the English throne of Henry IV., Edward IV., William III., and George I.?
2. Write a short account of the origin of the British Parliament, and of the growth of its power.
3. Give a short account of the policy and character (1) of Lord Strafford, (2) of Mr. Canning.
4. Enumerate the leading English statesmen in the reign of Charles II.; and write a short account of the life and character of one of them.

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5. When was the union effected (1) between England and Scotland, (2) between Great Britain and Ireland? How is each nation represented in the combined Parliament?
 6. Who were the contending parties in the following battles, and what were their results:—Dettingen, Dunbar, Stoke, Lexington, Tewkesbury, Quatre Bras, Talavera, Flodden, Najara?
 7. Describe concisely the purport of the following laws and ordinances:—The Petition of Right, the Habeas Corpus Act, the Test Act, the Self Denying Ordinance.
 8. Describe the proceedings necessary for the passing of a law.
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No. 3.—HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND THE CONSTITUTION.

1. Trace the descent of the reigning Sovereign from Henry VII.
 2. State when the following measures were enacted, and mention their most important provisions:—The Habeas Corpus Act, Poyning's Law, the Self Denying Ordinance, the Test Act.
 3. Mention the circumstances connected with one of the following cases:—
 - (a) The Attainder of Sir John Fenwick.
 - (b) The Impeachment of Lord Danby.
 4. Enumerate the leading English statesmen in the reign of George II., and write a short account of the life and character of one of them.
 5. Trace the rise and progress of the power of the British Parliament, noticing the most important changes which have from time to time been introduced into its constitution.
 6. When the House of Commons and the House of Lords disagree as to amendments introduced into a bill by one or other of them, what course has to be pursued?
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No. 3.*—The same with the following additions:—

7. Give some account of the following persons:—Lord Peterborough, Lord Somers, Protector Somerset, Duke of Monmouth, Marquis of Montrose, Dudley Earl of Leicester.
 8. When and under what circumstances were the following battles fought? Mention the names of the commanders on each side—Shrewsbury, Worcester, Stoke, Dunbar, Minden, Albuera.
 9. What was the nature of the claim to the British crown advanced by or on the behalf of the following persons:—(1.) William the Conqueror. (2.) Henry VII. (3.) Lambert Simnel. (4.) Lady Jane Grey?
 10. Describe briefly the constitutional positions and functions of the "Privy Council." In what relation does the cabinet stand to it?
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No. 4.—HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND THE CONSTITUTION.

1. Enumerate the leading English statesmen in the reign of William III., and write a short account of the life and character of *any two* of them.
2. Divide English history since the Conquest into periods, and state the grounds of your division.
3. What claims had Henry VII., James I., and George I., to the English throne? What European sovereigns were contemporary with any of them?
4. State when the following measures were enacted, and discuss briefly their social and political effect:—The Habeas Corpus Act, Poyning's Law, the Self Denying Ordinance, the Test Act.
5. When and under what circumstances were the following battles fought? Mention the names of the commanders on each side—Shrewsbury, Hexham, Lincoln, Pinkie, Dettingen, Vittoria, Lexington, Flodden.
6. In whose reign did the following persons flourish, and for what were they famous respectively?—Lord Hastings, Lord Peterborough, Marquis of Montrose, Protector Somerset, Milton, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.
7. Trace the rise and progress of the power of the British Parliament, noticing the most important changes which have from time to time been introduced into its constitution.

No. 5.—HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND THE CONSTITUTION.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

1. Give some account of the events which led to the passing of Magna Charta, and state its most important provisions.
2. Who were the following persons? State in whose reign they flourished, and the most important facts with which their names are connected:—Hotspur, Thomas Cromwell, Guildford Lord Dudley, Darnley, Thomas A'Becket, Philip II. of Spain, Queen Henrietta Maria.
3. When were the following battles fought; who were the contending parties; who were the leaders; and what were the results?—Hexham, Flodden, Prestonpans, Edgehill, Landen, Talavera, Cape St. Vincent.
4. When was the union effected (1) between England and Scotland; (2) between Great Britain and Ireland? How is each nation represented in the combined Parliament?
5. Give some account of the political and social state of England at the date of the Restoration.
6. Mention the most celebrated statesmen who lived in the reign (1) of William (2) of George III.; and sketch the character and life of one of them.
7. What wars were ended (1) by the treaty of Troyes, A.D. 1420; (2) by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, A.D. 1748? What were the chief articles agreed to in each case?

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8. Why is the reign of Henry VII. an important epoch in the constitutional History of England? Contrast the present extent of the royal authority with its extent at that period.
9. Describe concisely the purport (1) of the Petition of Right (2) of the Bill of Rights.

QUESTIONS IN THE HISTORY OF INDIA.

Set to Candidates for the India House.

1. When was the Mogul dynasty established? Mention with dates the names of some of the most distinguished of the great Moguls.
2. What was the first origin of the East India Company? When did it first establish itself in India? Describe its gradual extension.
3. What important measures in reference to the government of India were introduced in the years 1773, 1784, 1833 respectively?
4. On what occasions has the city of Delhi been taken and plundered?
5. Who were the following persons, mention when and where they flourished, and the most important facts connected with them. Hyder Ali, Sivajee, Akhbar Khan, Runjeet Singh, Scindiah, Holkar, Sir William Macnaghten, Sir Eyre Coote.
6. What are the principal sources of the revenue of British India? How is the land tax assessed? What was the zemindaree settlement established by Lord Cornwallis in 1793?
7. Mention the date and the occasions on which the following battles were fought, and their results:—Moodkee, Plassy, Chillianwallah, Ghuznee, Buxar, Prome, Ferozeshah.
8. Mention with dates the names of the most eminent governors of India in the present century, and briefly sketch the most important events which occurred during the government of each.

BOOK-KEEPING.

SPECIMENS OF EXAMINATION-PAPERS IN BOOK-KEEPING.

Set to candidates for the Education Office.

No. 1.

1. What is the meaning of the terms "Debit" and "Credit"?
2. Which side of an account book is allotted to Debit accounts, and which to Credit accounts?
3. What is the Balance of an Account?
4. On which side of a Cash Book must the balance always fall?
5. On which side of a Cash Book should an amount paid away be entered?

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6. A. transmits to B. 400*l.*, with directions to pay J. Brown 38*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, J. Smith 49*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, W. Eve 50*l.*, W. Robinson 99*l.*, 13*s.* 9*d.*, each less 2½ per cent. ; and W. Walker 47*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, H. Biggs 53*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and Charles Bunce 61*l.* 8*s.*, each less 5 per cent. ; and to retain the balance, if any, till further instructions. Supposing that B. has done all this, make out such an account as it would be necessary for him to send to A. to show exactly what has taken place.
7. Give the entries of the same transactions, as A. would enter them in his Cash Book on receiving the above account.
8. State in a few words what "Book-keeping by Double Entry" is, and in what it is preferable to "Book-keeping by Single Entry."

No. 2.

(Time allowed 2 hours.)

Write the following transactions into the "Cash Book" and "Ledger" given you herewith ; observing—

1. That you are not allowed to re-copy your work, but must write everything at once into the books provided.
2. That no erasures will be permitted. If you think any entries wrong and desire to alter them, you may cancel them by drawing a pen through them so as to leave the original clearly visible.
3. Perfect accuracy is deemed of essential importance, and the marks will be assigned according to your success or failure in this respect. The calculations in the printed paper may be taken as correct, and need not be checked.

	£	s.	d.
1856.			
Jan. 1. Cash in hand - - - - -	1,325	1	7
Jan. 3. Lent to Rushbell and Co., on Warrant Demerara Cotton per "Jane Dawson" at 7½ %.	264	11	0
Jan. 6. Received of Rushbell and Co. - - - - -	100	0	0
Jan. 9. Lent Thomas Smith on Bill of Lading for Silk per "Margaret Mitchell" at 7½ %.	500	0	0
Jan. 12. Lent Stevenson and Co. on 34 Qr. Casks Brandy per "Pearl" at 7½ %.	250	0	0
,, Lent Thomas Jackson on Warrant for Jute per "Queen of South" - - - - -	54	0	0
Jan. 14. Paid petty expenses - - - - -		34	0 0
viz. Gas - - - £3 5 0			
,, Rate - - - 7 4 6			
Clerk's Salary - - - 23 10 6.			

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1856.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 15.	Received of Rushbell and Co. -	-	-	165 0 5
	Balance on Loan -	£164	11	0
	Interest on 100 <i>l.</i> for 3 days -	0	1	3
	Interest on 164 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> for 12 days -	0	8	2
	„ Lent Jones, Son and Co. on Warrant of Surat Cotton @ 7½% -	-	-	250 0 0
Jan. 16.	Received of Thomas Smith -	-	-	500 14 5
	viz. Loan -	£500	0	0
	Interest for 7 days -	0	14	5
	„ Lent James Parker on Bill of Landing of Brandy per “Maria Jane” -	-	-	320 0 0
Jan. 17.	Received of Thomas Jackson -	-	-	40 0 0
Jan. 29.	Received of Jones, Son, and Co. -	-	-	135 0 0
Jan. 30.	Lent James Smith on Brandy per “Maria Jane” -	-	-	175 10 0
Feb. 7.	Paid John Brown for new Office Desk -	-	-	12 15 0
Feb. 11.	Received of Thomas Jackson -	-	-	14 2 8
	viz Balance of Loan -	£14	0	0
	Interest on 40 <i>l.</i> for 5 days -	0	0	10
	Interest on 14 <i>l.</i> for 30 days -	0	1	10
Feb. 19.	Received of Stevenson and Co. -	-	-	251 19 1
	viz. Loan -	£250	0	0
	Interest for 38 days -	1	19	1
Feb. 24.	Paid Clerk (a/c of wages) -	-	-	5 5 0
Feb. 25.	Received of James Smith -	-	-	176 8 10
	viz. Loan -	£175	10	0
	Interest for 26 days -	0	18	10
	„ Received of John Smith as composition for a debt of 23 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> written off as bad in 1833 -	-	-	15 0 0

No. 3.

1. What is book-keeping by double entry, and why is it so called?
2. What books are used in double entry?
3. Could any of the books you have named be dispensed with, and which? Which of them is necessary to any system of book-keeping?

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4. Every transaction must be between two persons ; J. Smith makes an entry "R. Brown Dr. to Goods," who are the two persons interested in the transaction so recorded ?
5. On which side of a Cash Book should amounts paid away be entered ; on which side must the balance always fall ?
6. What is called the balance of an account ? When is an account said to be "balanced ?" What is it to balance the Ledger in double entry ? What is a trial balance ? and a balance sheet ?
7. An agent receives from a merchant abroad authority to purchase goods for him in this country, and he buys of A. 250*l.* worth, of B. 300*l.* worth, and of C. 95*l.* worth, and pays for them with bills drawn on his correspondent. He is to receive 5*l.* per cent. commission on his purchases. Give a copy of the account which it would be necessary to send to the merchant.
8. The following is an a/c of all the transactions with J. Smith on May 13 :—

Sold James Smith :	£	s.	d.
Goods - - - - -	54	0	0
Returned by James Smith :			
Goods - - - - -	22	10	0
Allowed dock charges on goods sold to James Smith	2	3	6
Received of J. Smith his bill at 3 months for balance of a/c.			

Give a copy of his acct in my ledger.

SPECIMENS OF EXAMINATION-PAPERS IN BOOK-KEEPING

Set to candidates for Temporary and Dockyard Clerkships in the Admiralty.

No. 1.

Read the following memorandum of transactions :—

1856.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1. Bought of J. Taylor :				
2 qr. casks Old Port @ 42 <i>l.</i>	-	21	0	0
10 doz. Geneva, 21 <i>s.</i>	-	10	10	0
" Returned to J. Taylor :				
1 hhd. Sherry @ 24 <i>l.</i>	-	12	0	0
Less dock charges to be paid by me	-	2	3	4
" Accepted Bill drawn by John Taylor at 3 months (and took his receipt as for balance of a/c)	-	21	0	0

1. State what books these transactions would be recorded in, and which would be placed in each.
2. Give a copy of J. Taylor's a/c in my Ledger after the requisite entries have been made in it.
3. Give a similar copy of my a/c in J. Taylor's Ledger.

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No. 2.

		£	s.	d.
1856.				
Jan. 1.	Cash in hand	50	0	0
	Goods on hand	120	0	0
Jan. 3.	Bought of Peek and Co. :			
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests Hyson Tea, ^{cwt.} 3. 2. 7 = 399 lbs.			
	@ 2s. 3d.	44	17	9
4.	Sold to James Doyle :			
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests Oolong Tea, 79 lbs. nett @ 1s. 8d.	6	11	8
	8 boxes Pearl Leaf Gunpowder, 9 lbs. each = 72 lbs., @ 3s. 6d.	12	12	0
5.	Sold to Robert Wilmot :			
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests Flowery Pekoe, 131 lbs. net @ 2s. 6d.	16	7	6
17.	Sold to George Walters :			
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests fine Oolong = 50 lbs. @ 1s. 10d.	4	11	8
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests Hyson, 200 lbs. @ 2s. 9d.	27	10	0
18.	Paid Peek and Co.	44	17	9
23.	Rec ^d of James Doyle on a/c	10	0	0

Make entries of these in all the books necessary.

No. 3.

1. From the subjoined list of transactions construct (1) a Sales' Book or Day Book, (2) a Cash Book, and (3) an Invoice Book ; and post all the entries into the Ledger :

		£	s.	d.
1856.				
July 1.	Cash in hand	25	0	0
„	Bought of R. Jacobs & Son :			
	10 doz. Sauterne, 40s.	20	0	0
	20 doz. Chablis, 42s.	42	0	0
4.	Bought of J. Reay :			
	10 doz. Rudesheimer, 60s.	30	0	0
„	Sold Benj. Gurney :			
	3 doz. Sauterne, 45s.	6	15	0
	2 doz. Chablis, 46s.	4	12	0
	4 doz. Rudesheimer, 75s	15	0	0

These Papers contain easy questions intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the subjects to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired.

	£	s.	d.
1856.			
July 7. Bought of Tosar, Brothers :			
3 butts Sherry, 28 <i>l.</i> - - -	84	0	0
9. Sold Robert Simpson :			
2 butts Sherry, 30 <i>l.</i> - - -	60	0	0
„ Sold J. Long :			
10 doz. Sauterne, 45 <i>s.</i> - - -	22	10	0
1 doz. Rudesheimer, 66 <i>s.</i> - - -	3	6	0
1 butt Sherry, 29 <i>l.</i> - - -	29	0	0
10. Rec ^d of Benj. Gurney - - -	26	0	0
viz. a/c - - -	£26	7	0
less 1¼% - - -	0	7	0
20. Accepted draft of R. Jacobs and Son, at 2 months.	62	10	0
20. Paid J. Reay - - -	29	12	6
viz. a/c - - -	£30	0	0
less 1¼% - - -	0	7	6
23. Received of Robert Simpson - - -	58	10	0
viz. a/c - - -	£60	0	0
less 2½% - - -	1	10	0
29. Received of J. Long - - -	54	16	0

2. Would any books beyond those above named be required to record these transactions by Double Entry? If so, name them, and give the entries which it would be necessary to make in them; also give a copy of the additional ledger a/cs. which would be necessary.

No. 4.

The Candidate is requested to observe—

1. That accuracy in copying is of great importance.
 2. That no fair copy of the answers is to be made, but that the entries are to be written at once into the books provided.
 3. That the calculations given in this paper may be accepted as correct, and need not be checked.
 4. That nothing which is not strictly in answer to the questions proposed will be examined or marked for.
 5. That the questions should be answered in the order in which they are given.
1. Write the following transactions into the books provided, putting all—

Goods sold into the Day Book.
 Goods bought into the Invoice Book.
 Transactions involving Cash } into the Cash Book.
 or Discount - - - }

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		£	s.	d.
1857.				
July 1.	Cash in hand	-	-	-
				357 10 0
	„ Bought of Jones and Son 40 bags cotton, 13,728 lbs. at 4½d.	-	-	-
				264 11 0
	„ Paid wages and petty expenses of June	-	-	-
				13 7 5
6.	Paid Jones and Son	-	-	-
				264 11 0
7.	Sold J. Smithson 10 bags cotton, 7,368 lbs. at 6d.			
				184 4 0
8.	Bought of Peak and Co. : 2 lots Surat cotton :			
	Lot 217. 6 bales, 2,102 lbs. at 2½d.	-	-	-
				21 17 11
	Lot 8. 6 bales, 2,081 lbs. at 2½d.	-	-	-
				21 13 6
				43 11 5
	„ Paid deposit on above	-	-	-
				11 0 0
9.	Sold Beale and Co. 6 bales Surat, 2,102 lbs. 3¾d.			
				32 16 10
10.	Sold John Parker 12 bags cotton, 3,102 lbs. at 4¾d.			
				54 2 6
11.	Received of J. Smithson on a/c	-	-	-
				100 0 0
12.	Received of Beale and Co. on a/c	-	-	-
				30 0 0
13.	Received of Beale and Co. amount of their a/c			
		£	s.	d.
				2 16 10
	less 1¼	-	-	-
				0 8 4
				2 8 6
	„ Paid Peak and Co.	-	-	-
				15 0 0
14.	Sold James Westhead 18 bags cotton, 3,258 lbs. at 5d.			
				67 17 6
19.	Sold Holroyd and Swindells 3 bales Surat, 1043 lbs. at 2¾d.			
				11 18 11
22.	Paid Peak and Co.			
	Cash	-	-	-
				17 10 0
	Allowed	-	-	-
				0 1 5
				17 11 5
31.	Paid wages, &c. to date	-	-	-
				11 7 3

2. Post the same transactions from the books given above into the Ledger in the manner called "Single Entry."

These Papers contain easy questions intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the subjects to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired.

3. Which side of a Cash Book is always the greatest ?
4. Name the additional Ledger accounts which would be necessary if the transactions recited above were to be recorded by Double Entry.
5. Describe the process of balancing and closing a set of books kept by Double Entry.
6. What errors are not checked by balancing the Ledger, and how are they guarded against in practice ?
7. At the beginning of a year a set of books is re-opened, and there are balances of the following accounts :—
 Merchandise,
 Bills payable,
 Bills receivable,
 Furniture,
 and Cash—
 On which side of the Ledger will each be put ?
8. Give the Journal entries which would be necessary to record the last three transactions given above (under question 1).
9. Give the Journal entries which would be made by Holroyd and Swindells and by Peak and Co. for their parts of the same transactions.

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SPECIMENS OF EXAMINATION-PAPERS IN THE PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY

Set to candidates for the Admiralty at Somerset House, Office of Works, &c.

No. 1.

1. What is Book-keeping by Double Entry, and what Book-keeping by Single Entry ?
2. What books should (in your opinion) be used in Book-keeping by Double Entry ?
3. (a) Which of the books you have named is indispensable in any system of book-keeping ?
 (b) Are any others necessary to book-keeping by Double Entry, and which ?
 (c) If any of those you have named as proper to be used in Double Entry Book-keeping can be avoided, shew how it can be done.
4. At the end of a year a merchant balances his ledger :
 (a) Describe the process.
 (b) What errors would not be checked by balancing the ledger, and how are they guarded against in practice ?
5. Has Book-keeping by Double Entry any superiority over Book-keeping by Single Entry, except the check it gives on the accuracy of the ledger postings ?
6. How should the following accounts be closed ?—
 (a) Merchandise.
 (b) Profit and loss.
 (c) Cash.
 (d) Private expenses.

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7. At the present time the following is a correct statement of John Smith's position :—He has a house worth 550*l.*, furniture and fixtures worth 250*l.*, a horse and cart worth 60*l.*, various goods to the value of 970*l.*, and debts due to him from A. Jones 50*l.*, B. Wing 60*l.*, and G. Brown 75*l.*; he has besides 32*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* in cash, but he owes to James Thompson 49*l.*, to G. Jack 127*l.*, and to W. Craven 694*l.*

Rule a sheet of paper to serve as a ledger, and make all the entries which Smith's ledger should have in it to shew his position to be as above stated.

8. I buy wine of A. for 50*l.*, and sell it to B. for 55*l.*; B. pays me in a bill for 25*l.* and cash for 30*l.*, and I then pay A. on account. Give the journal entries A. would make for these transactions, and also those of B.

(Rule paper in the proper journal form to make the above entries on.)

9. On the 1st December I had the following transactions :—

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
In hand - - - - -	427	2	5
Paid J. Smith - - - - -	40	11	7
Johnson's bill due this day paid by me - - -	98	7	7
S. Sewell paid me - - - - -	39	7	6
viz. a/c - - - - -	£40	0	0
less amount allowed - - - - -	0	12	6
Discounted with Williams and Co. 3 bills, due in 3 months, paying 6 per cent discount -			
	405	0	0
Paid Patrick Costello - - - - -	444	7	6
viz. - - - - -	£450	0	0
less 1¼% - - - - -	5	12	6

Rule a Cash-book, and enter in it as many of these facts as you can.

No. 2.

1. Supposing a Journal to be used, give the Journal entries for the following transaction :—
"Sold to B. 1 pipe Port, 50*l.*, and took his bill at two months for the amount."
2. I buy Sherry of James Smith for 50*l.*, and sell it to B. for 55*l.*, B. pays me in a bill for 25*l.*, and cash for 30*l.*, and I then pay to James Smith B.'s acceptance and cash for the balance, he allowing me 2½ per cent. on the whole amount. Give the Journal entries which would be necessary for recording these transactions in my books.
3. Give the Journal entries which James Smith would make for his part of the same transaction, and also those of B.

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4. How should the following accounts be closed:—
1. Merchandise.
 2. Cash.
 3. Profit and loss.
 4. Petty expenses.
5. Describe the process of balancing. What errors are not checked by it, and how are they guarded against in practice?
6. A set of books is kept by Single Entry, and the books used are,
1. Day Book or Sales' Book.
 2. Cash Book.
 3. Bill Book.
 4. Ledger.

Show how this set of books could, at the end of a year, be changed to Double Entry, without making any fresh ones.

N.B. The following should not be attempted till all you can do of the preceding has been completed.

- B. Copy the following transactions into either,
1. A Sales' Book or Day Book, a Cash Book, and an Invoice Book, or
 2. (In the case of your not being able to do so) into any books that you consider would do in their stead.
- In each case you must rule paper for yourself.

1856.		£	s.	d.
July	1. Cash in hand	-	-	125 10 0
	„ Bought of J. Edwards and Son :			
	12 doz. Sauterne, 40s.	-	-	24 0 0
	40 doz. Chablis, 42s.	-	-	84 0 0
	4. Bought of W. Blake :			
	10 doz. Rudesheimer, 59s.	-	-	29 10 0
	„ Sold Benj. Smith :			
	3 doz. Sauterne, 45s.	-	-	6 15 0
	2 doz. Chablis, 46s.	-	-	4 12 0
	4 doz. Rudesheimer, 75s.	-	-	15 0 0
	7. Bought of Giesler and Co. :			
	3 butts Sherry, 30l.	-	-	90 0 0
	9. Sold Robert Bates :			
	1 butt Sherry, 32l.	-	-	32 0 0
	„ Sold J. Long :			
	10 doz. Sauterne, 45s.	-	-	22 10 0
	1 doz. Rudesheimer, 66s.	-	-	3 6 0
	1 butt Sherry, 29l.	-	-	29 0 0
	10. Received of Benj. Smith	-	-	26 0 0
	viz. a/c	-	£26 7 0	
	less 1¼%	-	0 7 0	

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	£	s.	d.
1856.			
July 20. Accepted draft of J. Edwards & Son, at 2 months	108	0	0
„ Paid W. Blake - - - - -	29	2	8
viz. a/c - - - - -	£29	10	0
less $1\frac{1}{4}\%$ - - - - -	0	7	4
23. Received of Robert Bates - - - - -	31	4	0
viz. a/c - - - - -	£32	0	0
less $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ - - - - -	0	16	0
29. Received of J. Long - - - - -	54	16	0

No. 3.

(Time allowed 3 hours.)

Candidates should confine their remarks to the answering of the questions proposed: anything stated beyond this will not be examined.

1. Rule a Cash Book and enter in it the following transactions:—

	£	s.	d.
1857.			
Jan. 7. Cash in hand - - - - -	525	11	7
9. Paid J. Smith - - - - -	4	5	0
10. Received of B. Brown - - - - -	14	7	5
10. Paid into Heywood and Co's. - - - - -	500	0	0
11. Received of J. Jones - - - - -	123	4	0
viz. a/c rendered - - - - -	£126	7	0
$2\frac{1}{2}\%$ allowed - - - - -	3	3	0
12. Paid Robert Jones by Cheque - - - - -	250	0	0
„ Paid into Heywood's - - - - -	180	0	0
„ Paid J. Smithson, he allowing 7s. 6d. discount - - - - -	22	12	6

2. Rule a Ledger and enter in it the transactions given in 1.
3. What is a "Ledger Account," a "Ledger Folio," a "Ledger Balance," and the "Balance of an Account"? And what is Posting?"
4. What is Book-keeping by Double Entry? State briefly in what it differs from Book-keeping by Single Entry, and what advantages it has over it.
5. In Double Entry what does "Balancing the Ledger" mean? and what is the difference between a "Trial Balance" and a "Balance Sheet"? What sort of errors are not detected by balancing?

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6. There are certain accounts kept in Double Entry which are called variously "Real," "Fictitious," "General," "Non-personal," "Impersonal," &c. Give a list of the accounts of this nature which would be used in an ordinary mercantile counting-house, and if you would apply any of the terms above to only a part of the accounts in question, distinguish that part.
7. How should Profit and Loss a/c and Merchandise a/c be closed?
8. J. S. buys sugar of B. W. for 55*l.* Give the Journal entry that J. S. makes, and also that of B. W.
9. In a certain business it is necessary to keep a separate account of—
 - (a) Discounts.
 - (b) Commissions.
 - (c) Insurances.
 - (d) Petty Expenses.
 - (e) Salaries.

How should this be done? How with your alterations for this purpose introduced into the books would you proceed at balancing?

10. R. H. Read pays 497*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* at the Bank of England to the account of James Macintosh, and advises him (i.e. Macintosh) that he has done so by the orders and on behalf of J. Robb and R. Steele, viz., on a/c of the first 50*l.*, and on a/c of Steele 447*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Give the Journal entries for these transactions—
 - (a) Of R. H. Read.
 - (b) Of the Bank of England.
 - (c) Of James Macintosh.
 - (d) Of James Robb.
 - (e) Of R. Steele.

11. John Smith of London buys goods of William Brown and Co. of Manchester, and at the end of the year shows the following accounts and balances in his ledger:—*Drs.* A. 25*l.*, B. 20*l.*, C. 6*l.*, D. 3*l.* 10*s.*, E. 42*l.*, Cash 32*l.* 10*s.* *Crs.* Brown and Co. 85*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, Stock 43*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

W. Brown and Co. on an examination agree to take the risk of the outstanding debts upon themselves, and to appoint J. Smith their London agent to receive a commission on all his subsequent sales. The same books are to be kept:—state what alterations would be necessary to make them serve for the new state of things.

No. 4.

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

Note.—Nothing which is not strictly in answer to the questions proposed will be examined or marked for.

1. Why is Book-keeping by Double Entry so called?
2. What advantages has Book-keeping by Double Entry over any other system?

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3. What books are employed in Double Entry? Describe the contents of each book, and, if any entries are made in more than one of them, trace the course of such entries. State to what Government department or branch of business your answer applies.
4. The following particulars are given of the position of John Smith at the close of the year :—
 W. Brown owes him 50*l.*, Charles Smith 70*l.*, Roger Peake 155*l.*. He owes Thomas Smith 50*l.*, Charles James 25*l.*, James Thompson 72*l.*. The Balance of Bills Receivable account is 472*l.*, and of Bills Payable account 917*l.*. The Dr. side of his Merchandise account is 1,172*l.*, and the Cr. 911*l.*. The Cr. side of his Stock account is 410*l.*. He has in hand, Cash 48*l.*, and Goods 418*l.*
- Rule Ledger accounts, place the amounts specified on the proper sides of them, and then close the Ledger, showing the balance.
5. What errors are not checked by balancing the Ledger?
6. Give the Journal entries for the following transactions :—
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| | £ |
| Bought of John Smith, Wool | 55 |
| Sold Robert Brown, Wool | 62 |
| Received of Robert Brown— | |
| Cash | £32 |
| Bill at 3 mos. | 30 |
| | 62 |
| Paid John Smith— | |
| Brown's Bill | £30 |
| Cash | 25 |
| | 55 |
7. Give the Journal entries which should be made by John Smith and Robert Brown for the part of each in the foregoing transactions.
8. A. has the following entry in his Journal :—
 “John Thompson Dr. to Bills Payable - £500 0 0
 “(accepted the draft of Jacob Simpson on his account).”
 Give the Journal entries which John Thompson and J. Simpson should make respectively.
9. How could books be kept by Double Entry without the use of a Journal?
10. In the books of most Government departments and of some merchants the Journal has the Dr. and Cr. columns on opposite sides of the page, and the totals of the pages carried forward to the end of the year. What is thus gained?
11. Define the position in which the “Private Ledger” of a merchant stands with respect to his other books.
 Define the uses and position of an Auxiliary Ledger in the books of the Admiralty and other Government departments.

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SPECIMENS OF EXAMINATION-PAPERS IN BOOK-KEEPING.

Set to candidates for Supplementary Clerkships in the Treasury.

No. 1.

A. Copy the following transactions into either,

1. A Sales Book or Day Book, a Cash Book, and an Invoice Book : or,
2. (In the event of your not being able to do so,) into any books that you consider would do in their stead. In each case you must rule paper for yourself.

1856.	£	s.	d.
July 1. Cash in hand - - - -	125	10	0
„ Bought of J Edwards and Son :			
12 doz. Sauterne, 40s. - - -	24	0	0
40 doz. Chablis, 42s. - - -	84	0	0
4. Bought of W. Blake :			
10 doz. Rudesheimer, 59s. - - -	29	10	0
„ Sold Benj. Smith :			
3 doz. Sauterne, 45s. - - -	6	15	0
2 doz. Chablis, 46s. - - -	4	12	0
4 doz. Rudesheimer, 75s. - - -	15	0	0
7. Bought of Giesler and Co. :			
3 butts Sherry, 30 <i>l.</i> - - - -	90	0	0
9. Sold Robert Bates :			
1 butt Sherry, 32 <i>l.</i> - - - -	32	0	0
„ Sold J. Long :			
10 doz. Sauterne, 45s. - - -	22	10	0
1 doz. Rudesheimer, 66s. - - -	3	6	0
1 butt Sherry 29 <i>l.</i> - - - -	29	0	0
10. Received of Benj. Smith - - - -	26	0	0
viz. a/c - - - -	26	7	0
less 1¼% - - - -	0	7	0
20. Accepted draft of J. Edwards and Son at 2 months - - - -	108	0	0
„ Paid W. Blake - - - -	29	2	8
viz. a/c - - - -	29	10	0
less 1¼% - - - -	0	7	4

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		£	s.	d.
1856.				
July 23.	Received of Robert Bates	-	-	31 4 0
	viz. a/c -	-	32 0 0	
	less $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ -	-	0 16 0	
	29. Received of J. Long	-	-	54 16 0

- B.** 1. Supposing a Journal to be used, give the Journal entries for the following transaction—
 “Sold to B. 1 pipe of Port 50*l.*, and took his bill at 2 months for the amount.”
2. I buy Sherry of James Smith, 50*l.*, and sell it to B. for 55*l.*; B. pays me in a bill for 25*l.* and cash for 50*l.*, and I then pay to James Smith B.’s acceptance and cash for the balance, he allowing me $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the whole amount.
 Give the Journal entries which would be necessary for recording these transactions in my books.
3. Give the Journal entries which James Smith would make for his part of the same transaction, and also those of B.
4. How should the following accounts be closed ?
1. Merchandise.
 2. Cash.
 3. Profit and loss.
 4. Petty expenses.
5. Describe the process of balancing. What errors are not checked by it, and how are they guarded against in practice ?
6. A set of books is kept by Single Entry, and the books used are,
1. Day Book or Sales Book.
 2. Cash Book.
 3. Bill Book.
 4. Ledger.

Show how this set of Books could, at the end of a year, be changed to Double Entry without making any fresh ones.

- C.** 1. Rule a Journal and enter in it the transactions given in *A*, and post them from it into a Ledger (also ruled by yourself); or
1. Post the transactions given in *A* into a Ledger (ruled by yourself,) giving the accounts necessary to make it Book-keeping by Double Entry.

N.B.—The candidate should do either *A.* and *B.* or *A.* and *C.*

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No. 2.*

Make the entries necessary to record the following transactions in the proper Books, and then close and balance the Ledger :—

List of the Effects of W. H. Turner.

		£	s.	d.
1856.				
Jan. 1.	50 Cases Geneva (1 doz. ea.) 7s.	-	-	17 10 0
	2 Hhds. Pale Ale, 84s.	-	-	8 8 0
	2 Barrels Porter, 37s.	-	-	3 14 0
	15 Doz. Fine Champagne, 30s.	-	-	22 10 0
<hr/>				
	Bills receivable, viz. :—			
	No. 16. North & Co.	-	£275 4 2	
	18. Tatlock & Co.	-	49 17 5	
	19. Ditto	-	172 7 6	
			<hr/>	497 9 1
	Cash in hand	-	47 6 9	
	Do. at banker's (Glyn's)	-	262 15 4	
			<hr/>	310 2 1
	Book Debts :			
	Roger Smith	-	219 5 4	
	Wm. Lott	-	19 4 7	
	Th. Wing	-	35 7 9	
			<hr/>	273 17 8
	List of Liabilities :			
	David Murray	-	797 2 6	
	Bills payable (Johnson's draft)	-	207 2 9	
			<hr/>	1,004 5 3
„ 2.	Bought of Johnson & Co. : 20 Cases of Edam Cheese, say 16 ^{cwt.} 1 19, 60s.			49 5 2
„	Shipped per "Gustav Adolph," L. Göde @ Bahia, on my a/c & risk, consigned to W. Smith & Co. :			
	50 Cases Geneva (1 doz. ea.) 7s.	-	-	17 10 0
	2 Hhds., Pale Ale, 84s	-	-	8 8 0
	2 Barrels Porter, 37s.	-	-	3 14 0
	2 Hhds. 40s., 2 Barr. 26s.	-	-	3 6 0
	Freight, Primage, &c.	-	-	2 11 3
			<hr/>	35 9 3
„ 5.	Sold Tatlock & Co. :			
	5 Doz. Champagne, 36s.	-	-	9 0 0

* This paper has been set also to candidates for Supernumerary Surveyorships of Taxes.

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		£	s.	d.
1856.				
Jan. 6.	Sold Wm. Lott :			
	3 Doz. Champagne, 35s. - - -	5	15	0
Jan. 9.	Shipped per "Great Western," Bevis, @ Rio, consigned to Robert Bradshaw, for and on account of and risk of consignee :			
	20 Cases of Edam Cheese, say			
	16 ^{cwt.} 1 19, @ 72s. - - -	59	2	2
	free on board.			
Jan. 10.	Drew cheque for Petty Cash - - -	15	0	0
"	Rec ^d of Roger Smith - - -	219	5	4
	viz. a/c - - -	5	9	10
	less 2½ % - - -			
"	Rec ^d of Wm. Lott - - -	19	4	7
	viz. a/c - - -	0	5	1
	less 2½ % - - -			
"	Rec ^d of Thomas Wing his acceptance at one month - - -	35	7	9
"	Paid into Glyn & Co.'s - - -	150	0	0
Jan. 11.	North's bill due 13th inst., paid into Glyn's - - -	275	4	2
Jan. 20.	Accepted David Murray's draft at one month - - -	797	2	6
Jan. 23.	Johnson's bill due this day retired at Glyn's - - -	207	2	9
"	Tatlock's bill, due this day, duly honored - - -	49	17	5
Jan. 30.	Petty Cash Payments this month, including 5l. 16s. 9d. Dock charges, &c. on Cheese, per "Great Western" - - -	11	3	5

ACCOUNTS AND BOOK-KEEPING.

(Set to a competition for a Clerkship in the Colonial Office.)

- Under what circumstances will the Dr. side of a Cash Book be the greatest ?
- A. has a balance of Cash in hand on January 1st of 25l. On January 10 B. remits to him 510l. with directions to purchase certain goods on his [B.'s] account. Accordingly A. buys of C. goods worth 45l., of D. goods worth 310l., of E. goods worth 27l., all on January 11. On January 15, January 17, and January 20 respectively A. pays for these goods. A. is to be

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allowed by B. 5 per cent. on his purchases. Give a copy of A.'s Cash Book, of A.'s Ledger a/c for B., of A.'s Ledger a/c 'Cash,' and of the account which A. should render to B. In each case rule paper for yourself.

3. Journalize the following :

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Jan. 1. Balance of Cash in hand - -	407	2	9
" Balance of Cash at Banker's -	1,507	3	4
10. Bought of J. Smith, goods -	49	0	0
Feb. 12. Accepted draft of J. Smith -	49	0	0

4. On re-opening a set of books there are balances of the following accounts :—Merchandise, Cash, Bills Payable, Bills Receivable, Fixtures and Furniture. State on which side of the Ledger each balance will be placed.

5. At the end of the year and before they are closed, A.'s books show the following facts :—The total of the amounts on the Dr. side is 109,871*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* The Dr. side of his goods account amounts to 60,000*l.*, and the Cr. to 40,000*l.* The Dr. side of Stock a/c is 9,000*l.*, and the Cr. 18,500*l.* The Dr. side of Profit and Loss account is 450*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the Cr. 39*l.* The value of goods on hand is 21,207*l.*

- (a) Give a copy of Stock a/c as it would stand after the Ledger had been closed.
- (b) State whether A. is solvent or insolvent, and the amount which he is worth, or by which he is deficient.
- (c) State whether A. has lost or gained in the year.
- (d) Give the total of the amounts on the Cr. side of A.'s Ledger before the closing entries had been made.

6. At balancing his books A. discovers that he has made the following errors :—

- (a) He has posted 25*l.* to the Dr. of J. Smith instead of to the Dr. of W. Smith.
- (b) He has posted 52*l.* to the Dr. of W. Smith instead of to the Cr.
- (c) He has posted, from a Journal entry "Goods Dr. to W. Brown" to the proper side of Goods a/c, but not to Brown's a/c at all.
- (d) He has journalized "Cash Dr. to W. Brown 59*l.* 10*s.*," when the amount should have been 59*l.* 15*s.*

He will make no transfer in the Ledger except as a post from a Journal entry. Show how each of these errors is to be rectified.

7. The books of certain Government Departments are kept in the following manner : they have

- (a) The entries in the Journal divided between two money columns, all the amounts to be debited being placed in one and those to be credited in the other.
- (b) The Journal totalled throughout, the sums of each page being taken to the next, and so on through the year.
- (c) No entries in the Ledger except those which correspond with a Journal entry.

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- (d) The 'trial balance' made by taking the total of each side of each a/c, whether that a/c be balanced or not.

What advantages are gained by these means ?

8. Assume that you are agent to a gentleman who lives abroad, and that the nature of the business you transact for him is as follows :—

To receive payment of debts due to him, which shall always be paid in Bills, acting in this respect on a memorandum periodically furnished to you. To pay all the bills received into a banker's in sufficient time for their collection, and to order him to remit to your principal such sums as may from time to time seem to you advisable.

It is required also that you keep for your employer a set of books which shall record your transactions by the system of Double Entry, showing, each in a separate account, the following facts :—

- (a) The amount, at any time, owing by each of the Debtors respectively.
- (b) The total amount owing by them, *i.e.*, the total amount of debts outstanding at any time.
- (c) The amount in your own hands.
- (d) The amount at the banker's.
- (e) The amount remitted.

Give the Journal entries, to which the following transactions would give rise :—

1857, Jan. 1. Received the first list of Debtors :—

J. Brown owes 50*l.* ; J. Smith owes 450*l.* ; B. Camp owes 95*l.* ;
W. Robinson owes 47*l.*

1857, Jan. 9. Received J. Brown's bill at 1 month, 50*l.*

„ 10. Received J. Smith's bill at 1 month, 450*l.*

„ 12. Received B. Camp's bill at 2 months, 95*l.*

„ 13. Received W. Robinson's bill at 1 month, 47*l.*

1857, Feb. 1. Received a monthly list of debtors :—

W. Brown owes 84*l.* ; W. Robinson 155*l.*

1857, Feb. 9. Paid into banker's, bills, 547*l.*

„ 10. Received W. Robinson's bill at 1 month, 155*l.*

„ 17. Ordered banker to remit to my employer, 500*l.*

„ Mar. 1. Received monthly list of Debtors :

J. Smith owes 250*l.* ; B. Camp owes 400*l.* ; J. Brown owes 50*l.*

„ Mar. 7. Received J. Smith's bill at 1 month, 520*l.*

„ 10. Paid into bankers, bills, 250*l.*

„ 16. Ordered banker to remit to my employer, 280*l.*

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SPECIMENS OF THE EXAMINATION PAPERS IN BOOK-KEEPING BY
DOUBLE ENTRY.

Set to candidates for the Inland Revenue.

No. 1.

The following transactions, given in the order of their occurrence, are to be written into the necessary books, and the Ledger is to be closed and balanced:—

		£	s.	d.
1855.	Aug. 1. Balance of Cash in hand	-	-	-
		337	2	1
	„ Balance of Cash at Banker's (Jones Loyd and Co.)	-	-	-
		43	2	9
	8. Bought of Ingram and Co., 13 butts Marsala, at £17 10 0	-	-	-
		227	10	0
	10. Sold the above to James Rogers @ £18 10 0	-	-	-
		240	10	0
	„ Paid Ingram and Co.'s a/c	-	-	-
		224	13	0
		viz. a/c	-	-
		-	-	-
		£227	10	0
		less 1¼ Disc.	-	-
		-	-	-
		2	17	0
	11. Received of James Rogers, a/c of duty	-	-	-
		65	0	0
	„ Paid into Jones Loyd and Co.'s	-	-	-
		170	0	0
	13. Paid duty on 3 butts Marsala, for James Rogers 323 gallons at 5s. 6d. and 5 per cent., by cheque on Jones Loyd and Co.	-	-	-
		93	5	4
	Bought of Reay, Turner, and Co. 6 hhds. Brandy 314 gns. @ 10s. 1d.	-	-	-
		158	6	2
	14. Sold same to Charles Jay, viz. 314 gns. @ 10s. 8d.	-	-	-
		167	9	4
	„ Bought of M. J. Reilly 3 pipes Port @ £65	-	-	-
		195	0	0
	„ Sold the above to Loddy and Son @ £70	-	-	-
		210	0	0
	Received of Loddy and Son their acceptance at 2 mos. for their a/c	-	-	-
		210	0	0
	19. Rec ^d of James Rogers balance of am ^t paid for duty and interest	-	-	-
		28	6	0
		viz. Balance	-	-
		-	-	-
		28	5	4
		Interest	-	-
		-	-	-
		0	0	8

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the display of better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired.*

		£	s.	d.
1855.				
Aug. 19.	Rec ^d of James Rogers his Acceptance at 3 mos. for am ^t of a/c and interest	-	-	-
		243	10	0
		<hr/>		
	viz. a/c	£240	10	0
	3 mos. @ 5 per c ^t	-	3	0
		-	-	-
22.	Paid into Jones Loyd and Co. for discount 2 bills	453	10	0
		<hr/>		
	Bills	£453	10	0
	Discount	-	3	4
		-	-	-
	Am ^t to my credit	-	450	5
		-	-	8
		<hr/>		
25.	Paid Reay, Turner, and Co. by cheque on Jones Loyd and Co.	-	-	-
		158	6	2
		<hr/>		
„	Paid M. J. Reilly by cheque on Jones Loyd and Co.	-	-	-
		195	0	0
		<hr/>		
„	Received of Charles Jay	-	-	-
	viz. Am ^t of a/c	£167	9	4
	less 2½ %	-	4	3
		-	-	10
		-	-	-

N.B.—It is important in answering this Paper to carry through *all the books* at least a portion of it, and if it is found that so long is taken over the first part as to render it unlikely that the whole can be finished in the time allowed so much only should be proceeded with as can be completed.

No. 2.

The following transactions, given in the order of their occurrence, are to be written into the necessary Books, and the Ledger is to be closed and balanced :—

		£	s.	d.
1856.				
Jan. 1.	Balance of Cash in hand	-	-	-
		547	12	4
		<hr/>		
„	Balance of Cash at Banker's (Jones Loyd and Co.)	-	-	-
		249	3	10
		<hr/>		
8.	Bought of White and Co., 13 butts Marsala, at 18 <i>l</i> .	-	-	-
		234	0	0
		<hr/>		
10.	Sold the above to James Smith @ 19 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .	-	-	-
		253	10	0
		<hr/>		
„	Paid White and Co.'s a/c	-	-	-
	viz. a/c	£234	0	0
	less 1¼ Disc ^t	-	2	18
		-	-	6
		-	-	-

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		£	s.	d.
1856.				
Jan. 11.	Received of James Smith, a/c of duty -	50	0	0
	„ Paid into Jones Lloyd & Co.'s -	370	0	0
13.	Paid duty on 3 butts Marsala for James Smith, 323 gallons at 5s. 6d. and 5 per cent., by cheque on Jones Loyd and Co. -	93	5	4
	„ Bought of Arboin and Co. 6 hhds. Brandy, 314 gns. @ 10s. 2d. -	159	12	4
14.	Sold same to John Doyle, viz. 314 gns. @ 10s. 7d. -	166	3	2
	„ Bought of M. Levitt 3 pipes Port @ 60l. -	180	0	0
	„ Sold the above to Wm. Hart @ 67l. -	201	0	0
	„ Received of Wm. Hart his Acceptance at 2 mos. for his a/c -	201	0	0
19.	Rec ^d of James Smith balance of am ^t paid for duty -	43	5	4
	„ Rec ^d of James Smith his Acceptance at 3 mos. for am ^t of a/c and interest -	256	13	4
	viz. a/c - £253 10 0			
	3 mos. @ 5 per c ^t - 3 3 4			
22.	Paid into Jones Loyd & Co. for discount 2 bills	457	13	4
	Bills - £457 13 4			
	Discount - 3 5 6			
	Am ^t to my credit -	454	7	10
25.	Paid Arboin and Co. by cheque on Jones Loyd and Co. -	159	12	4
	„ Paid M. Levitt by cheque on Jones Loyd & Co. -	180	0	0
	„ Received of John Doyle -	162	0	0
	viz. Am ^t of a/c - £166 3 2			
	less 2½% - 4 3 2			

N.B.—It is important in answering this Paper to carry through *all the books* at least a portion of it; and if it is found that so long is taken over the first part as to render it unlikely that the whole can be finished in the time allowed, so much only should be proceeded with as can be completed.

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No. 3.

Read the following memorandum of transactions :—

		£	s.	d.
1856.				
Jan. 1.	Stock on hand - - - - -	110	0	0
	„ Cash on hand (at Robarts' and Co.) - - - - -	165	0	0
	3. Bought of James Gould 40 firkins Irish Butter, ^{cwt.} 27. 1. 5. nett, @ 94s. - - - - -	128	5	8
	5. Sold Hughes and Co. 20 kegs Lard, ^{cwt.} 9. 2. 11., @ 65s. - - - - -	31	3	11
	6. Sold James Bevan, ^{cwt.} 8. 1. 16., Dutch Cheese, @ 64s. 6d. - - - - -	27	1	4
	7. Paid James Gould by cheque on Roberts and Co. viz. a/c - £128 5 8 less 2½% - 3 4 8	125	1	0
	10. Rec ^d of Hughes & Co. their Acceptance at 3 mos. for am ^t of a/c - - - - -	31	3	11
	15. Rec ^d of James Bevan his Acceptance at 2 mos. - - - - -	27	1	4
	„ Bought of Wilmott & Co. 40 kegs Lard, ^{cwt.} 18. 1. 9., @ 60s. - - - - -	54	19	10
	„ Sold to James Bevan ^{cwt.} 9. 1. 10. Dutch Cheese, @ 64s. - - - - -	29	15	3
	18. Sold Bower and Trigg 54 kegs Lard ^{cwt.} 22. 3. 14., @ 63s. - - - - -	72	1	1
	20. Paid into Robarts' for discount, 2 bills - - - - -	58	5	3
	Discount on above - - - - -	1	1	9
	23. Rec ^d of J. Bevan his acc ^e at 2 mos. - - - - -	29	15	3
	25. Paid Wilmott's a/c - - - - -	54	19	10
	viz. In cheque on Robarts' 25 4 7 Bevan's Bill - - - - - 29 15 3			
	28. Rec ^d of Bower and Trigg - - - - -	70	5	0
	viz. a/c - £72 1 1 less 2½% - 1 16 1			

And, 1. Enter them in the necessary books.

2. Balance the Ledger.

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No. 4.

Read the following memorandum of transactions :—

1856.	£	s.	d.
July 1. Goods on hand - - - -	140	0	0
„ Cash on hand (at Bankers') - - -	115	0	0
3. Bought of John Silver 20 firkins Irish Butter, ^{cwt.} 13. 2. 18. nett, @ 94s. - - -	64	2	5
5. Sold Brown & Co. 19 kegs Lard, ^{cwt.} 8 2 11., @ 65s. - - -	27	18	11
6. Sold James Cockburn, ^{cwt.} 8. 1. 16., Dutch Cheese, @ 63s. 6d. - - -	26	13	0
7. Paid John Silver by cheque on Robarts & Co. - - -	62	10	0
viz. a/c - £64 2 5			
less 2½% 1 12 5			
10. Rec ^d of Brown & Co. their acceptance at 3 mos. for am ^t of a/c - - -	27	18	11
15. Rec ^d of James Cockburn his Acceptance at 2 mos. - - -	26	13	0
„ Bought of R. Davies & Co. 40 kegs Lard, ^{cwt.} 18. 1. 9., @ 61s. - - -	55	18	2
„ Sold to James Cockburn ^{cwt.} 9. 1. 6. Dutch Cheese, @ 64s. - - -	29	15	3
18. Sold Flockton & Co. 54 kegs Lard ^{cwt.} 22. 3. 14., @ 63s. - - -	72	1	1
20. Paid into Bankers' (Robarts & Co.) for dis- count, 2 Bills - - -	54	11	11
Discount on above - - -	0	11	4
23. Rec ^d of J. Cockburn his Acc ^t at 2 mos. - - -	20	15	3
25. Paid R. Davies & Co's a/c - - -	55	8	2
viz. in cheque on Robarts' 26 2 11			
Cockburn's Bill - - 29 15 3			

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1856.				£	s.	d.
July 28.	Rec ^d of Flockton & Co.	-	-	-	70	5 0
	viz. a/c	-	72 1 1			
	less 2½	-	1 16 1			

- And, 1. Enter them in the necessary books.
2. Balance and close the Ledger.

No. 5.

1. Enter the following memoranda of transactions into all the necessary books :—

1856.				£	s.	d.
July 1.	Cash in hand	-	-	-	65	0 0
„	Goods on hand	-	-	-	119	7 2
3. Bought of John Travers :						
	3½ Chests Hyson tea 1. 3. 4. = 200 lbs.					
	@ 2s. 3d.	-	-	-	22	10 0
Sold to James Tuxford :						
	1½ Chest Oolong tea, 40 lbs. net @					
	1s. 8d.	-	-	-	3	6 8
	8 Boxes Pearl Leaf Gunpowder, 72 lbs,					
	@ 3s. 6d.	-	-	-	12	12 0
5. Sold to William Roberts :						
	2½ Chests Flowery Pekoe, 131 lbs. net					
	@ 2s. 5d.	-	-	-	15	15 4
17.	Paid John Travers	-	-	-	22	10 0
18.	Received of James Tuxford, his Acceptance at					
	3 months	-	-	-	15	18 8
20.	Received of William Roberts	-	-	-	15	15 4

2. John Smith makes the following entry in his Journal :
“ James Clarke, Dr. to Smith, Payne & Co., for amount
“ advanced (by cheque) to John Jackson on his a/c.”
Give the Journal entries which would record this transaction,
(a) for James Clarke, (b) for Smith, Payne, & Co., and
(c) for John Jackson, in their respective books.
3. Which side of stock a/c should be greatest to show me solvent ?
Which side of profit and loss a/c should be greatest at the
end of a year if I had lost during that time ?

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No. 6.

1. Read the following memoranda of transactions:—

1856.	£	s.	d.
July 1. Bought of R. Symonds & Son :			
1 Hhd. Sauterne - - - -	28	0	0
3. Sold James Smithson :			
1 Hhd. Sauterne - - - -	30	0	0
„ Paid R. Symonds & Son Cash - - -	27	6	0
(In settlement of a/c they allowing 14s. discount.)			
5. Received of James Smithson :			
His Acc ^o at 2 mos. - - - -	30	0	0
5. Bought of F. & E. Godsell :			
1 Puncheon of Jamaica Rum - - -	17	7	7
„ Accepted F. & E. Godsell's draft at 3 mos.			
for - - - - -	17	7	7

Write them either into the Journal or into the books which are sometimes used instead of it.

2. Post them into the Ledger.

3. State what books would be required to record the following facts :

In the month of July, I paid for petty expenses 28l. 7s. 2d. I allowed discounts amounting to 52l. 7s. 3d., and was allowed discounts to the amount of 45l. 7s. 2d.

4. Give a copy of the Ledger a/c "Profit & Loss" after these transactions have been posted into it.
5. Suppose that John Brown writes to you requesting you to discount a bill for 50l. which he encloses, and to pay the proceeds to William Smith on his (Brown's) a/c, and that you do so, deducting 3l. 15s. for discount: give a copy of William Smith's Journal entry of his part of the transaction, of J. Brown's Journal entries, and of your own.

No. 7.

(Time allowed 3 hours.)

The Candidate is requested to observe—

- A. *That no fair copy of the answers is to be made, but that the entries are to be written at once into the books provided.*
- B. *That the calculations given in the paper may be accepted as correct, and need not be checked.*
- C. *That nothing which is not strictly in answer to the questions proposed will be examined.*
- D. *That questions 1 and 2 should be answered before the others are attempted.*

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1. (a) Journalize the following transactions—

(b) If you cannot journalize, enter the transactions into any books which can be substituted for the journal, preserving the system of Double Entry.

1857.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1. Cash in hand - -	125	10	0			
Do. at Bankers - -	67	19	6			
				193	9	6
4. Bought of J. Edwards and Son :						
13 Doz. Sauterne @ 40s. -	26	0	0			
40 Doz. Chablis @ 42s. -	84	0	0			
				110	0	0
9. Bought of W. Blake :						
10 Doz. Rudesheimer @ 59s. -				29	10	0
10. Sold Benj. Smith :						
3 Doz. Sauterne @ 44s. -	6	12	0			
2 Doz. Chablis @ 45s. -	4	10	0			
4 Doz. Rudesheimer @ 65s. -	13	0	0			
				24	2	0
10. Bought of Giesler and Co. :						
3 Pipes of Port @ 30l. -				90	0	0
11. Sold Robert Bates :						
1 Pipe of Port @ 32l. -				32	0	0
12. Sold W. Short :						
10 Doz. Sauterne @ 44s. -	22	0	0			
1 Doz. Rudesheimer @ 68s. -	3	8	0			
1 Pipe Port @ 33l. -	33	0	0			
				58	8	0
„ Received of Benj. Smith -	23	16	0			
Discount allowed at $1\frac{1}{4}\%$ -	0	6	0			
				24	2	0
„ Accepted draft of J. Edwards and Son						
at 2 months - - -				110	0	0
27. Paid W. Blake by cheque -	29	2	8			
Discount allowed at $1\frac{1}{4}\%$ -	0	7	4			
				29	10	0
27. Received of Robert Bates -	31	4	0			
Discount allowed at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ -	0	16	0			
				32	0	0
„ Received of W. Short his acceptance						
at 1 month - - -				58	8	0
31. Paid Wages and Petty Expenses -				25	7	7

2. Post the same transactions from the Journal (or books substituted for it) into the Ledger. No index to the Ledger need be made.
3. Balance and close the Ledger.
4. Give the Journal entries that W. Short, Benj. Smith, and Edwards and Son should make in their respective Journals for their part of three transactions given above as on the 12th of January.
5. After a Ledger is balanced is it necessarily quite free from errors? if not, what sort of mistakes could exist undiscovered?

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6. I buy goods of A. for 50*l.* and sell them to B. for 60*l.*, B. pays me by a bill at 1 month, which bill A. discounts for me at 10 per cent. per annum, and I then pay him for the goods. Give the Journal entries which should be made by myself, by A., and by B. for these transactions.

No. 8.

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

The Candidate is requested to observe—

- A. *That no fair copy of the answers is to be made, but that the entries are to be written at once into the books provided.*
 B. *That the calculations given in the paper may be accepted as correct, and need not be checked.*
 C. *That nothing which is not strictly in answer to the questions proposed will be examined.*
 D. *That questions 1 and 2 should be answered before the others are attempted.*

1. (a) Journalize the following transactions:—

- (b) If you cannot journalize, enter the transactions into any books which can be substituted for the Journal, preserving the system of Double Entry.

1856.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sept. 1.	Cash in hand	-	-	-	25	0	0
	Do. at Bankers	-	-	-	415	17	6
					440	17	6
9.	Bought of Jukes, Coulson and Co.:						
	67 Bags Col ^d Engine Waste, 99 cwt. 1 qr.						
	@ 23 <i>s.</i>	-	-	-	114	2	9
12.	Bought of Wm. A. Rose :						
	3 Casks Sperm Oil, 531 gallons, @ 7 <i>s.</i> 8½ <i>d.</i>	-	-	-	204	13	1
"	Sold Wm. Jameson :						
	Engine Waste, 99 cwt. 1 qr. @ 26 <i>s.</i>	129	0	6			
	Sperm Oil, 521 gallons, @ 8 <i>s.</i>	-	212	8	0		
					341	8	6
23.	Bought of Miles James Reilly :						
	10 Puncheons of Rum, 1,071 gallons, @ 3 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>				174	0	9
27.	Bought of Jukes, Coulson, and Co. :						
	3 Bags Oxford Balled Cotton, 476 lbs.						
	@ 11½ <i>d.</i>	-	-	-	22	6	3
	Bags	-	-	-	0	4	6
					22	10	9
"	Sold Thomas Jamieson, to be shipped free, on board the "Emma" for Melbourne :						
	Rum, 1,071 gallons, @ 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	178	10	0			
	Balled Cotton, 476 lbs. @ 11½ <i>d.</i>	23	6	1			
					201	16	1
"	Paid Wharfage, &c. on the above	-	-	-	1	7	6
"	Received of Thomas Jamieson	-	-	-	201	16	1
"	Paid into Bankers	-	-	-	200	0	0

These Papers contain easy questions intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the subjects to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired.

1856.	£	s.	d.
Oct. 5. Bought of Jukes, Coulson, and Co. :			
39 Bags Grey Cleaning Waste, 62 cwt. 3 qrs.			
20 lbs. @ 25l. 9s. per ton - - -	80	1	5
„ Sold Richard Davies :			
23 Bags Grey Waste, 35 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs.			
@ 28s. - - - - -	49	17	6
7. Paid Miles James Reilly (by cheque) 171 17 0			
Discount at $1\frac{1}{4}\%$ - - - - -	2	3	9
	174	0	9
10. Accepted draft of Jukes, Coulson, and Co. at 3 months - - - - -	114	2	9
„ Paid Wm. A. Rose by cheque - - - - -	204	13	1
„ Received of Wm. Jameson his Acceptance at 1 month - - - - -	341	8	6
31. Paid Wages and Petty Expenses - - - - -	23	9	9
2. Post the same transactions from the Journal (or books used instead of it) into the Ledger. No index to the Ledger need be made.			
3. Balance and close the Ledger.			
4. What errors are not detected by balancing the Ledger ?			
5. A. employs me to buy wool for him, allowing me $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. on my purchases, and I buy of B. (in my own name) 100l. worth. On delivery, A. gives me a cheque on the Bank of England for 100l., which I pay to B.			
(a) Give the Journal entries which A. should make for the transaction.			
(b) Give those of B.			
and (c) Give those which I ought to make.			

No. 9.

(Time allowed 3 hours.)

The Candidate is requested to observe—

- A. *That no fair copy of the answers is to be made, but that the entries are to be written at once into the books provided.*
 - B. *That the calculations given in the paper need not be checked, but may be accepted as correct.*
 - C. *That nothing which is not strictly in answer to the questions proposed will be examined.*
 - D. *That questions 1 and 2 should be answered before the others are attempted.*
1. (a) Journalize the following transactions—
 - (b) If you cannot journalize, enter the transactions into any book which can be substituted for the Journal, preserving the system of Double Entry.

1856.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Oct. 1. Cash in hand - - - - -				32	12	5
„ Do. at Bank of England - - - - -				719	7	9
				752	0	2

These Papers contain easy questions intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the subjects to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired.

1856.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Oct. 6. Bought of Pilcher & Son :						
2 Casks Oil 184 galls. 6s. 7½d.	61	2	10			
2 Bales Cotton Packing 4¼d.	6	12	8			
				67	15	6
7. Bought of Cottam & Hallen :						
200 Iron Bedsteads @ 2l. 5s. 6d.	455	0	0			
200 White Hair Mattresses 6 ft. × 3 ft. 7½ @ 3s. 6d. per ft.	126	17	6			
				581	17	6
„ Shipped per “Maria Jane” for Sydney on my Account and Risk :						
200 Iron Bedsteads - - -	455	0	0			
200 Mattresses - - -	126	17	6			
Packing, &c. - - -	4	12	0			
Freight, &c. - - -	24	7	9			
				610	17	3
„ Paid (by cheque) for Freight per “Maria Jane” - - -	-	-	-	24	7	9
„ Paid B. Blakesley for packing Goods per “Maria Jane” - - -	-	-	-	4	12	0
17. Bought of W. and C. Nightingale :						
4,500 Cotton Beds 2 ft. 3 × 5 ft. 9 @ 1s. 2d. per foot - - - - -	-	-	-	590	12	6
20. Sold James Kennedy :						
4,500 Cotton Beds @ 3s. each - - -	-	-	-	675	0	0
Nov. 10. Paid W. and C. Nightingale (by cheque)	575	17	0			
Discount at 2½% - - - - -	14	15	6			
				590	12	6
„ Received of James Kennedy his Acceptance at 4 months - - - - -	-	-	-	675	0	0
„ Paid Pilcher & Son (by cheque) - - -	-	-	-	67	15	6
„ Accepted Draft of Cottam and Hallen at 2 months - - - - -	-	-	-	581	17	6
30. Paid Wages and Petty Expenses - - -	-	-	-	17	12	8
2. Post the same transactions from the Journal (or the books used instead of it) into the Ledger. (No index to the Ledger need be made.)						
3. Balance and close the Ledger.						
4. John Smith pays into the Bank of England 250l. to the credit of W. Brown, and 500l. to the credit of W. Williams, and advises them that he does so at the request and on account of C. Jones. Assuming that each uses a Journal, give the Journal entries which ought to be made by—						
(a) John Smith.						
(b) Bank of England.						
(c) W. Brown.						
(d) W. Williams.						
(e) C. Jones.						

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

I. SUBJECTS SET CHIEFLY IN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

No. 1.

On the beneficial results of Commerce in Ancient and in Modern Times.

No. 2.

(Set to candidates for the Office of the Committee of Council for Education.)

Suppose that you are clerk or secretary to the Chairman of the East India Company :

That he has received a letter from the President of the Board of Control asking, (1) Whether the Company have any information as to the origin of the mutinies ? (2) What are the latest accounts they have received of the state of India ?

That he has given you the following rough notes of a reply, directing you to write a letter from them,—

- (1) No positive information ; doubtful whether they originate with Mahomedans or Hindus.
- (2) By latest accounts Delhi had not fallen. Troops in good spirits, hoping to take it on arrival of reinforcements. No more mutinies recently. Telegraph expected immediately ; on its arrival, will communicate again.

You are at liberty to expand the substance here given to any length you please, or to add anything which occurs to you.

N.B.—This Exercise is intended to test the power of writing correctly in good grammatical English.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

No. 3.

A comparison between the English national character, and that of any other people, ancient or modern.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

II. SUBJECTS SET CHIEFLY IN ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS.

No. 1.

A short Sketch of the life and character of any one of the Kings of England.

The composition should occupy not less than 2 folio pages.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

No. 2.

Write an account of any part of Great Britain, or Ireland, with which you are acquainted, with special reference to the agriculture (or commerce) there carried on, and the social state and manners of the population.

Time, 2 hours.

No. 3.

Write a description of any foreign town or country.

No. 4.

A short notice of the life and writings of the author of any well-known and standard work.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

Not less than 2 folio pages should be written.

No. 5.

A short sketch of the life and character of any one of the former Queens of England.

Not less than two folio pages should be written.

Time allowed, 1½ hours.

N.B. *This exercise is intended to test the power of writing correct and grammatical English.*

No. 6.

Supposing that a friend in Australia has asked you to describe either the Crystal Palace or the Manchester Exhibition, write a letter in answer to his request.

Two folio pages at least should be written.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

N.B. *This exercise is intended to test the power of writing correct and grammatical English.*

No. 7.

Supposing that a friend in Australia has asked you to give him an account of the present state of commerce in Great Britain, write a letter in answer to his request.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

The letter should fill not less than 2 folio pages.

No. 8.

Supposing that a friend in America has written to you asking for some account of the "Leviathan" steam-ship, write a letter in reply.

The composition should fill not less than 2 folio pages.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

No. 9.

A description of any place in Great Britain or Ireland which is remarkable either for beautiful scenery or for historical associations.

Not less than two folio pages should be written.

No. 10.

A short sketch of the life and character of *one* of the following persons:—Robert Bruce, Oliver Cromwell, Duke of Marlborough, Sir Walter Raleigh.

Not less than two folio pages should be written.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

No. 11.

(Set to candidates for the War Office.)

Write a letter as to a friend, describing the nature of the duties and occupations you expect to perform in the War Office; stating whether any, and what, differences are occasioned by the Peace, and mention your own motives for seeking such employment.

(The letter should occupy not less than 2 folio pages.)

Time allowed, 1½ hours.

No. 12.

(Set to candidates for the Constabulary in Ireland.)

A comparison between any two of the provinces of Ireland, specifying the most important points in which they differ geographically and statistically.

or,

The advantages which have resulted from any of the inventions or improvements of modern times; as for example, the Electric Telegraph, Railways, the Steam Engine, &c.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

EXERCISES IN WRITING FROM DICTATION.

[N.B. In writing from Dictation, Candidates are cautioned by a notice, printed at the top of the paper on which they write, that "attention should be paid to clear and legible handwriting, to correct spelling, and to proper punctuation."

The following extract from a memorandum sent to examiners in the country will show the method pursued in dictating.

"The examiner is requested to read the printed paper headed "Dictation," at first—so that the Candidate may gather its general purport: a second time, slowly—that he may have ample time to write it down: a third time—that he may have an opportunity of correcting and punctuating what he has written. Ruled lines should not be allowed."]

PASSAGES USED IN THE EXAMINATION OF TIDEWAITERS, WEIGHERS, LETTER-CARRIERS,* &c.

No. 1.

In some parts of London the streets are wide, straight, and regular; but in others, especially in the older parts, they are narrow and winding. There is the same variety in the appearance of the houses, which, in some quarters of the city, are large, handsome, and well built, while in others they are small and mean. Two or three of the bridges are very beautiful, and present a noble appearance when seen from one of the river steamers. But the glory of London consists in its parks, which are more beautiful than anything of the kind which can be seen in any of the capital cities of foreign countries. They are planted with trees, and some of them contain pieces of water. On a fine evening you may see people of all ages, men, women, and children, collected in the parks to refresh themselves after the labours of the day.

No. 2.

The art of printing was brought into England about the middle of the fifteenth century. The honour of introducing it is generally given to an honest citizen of London, who, while following the business of his trade in a foreign country, had heard and seen much of this new discovery. Being very desirous to make so valuable an art known in England, he went for some time to a town in which it was practised, for the purpose of learning it: and applied himself so diligently to his new undertaking that in a short time he was able to print a book. He then came to his native country, and set up a printing-press, with which he printed before his death nearly fifty different books. He says of himself that he was a rude and simple man: I am sure that he was a most industrious and useful one.

* The passages now used in the examination of Letter-carriers and Mail Guards are restricted to "three or four lines" in length. (See letter from Mr. Tilley, p. 171).

No. 3.

Queen Mary now began with the aid of her two women to undress herself; and the executioner also lent his hand to assist them. She smiled, and said that she was not accustomed to undress herself before so large a company, nor to be served by such attendants. Her servants, seeing her in this condition ready to lay her head upon the block, burst into tears: she turned about to them; put her finger upon her lips, as a sign that they should be silent; and having given them her blessing, desired them to pray for her. One of her maids, whom she had appointed for that purpose, covered her eyes with a handkerchief; she laid herself down without any sign of fear; and her head was severed from her body at two strokes by the executioner.

No. 4.

In the summer of the year 1806 (about fifty-one years ago), after a very rainy season, which overcharged the springs of water within the mountain, and caused them, it is supposed, to loosen the ground above, this part of the mountain gave way, fell headlong into the valley, and buried the village, houses, cattle, and many of the inhabitants beneath it. There were symptoms of some great movement in the mountain several hours before, but these were unheeded. At about five in the afternoon of the 2nd of September, the whole surface of the upper part of the mountain was seen by the wretched people to glide down, at first slowly, and then to throw itself headlong, as I have described, over the valley, burying everything beneath it. An old man, who had often declared that he expected such an accident, was quietly smoking his pipe at the time.

No. 5.

Among those who were buried together with their homes, when the mountain gave way, was a little girl named Mary. How she came to be left alone in the house when the rest of the family escaped, or whether they were already from home, and unable to return for her in time, I do not know; but she was completely overwhelmed in the ruins of her father's cottage. The earth and rocks had fallen upon it in such a manner as completely to cover it, but without entirely crushing it to pieces, so that the poor child, though buried alive, was not only unhurt, but had some little space to move about in. Mary at first gave herself up for lost, expecting nothing less than to die of hunger, and she sat down and wept bitterly; she then said her prayers, and felt more comfortable. After a few hours she heard the sound of the bleating of a goat.

No. 6.

There are no persons who enjoy life so little, and are such burdens to themselves, as those who have nothing to do. Many think that an idle person must lead a pleasant life. Those who are obliged to work all day for their daily bread enjoy their short period of rest so much that they are apt to think that if their whole lives were spent in such rest and recreation it would be the most pleasant mode of living in the world. But this is quite a mistake, as they would soon find if they made a trial of the life which they think so agreeable. One who is

never busy can never enjoy rest: for rest implies a relief from previous labour; and if our whole time were spent in amusing ourselves, we should find it more wearisome than the hardest day's work.

PASSAGES USED IN THE EXAMINATION OF CLERKS, AND SIMILAR OFFICERS.

No. 1.

These apparently trivial observations seem to take away from the dignity of writing, and therefore are never communicated without hesitation. But it must be remembered that life consists not of a series of illustrious actions or elegant enjoyments; the greater part of our time passes in compliance with necessities, in the performance of daily duties, in removing small inconveniences, or in procuring petty pleasures. The manners of a people are not to be judged of in the schools of learning or the palaces of greatness, where the national character is obscured or obliterated by travel or instruction, by philosophy or vanity: nor is public happiness to be estimated by the assemblies of the gay or the banquets of the rich. The great mass of nations is neither rich nor gay: those whose aggregate constitutes the people are found in the streets and villages, in the shops and farms; and from them, collectively considered, must the measure of general prosperity be taken. According as they approach to delicacy, a nation is refined; and when their inconveniences are multiplied, a nation, at least a commercial nation, must be denominated wealthy.

No. 2.

Each party was now willing to throw on its antagonist the odium of commencing the civil war; but both of them prepared for an event which they deemed inevitable. To gain the people's favour and good opinion was the chief object on both sides. Never was there a people less corrupted by vice and more actuated by principle than the English during that period: never were there individuals who possessed more capacity, more courage, more public spirit, more disinterested zeal. But the infusion of one ingredient in too large a proportion had corrupted all these noble principles, and converted them into the most virulent poison. To determine his choice in the approaching contests, every man hearkened with avidity to the reasons proposed on both sides. The war of the pen preceded the war of the sword, and daily sharpened the humours of the opposite parties. The King and Parliament themselves carried on the controversy by messages, remonstrances, and declarations: while the nation was really the party to whom all arguments were addressed.

No. 3.

Agriculture was in ancient times very imperfect in England. The sudden transitions so often mentioned by historians from the lowest to the highest price of grain, and the prodigious inequality of its value in different years, are sufficient proofs that the produce depended entirely on the seasons, and that art had as yet done nothing to assist nature. During this reign considerable improvements were made, as in most arts, so in this, the most beneficial of any. A numerous catalogue might be formed of books and pamphlets treating of husbandry, which

were written about this time. The nation, however, was still dependent on foreigners for daily bread ; and though its exportation of grain now forms a considerable branch of its commerce, notwithstanding its probable increase of people, there was in that period a regular importation from the Baltic, as well as from France ; and if it ever stopped, the bad consequences were sensibly felt by the nation.

No. 4.

Thus far the Prince's enterprise had prospered beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. And now, according to the general law which governs human affairs, prosperity began to produce disunion. The Englishmen assembled at Salisbury were divided into two parties. One party consisted of whigs, who had always regarded the doctrines of passive obedience and indefeasible hereditary right as slavish superstitions. Many of them had passed years in exile. All had been long shut out from participation in the favours of the Crown. They now exulted in the near prospect of greatness and of vengeance. Burning with resentment, flushed with victory and hope, they would hear of no compromise. Nothing less than the deposition of their enemy would content them. Nor can it be disputed that herein they were perfectly consistent. They had exerted themselves nine years earlier to exclude James from the throne, because they thought it probable that he would be a bad king. It could therefore scarcely be expected that they would willingly leave him on the throne, now that he had turned out a far worse king than any reasonable man could have anticipated.

No. 5.

Upon the intellectual and moral qualities of the Hindoos a very few words will suffice. The more educated classes, (and it is from a consideration of the character of these only that any fair conclusion can be drawn,) may be pronounced without hesitation to be a shrewd, wary, and acute people. Subtlety, perhaps, more than strength, is the prominent character of their intellect. Though good imitators, they have hitherto discovered no original powers of invention, and little imagination. In practical good sense they are decidedly below the Chinese. In vigour and manliness of mind they are below the Arabs, the Persians, and the other nations which have at various times invaded and conquered them. We make no comparison with European nations, because the contrast is too great to admit of any parallel. The departments of industry in which their intellectual faculties appear to most advantage, and for which they seem best fitted, are the administration of justice and finances, and such branches of trade as do not imply the possession of comprehensive knowledge and bold enterprize.

No. 6.

The house occupied by Gibbon, and in which he wrote the last half of his immortal work, is still in good preservation, and is the grand object of attraction to all travellers. "It was here"—to quote the beautiful passage in which Gibbon has perpetuated the memory of the event—"it was here, on the day or rather the night of the 27th of June 1787, that I wrote the last lines of the last page of my history in a summer house in my garden. After laying down my pen, I

“ took several turns in a covered walk which commands a prospect of the country, the lake and the mountains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene, the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the waters, and all nature was silent. I will not dissemble the first emotions of joy on recovery of my freedom, and perhaps the establishment of my fame. But my pride was soon humbled, and a sober melancholy was spread over my mind, by the idea that I had taken an everlasting leave of an old and agreeable companion, and that, whatsoever might be the future date of my history, the life of the historian must be short and precarious.”

* *The numbers should be written in letters, not in figures.*

ORTHOGRAPHICAL EXERCISES.

(Set only to Candidates for Clerkships, and similar positions.)

No. 1.

(Time allowed, 1½ hours.)

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling and grammar, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.

The grate leading feature of that sistem of internal adminestration which owes its orrigin to the Marques Cornwallis, consists in the totall seperation of the too dipartments of justice and revinue, by dipriving the collector of all authorety as judge and majestrate, and vesting it in the hands of a destinct functionery. To this may be added the intire subversion of evry native instetution, the transfer of the property in the soile to a destinct class of pursons, dignesied with the apelation of *Zemindars*; tha ovarthrow of all hereddetary jurissdictions, the abbolition of all hereddetary offices, and the remooval as much as posible out of the hands of the natives of evry species of powar and influence. According to the anchient custems of this country, as they prevaled under the rule of the *Mogul* dynasty, the oficer to whom was committed the charge of adminestering the revinue in evry distrect, was (by whatever title recognised) vested with extensive judicial authorety. It was his business, in an especial maner, to hear and to ditermine all disputes arrising out of the colection of the land-tax: to defend the *rayets* or cultevators against the tyranny of his own oficers, and to cause restetution to be made whenever he saw reeson to bilieve that more than the established ammount had been exacted from them. Both the titles of these functioneries, and the extent of there jurissdiction, necessarilly varied in diffrent parts of India; but there powar, whether it extended over a province, a portion of province, or a singal vilage, was evry were in effect the same. But the most remarkeble of all the native instetutions was perhaps the *Punchayet*. This was an asembly of a certain number of the inhabbitents, bifore whom parties maintaining a desputo with one another pleeded there own cause, and who, like an English jury, herd both sides paciently, and then gave a dicsion according to there own views of the case.

(N.B.—The words printed in *Italics* do not require correction.)

No. 2.

(Time allowed, 1½ hours.)

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling and grammar, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.

The fact that the sum razed in England by taxation has, in a period not exceding two long lives, been multeplyed therty fold, is stranje, and may at first site seam appaling. But those who are allarmed by the increse of the public burdens, may perhaps be reashurred when they have considerd the increese of the public reasources. In the yeare sixteen hunderd and eighty five, the valew of the prodduce of the soyle far exceded the valew of all the othar frutes of uman industry. Yet aggregulture was in what would now be considerd a verry rood and imperfect stait. The arrable land and passture land were not suposed by the best polliticle arithmatecians of that age to ammount to much more than half the aria of the kingdom: the rimainder was bileived to consist of moore, forrest, and fenn. These compewtasions are strongly confermed by the rodebooks and mapps of the sevententh century: from wich it is clere that meny roots which now pass threw an endless succession of orcherds, heyfeilds, and beenfeilds, then rann threw nothink but hesth, swomp, and warren. In some drawings of English Landscaps made at that peariod for a forein nobelman, scarsely a hedjerow is to be sean, numarous trackts, now ryche with cultevation, appeare as bare as Saulsbery Plane. Hardly out of site of the smoake of the capitol, was a rejon of five and twenty miles in sercumfarence, wich contaned onley three howses and scarsely enny inclosed fealds. Dear, as free as in an Amerriecen forrest, wandered their by thousands. The last wild bores, indeed, which had been priserved for the royel divversion, had been slautered by the exasparated russtics dureing the licence of the civvil war. The last woulf that has romed our island had been slane in Scotland a short time before the close of the rein of Charles the Second. But menny breedes, now exstint or raire, both of quodrupeds and berds, were still commun.

No. 3.

(Time allowed, 1½ hours.)

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling and grammar, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.

The revolushun, by altering the relletive posishun of the prinse and the parliamant, had altered also the relletive posishon of the army and the nation. The king and the comuns was now at unety: and both were menassed by the greatest millitary power which had existed in Eurup sinse the dounfall of the Romen empire. In a few weaks thirty thousand vetterens, acostomed to conquer, and lead by able and expeercensed captins, might cross from the portes of France to our shores. It was necesarey then that their should be reglar soljers: and if so it was indespensable, both to there efsiensency, and to the security of evry othar class, that they should be kepped under a strikt desciplin. An ill desceplined army has ever been a more costley and a more

lisencious millitia, impotent against a forrin ennimy, and formedable honley to the countrey which it is payed to diffend. A strong line of destination must theirfor be drawne between the soljers and the rest of the comunety. For the sake of publik fredum they must, in the midste of fredum, be plased under a dispottik rool. They must be subjikt to a sharper peenel coad, and to a more strinjant coad of procedur, then are admenesterd by the hordinerey tribunels. Sum acts wich in the citisan is inosant must in the soljer be crimes; and sum acts wich in the citisan are punneshed with fein or emprisonment must in the soljer be punnished with deth. The mashecnary by which coorts of law assertane the guilte or innosense of an acusid citisan are two slow and two entrecate to be applyed to an acusid soljer. For of hall the malle-dies insidant to the body politic, millitarey hinsubordinashun is that wich requires the most prompte and the most serching remmidies. If the evel be not stopt has soon has it appears, it is certaine to spred: and it cannot spred far without danjer to the verry vitels of the comunwelth.

No. 4.

(Time allowed, 1½ hours.)

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling and grammar, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.

All these dificultys was increased by the condukte of Shrewsberry. The charaktar of this man is a cureus studdey. He seemed to be the petted favorit bothe of natur and of fortun. Ilustrous berth, exhalted ranke, hampel possessions, fein parts, extencif acquirments, an agreeable person, manars singlarley graseful and engageing, cumbined to make him a hobjiet of addmeiration and henvy. But with hall these advantajies, he had sum morrel and intelektuel pecularetyes wich made him a tormant to hissself an to all conectid with lim. Is kondukt at the time of the Revolushun had gave the worlde an high hoppiniun, not mearley of his patriatisme, but of his curraje, ennergey and discision. It would seam, howivar, that yoothful enthooscasme, and the exillarashun proddused by publik simpethey and aplaus, had on that ocaseun raased him above hissself. Scarseley any othar parte of his life was of a peace with that splended comensment. He had hardley becum Secratery of Stait when it apcard that his nurves were two week for such a poste. The dayley toile, the hevvey responsabilittey, the faylyours, the mortefecations, the obliquey, which are inseperible from power, had broke his sperrit, sowrd his tempar, and impared his helth. To such naturs has his the sustaning power of high rellijius princepals seem to be peculiarley necesarey: and unfortunatley Shrewsberry had, in the act of shakeing of the yolk of that superstition in wich he had been eddukated, libberated himself also from more salutory bandes wich might peraps have braiced his two delikatly constetuted minde into stedd-festnes and upritenes. Destetut of such suporte, he was, with great abeletys, a weak man, and though indowed with maney aimiable and atraktif qualletys, could not be calld a honist man. For his own apiness, he should either have bin much bettar or much worsor.

No. 5.

(Time allowed, 1½ hours.)

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling and grammar, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.

The innequality of property and condishion which sum silley or bad peopel are so fonde of declaming aginst existed in the verry infency of the world, and must, from the natur of things, exist to the end of it. Suppose a shippe to be recked on an uninhabited iland, and that all the officers pereshed, but that the comon men and their wives were saved; there, if enywhere, we shuld exspect to meat with libberty, equallety, and the rites of man. But what wuld, in reallity, be the consiquance? A staitte of equallety, and with it of annerchy, might parhaps subsiste for a dey; but wizdum, couriage, indistry, econnemy, wuld presantly introduce a supeariority of sum ovar others. In order that each man might priserve for himself the cabbin wich he had bilt, the grownd wich he had tilled, or the fishe wich he had took, all wuld aggree in the propriety of apointing sum one among the number, or more than one, to drect, govvern, and protect the whoale by the comon strenth. Thus the ristriction of liberty and the distruction of equallety, and all the surcumstences wich shalow rcesoners reprisent as greivances in sociaty, wuld of nicesesity be introduced. No one wuld be left at libbarty to invaide his nabor's property. Sum, by skil and activety, wuld bicomme riche, and thay wuld be alowed to biqueath at there deth there weallth to there childern; othars by idelness and diborchery wuld rimain poor, and have nuthing to leave to there famelics. There childern, when growne up, wuld therefor be under the nicesesity of maintaining theirselves by wurking for their nabors, till, by prudance and thrift, they acquired enough too perchase property of there own, on wich thay might imploy there laybour. It is a geniral law throughtout the world that riches and rispsect shuld atend uppon prudance and diligense.

No. 6.

(Time allowed, 1½ hours.)

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling and grammar, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.

In vallor and abilleties *Luxemburg* was not infecierur to any of his illustrous race. But highly discended and higly gifted as he was, he had with difficultey sirmountid the obstikles which impededid him in the road to faim. If he owd much to the bowntey of natur and fortun, he had sufferd stil more from there speite. IHis feetur was fritefully harshe; his statshur was dimmenutive; an huge and pointed hump had rose on his back. His constetution was feable an sicley. Crual imputations had been throne on his morrels. He had bin accusid of traffiking with sorsorers and with vendurs of poisson; had langwished long in a dunjohn, and had at lenth reganed his libbertey without entirly recuvvering his honor. He had allways bin disagreeable both to the minester and the King. Yet the war against the Europein

coallishun had continu'd but a verry short time when both the minester and the King perceevd that the gennerel who was personely odeus to them was necessary for the stait. *Condé* and *Turenne* was no more ; and *Luxemburg* was without despute the furst soljer that France stil possessed. In vijilense, dillegence, and purseverence he was diffisient. He semed to reserve his grate qualleties for grate immergensys. It was on a pittchd field of battel that he was all hissself. His glanse was rapped and unnerrin. His judgemant was cleereast and surist when risposabilitey prest hevviest on him. To his skill, ennergey, and pressense of meind his country owd sum glori'us days. But tho emminantley succesfull in battels, he was not emminantley succesfull in campanes. He ganed immence renoun at William's expense ; and yet their was, as respected the hobjects of the war, little to choose between the too comandurs. *Luxemburg* was repeetidley victoreus ; but he had not the hart of improveing a victery. Willium was repeetidley defectid ; but of all gennerels he was the best quallefyed to repare a defect.

(The spelling of the words printed in *Italics* need not be altered.)

PRÉCIS OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The following "Instructions" are placed in the hands of the Candidates, along with the Correspondence of which a Précis is required :—

(Time allowed * hours.)

Having read the accompanying Correspondence—

1. *Make a short Abstract, Schedule, or Docket of the several letters.*
2. *Draw up a short Memorandum or Précis, stating briefly and distinctly what passed, in the form of a narrative.*

DIRECTIONS.

- (1) The object of the Abstract, Schedule, or Docket, is to serve as an Index to be referred to when required. It should contain the date of each letter ; the names of the persons by whom and to whom it is written ; and, in as few words as possible, the main substance of it. The merits of such an Abstract are—(1) to give the really important point or points of each letter, omitting everything else ; (2) to do this briefly ; (3) distinctly ; and (4) in such a form as readily to catch the eye.
- (2) The object of the Memorandum, or Précis, is that any one who had not time to read the original letters might, by reading the Précis, be put in possession of all the leading features of what passed. The merits of such a Précis are—(1) to contain a concise history of the correspondence, including all that is important in its substance, and nothing that is unimportant ; (2)

* The time allowed varies according to the length of the correspondence.

to present this in a consecutive and readable shape, expressed as distinctly as possible ; (3) to be as brief as is compatible with completeness and distinctness.

You are recommended to read the whole Correspondence through carefully before beginning to write, as the goodness both of the Abstract and of the Précis will depend very much on a correct appreciation of the relative importance of the different parts.

I.

Parliamentary Paper. Persia. Sess. No. 63, 1857.

II.

Parliamentary Paper. New Palace at Westminster. Sess. No. 405, 1856.

III.

Parliamentary Paper. Vancouver's Island. Sess. No. 229, Sess. 2, 1857.

IV.

Correspondence respecting Consular Interference for the Prevention of Smuggling in China. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, 1857.

V.

Parliamentary Paper. Hong Kong. Sess. No. 115, Sess. 2, 1857.

VI.

Correspondence respecting Insults in China. No. 98,—end.

VII.

Ditto., No. 7—10, inclusive.

ABSTRACT OF PAPERS.

Make an Abstract or Summary of the accompanying Papers.

(The Abstract should contain the substance of the evidence, clearly and distinctly stated, and as briefly as is consistent with omitting nothing of importance.)

I.

Sir R. Mayne's Evidence before the Select Committee on Transportation, p. 134—145.

II.

Sir A. Alison's Evidence before the Select Committee on Transportation, p. 28—37.

INDEXING.

(Set to Treasury Supplementary Clerks.)

(Time allowed 2 hours.)

Continue, in the manner indicated below, an Index to the Correspondence appended to the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, beginning at page 71.

Correspondents and Date of Letter.	Substance of Communication.
1. <i>General Register Office.</i> The Registrar General to Mr. H. Mann, 19 June 1855.	Fixing limits of age and qualifications for Clerks.
2. Do. to Do., 20 Nov. 1855.	Altering limits of age.
3. <i>Board of Health.</i> Mr. T. Taylor to Mr. H. Mann. (No date.)	No appointments made since 21 May 1855. No special rules laid down.

N.B. This exercise is intended to test the following qualifications :

1. The power of seizing the important point or points in each letter, and expressing the same correctly, briefly, and distinctly.
2. Distinctness and neatness of handwriting.
3. Rapidity.

ARITHMETIC.

ADDITION.

Set to all Candidates who are required to show a knowledge of Arithmetic, with the exception of Tidewaiters, Weighers, Letter Carriers, Mail Guards and Messengers.

No. 1.

(Time allowed, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour.			Time occupied, from			to			.)		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
134	6	6	8204	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7319	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			
232	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	211	6	8	1211	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			
1067	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7743	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3144	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
4032	12	1	6917	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2376	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
9416	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14376	15	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	163	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			
28731	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2371	11	9	12345	7	4			
1279	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	21309	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4610	7	8 $\frac{3}{4}$			
4610	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1528	3	6	109	19	10			
752	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6408	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4321	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
7187	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8411	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	38925	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
9312	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5298	4	9	8411	1	5			
13257	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10486	3	5	1528	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
3276	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	631	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6418	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			
46	3	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	691	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1140	15	6 $\frac{1}{4}$			

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1287	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1414	12	4	6678	13	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
4917	10	8	5016	18	2	3198	10	8
147	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	8756	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5618	15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
360	5	5	56	4	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	25976	2	5
1379	17	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	616	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6549	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1189	2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7530	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1340	16	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	401	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5811	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
906	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7116	15	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	756	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
2222	5	1	917	18	8	76	11	10

It is important the addition should be quite correct.

No. 2.

(Time allowed, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour. Time occupied, from to .)

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
134	6	6	8204	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7319	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
232	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	211	6	8	1211	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1067	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7743	13	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3144	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
4032	12	1	6917	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2376	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
9416	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14376	15	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	163	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
28731	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2371	11	9	12345	7	4
1279	8	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	21309	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4610	7	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
4610	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1528	3	6	109	19	10
752	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6408	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4321	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
7187	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8411	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	38925	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
9312	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5298	4	9	8411	1	5
10784	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	23198	2	7	2617	4	9
3276	5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	631	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6418	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
46	3	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	691	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1140	15	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1287	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1414	12	4	6678	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
4917	10	8	5016	18	2	3198	10	8
147	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	8756	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5618	15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
360	5	5	56	4	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	25976	2	5
1379	17	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	616	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6549	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1189	2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7530	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1340	16	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	401	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5811	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
906	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7116	15	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	756	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
2222	5	1	917	18	8	76	11	10

It is important the addition should be quite correct.

No. 3.

(Time allowed, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour.			Time occupied from			to .)		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
134	6	6	8204	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7319	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
232	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	211	6	8	1211	6	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1067	17	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	7743	13	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	8144	18	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
4032	12	1	6917	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2376	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
9416	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14376	15	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	163	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
1067	13	8	1237	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	6059	19	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
1279	8	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	21309	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4610	7	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
4610	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1528	3	6	109	19	10
752	15	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6408	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4321	18	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
7187	10	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	8411	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	38925	7	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
9312	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5298	4	9	8411	1	5
13257	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10486	3	5	1528	3	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
3276	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	631	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6418	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
46	3	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	691	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1140	15	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1287	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1414	12	4	6678	13	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
4917	10	8	5016	18	2	3198	10	8
147	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	8756	14	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5618	15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
360	5	5	56	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	25976	2	5
1379	17	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	616	3	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6549	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1189	2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	7530	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1340	16	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	401	3	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5811	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
906	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7116	15	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	756	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
2222	5	1	917	18	8	76	11	10

It is important the addition should be quite correct.

ARITHMETIC (ELEMENTARY).

Set to Temporary Clerks in the War Department, Post Office Provincial Clerks, Tidewaiters, and Weighers.

No. 1.

(Time allowed, 2 hours. Time occupied from to .)

1. Add together—

64935039
 3945684
 59712593
 78916376
 12863121
 83752463

Insert the answer

2. Add—

£ s. d.
 5873 13 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
 634 17 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
 906 9 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
 1347 9 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
 325 7 6
 923 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Insert the answer

3. From	6 8 3 2 1 6 4 3 8 2
Take	8 9 5 3 2 1 7 9

Insert the answer

	£	s.	d.
4. From	6 4 1 0 3 7	8	1½
Take	8 3 1 7 4	15	6½

*Insert the answer**The working of the following is to be shown up:—*

5. Multiply 60538067 by 83.
6. Multiply 64059008 by 720106.
7. Multiply 6,814*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.* by 11.
8. Multiply 4,016*l.* 11*s.* 2½*d.* by 94.
9. Divide 434589760126 by 9.
10. Divide 327840937575 by 716.
11. Divide 8,052*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* by 44.
12. Divide 1,068,091*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* by 329.
13. Write down in figures,—
 - (1) Five hundred thousand four hundred and one.
 - (2) Thirty million seven thousand and forty.
 - (3) Five hundred and six million and twenty.

No. 2.

(Time allowed, 2 hours. Time occupied from to .)

1. Add together—

6 4 9 3 5 0 3 9
3 9 4 5 6 8 4
5 9 7 1 2 5 9 3
8 0 6 4 3 9 7 8
1 2 8 6 3 1 2 1
8 3 7 5 2 4 6 3

Insert the answer

2. Add—

	£	s.	d.
3 2 9 8	17	10	
6 3 4	17	6½	
9 0 6	9	2½	
1 3 4 7	9	11½	
3 2 5	7	6	
9 2 3	13	11½	

Insert the answer

3. From	7 4 2 0 9 3 4 1 7 3
Take	7 9 6 5 3 7 2 8

Insert the answer

	£	s.	d.
4. From	573156	11	2½
Take	92896	18	7¼

Insert the answer

The working of the following is to be shown up:—

5. Multiply 60538067 by 94.
6. Multiply 64059008 by 807609.
7. Multiply 6,814l. 17s. 3½d. by 8.
8. Multiply 4,016l. 11s. 2½d. by 93.
9. Divide 434589760126 by 7.
10. Divide 327840937575 by 589.
11. Divide 8,052l. 16s. 6d. by 22.
12. Divide 1,068,091l. 12s. 11d. by 1316.
13. Write down in figures,—
 - (1) Sixty thousand and forty.
 - (2) Four million five hundred and five.
 - (3) Eight thousand million six hundred.

No. 3.

1. Add together—

34689104
83674823
97615307
41923584
76325918
67431297
93206140
72169837

Insert the answer

2. Add—

	£	s.	d.
7089	14	5½	
508	3	9	
2530	6	10¼	
47	15	8½	
3401	11	7	
65	5	5½	
7019	12	10	
9320	16	9¾	

Insert the answer

3. From	4723698007
Take	494789127

Insert the answer

	£	s.	d.
4. From	397612	4	5¼
Take	78360	16	9¾

Insert the answer

The working of the following questions as well as the answers is to be shown up.

5. Multiply 46054 by 78.
6. Multiply 247003 by 6020.
7. Multiply 9,043*l.* 5*s.* 11½*d.* by 6.
8. Multiply 401*l.* 11*s.* 9½*d.* by 34.
9. Divide 7461968 by 9.
10. Divide 2370056 by 79.
11. Divide 13,005*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* by 8.
12. Divide 40,012*l.* 12*s.* 2½*d.* by 86.
13. Write down in figures,—
 - (1) Ten millions ten thousand and one.
 - (2) Four hundred millions forty thousand and forty.

No. 4.

1. Add together—

3 4 6 8 9 1 0 4
8 3 6 7 4 8 2 3
9 7 6 1 5 3 0 7
4 1 9 2 3 5 8 4
1 3 8 9 5 1 9 3
6 7 4 3 1 2 9 7
9 3 2 0 6 1 4 0
7 2 1 6 9 8 3 7

Insert the answer

2. Add—

£	s.	d.
7 0 8 9	14	5½
5 0 8	3	9
8 4 0 3	4	2½
4 7	15	8¾
3 4 0 1	11	7
6 5	5	5½
7 0 1 9	12	10
9 3 2 0	16	9¾

Insert the answer

3. From
Take

4 7 2 3 6 9 8 0 0 7
4 9 3 2 9 8 1 2 7

Insert the answer

4. From
Take

£	s.	d.
3 9 7 6 1 2	4	5½
8 7 4 0 6	18	6½

Insert the answer

The working of the following questions as well as the answers is to be shown up:—

5. Multiply 46054 by 68.
6. Multiply 247003 by 4050.
7. Multiply 9,043*l.* 5*s.* 11½*d.* by 7.
8. Multiply 401*l.* 11*s.* 9½*d.* by 43.
9. Divide 7461968 by 8.
10. Divide 2370056 by 93.
11. Divide 1,3005*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* by 7.
12. Divide 40,012*l.* 12*s.* 2½*d.* by 67.
13. Write down in figures,—
 - (1) Ten millions twenty thousand and one.
 - (2) Four hundred millions four thousand and forty.

ARITHMETIC (Elementary).

(Set to Letter-carriers and Mail Guards.*)

No. 1.

(Time allowed, ½ an hour. Time occupied from to .)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Addition	18	17	9	21	19	8½
	16	11	4	16	13	6½
	18	9	11	7	2	5
	82	14	6	43	17	8½
	12	16	4	63	2	6½
	4	3	7	24	3	7½
<hr/>						
Subtraction	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	103	5	4	92	6	2½
	49	18	10	47	12	6½
<hr/>						
Multiplication	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	35	3	7	28	15	4½
			6			7
<hr/>						
Division	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	6)83	15	0	9)106	7	4½
<hr/>						

* The examination of Letter-carriers and Mail Guards is now restricted to addition and subtraction. (See letter from Mr. Tilley.)

No. 2.

(Time allowed, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour. Time occupied from to .)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Addition	18	17	9	21	19	$8\frac{1}{2}$
	27	9	10	67	11	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	9	17	4	7	2	5
	78	13	9	89	15	$7\frac{3}{4}$
	93	15	7	36	13	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	4	3	7	24	3	$7\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>			<hr/>			
Subtraction	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	72	3	6	201	7	$5\frac{1}{2}$
	58	18	9	53	16	$7\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>			<hr/>			
Multiplication	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	54	7	9	92	16	$7\frac{1}{4}$
			5			6
<hr/>			<hr/>			
Division	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	7)88	9	$6\frac{1}{2}$	6)83	10	$10\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>			<hr/>			

No. 3.

(Time allowed, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour. Time occupied from to .)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Addition	18	17	9	21	19	$8\frac{1}{2}$
	27	9	10	67	11	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	9	17	4	7	2	5
	64	15	8	76	17	$8\frac{1}{2}$
	93	15	7	36	13	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	4	3	7	24	3	$7\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>			<hr/>			
Subtraction	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	61	7	3	301	8	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	58	18	9	53	16	$7\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>			<hr/>			

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Multiplication	67	5	11		84	13	9½
			5				6
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Division	7) 81	3	1½		6) 77	11	4½

ARITHMETIC.

(Set to all candidates who are required to show a knowledge of
 "Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.")

No. 1.

(Time allowed 3½ hours. Time occupied from to .)

You are requested to write your name at the top of each of your papers, to put the number to each question, and to send up the working as well as the answers.

Reduction.

1. In 23,221 grains of gold how many pounds, ounces, &c. ?
2. Reduce 2 miles, 1 furlong, 12 poles, 1 foot, 8 inches, to inches.

Proportion.

3. Find the income tax on 6,150*l.* 10*s.* at 7*d.* in the pound.
4. What weight of sugar may be bought for 93*l.* 12*s.* when the cost of 6 cwt. 2 qrs. is 27*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* ?

Practice.

5. Find the value of 6,723 pieces of cloth, each piece being worth 1*l.* 8*s.* 8¼*d.*
6. Find the cost of 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 22½ lbs. at 1*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.

Interest.

7. Find the simple interest on 291*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* at 3¼ per cent. for 6 years.
8. How much will 3,500*l.* amount to in 4 years at 4½ per cent. compound interest ?

Fractions.

9. Add together ¾, ⅕, 1⅕, 2½.
10. Subtract 5⅞ from 8½.
11. Multiply 9⅞ by 3⅞.
12. Divide 6⅞ by 9⅞.

Decimals.

13. Add together 501·1306·96, 6·401302, and 72.
14. Subtract 901·53629 from 30640·48.
15. Multiply 12·403 by ·3016.
16. Divide 91·4 by 9020·4 to 4 places of decimals.
17. Divide 4·37 by ·0104 to 3 places of decimals.
18. Reduce 1·85 of 3*s.* 4*d.* to the decimal of a guinea.

MISCELLANEOUS.

N.B. *You are not required to answer any of the following questions; but if you have time (after finishing those on the preceding page) it will be well for you to do as many as you can, selecting the most difficult which you can do.*

19. What number, added to $1\frac{7}{10}$, $3\frac{9}{16}$, $2\frac{1}{20}$, $\frac{5}{24}$, will make the sum total 10?
20. If $\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $2\frac{1}{2}$ of 40 lbs. of beef cost $1\frac{3}{8}d.$, how many pounds may be bought for 1l. 6s. 6d.?
21. If 3 men can mow 7 acres of grass in 5 days of 9 hours each, in how many days of 8 hours each will 5 men mow 35 acres?
22. If $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of tea cost 12s. 9d., what will $\frac{3}{8}$ of a lb. cost? (Solve by decimals.)
23. How many yards of matting, 4·8 feet broad, will cover a floor that is 27·3 feet long and 20·16 feet broad?
24. Extract the square root of $5\frac{31}{25}$.
25. Extract the cube root of 134,217,728.
26. At what rate per cent. will 1,303l. 6s. 8d. amount to 1,884l. 18s. 11d. in 7 years at simple interest?
27. A person who has 1,475l. in the 3 per cents. at $75\frac{1}{4}$ transfers it to the 5 per cents at $110\frac{5}{8}$; what is the alteration in his income?
28. Explain the difference between interest and discount, and find the present worth of 1,215l. due 4 years hence at $5\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.?
29. By selling an article for 9l. 10s. the seller loses 5 per cent. on his outlay; what would be his loss or gain per cent. if he sold it for 11l. 17s. 6d.
30. If I buy 14 oxen for 157l. 5s. 10d., and sell 6 of them at 7l 4s. each, for what must the remainder be sold that I may gain 4 per cent. on the whole?

No. 2.

(Time allowed $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Time occupied from to .)

You are requested to write your name at the top of each of your papers, to put the number to each question, and to send up the working as well as the answers.

Reduction.

1. Reduce 17 tons, 13 cwt., 1 lb. to oz. Avoirdupois.
2. In 537,086 inches, how many miles, furlongs, &c.?

Proportion.

3. Find the income tax on 17,030l. 5s. at 7d. in the pound.
4. What is the tax on a house rented at 327l. 12s. 6d., if the tax on a house rented at 35 guineas is 6l. 8s. $7\frac{1}{2}d.$?

Practice.

5. Find the value of 3,546 pieces of cloth, each piece being worth 1l. 6s. $7\frac{1}{2}d.$
6. What must be given for a gold snuff box weighing 11oz., 19dwts., 16 grs., at the rate of 4l. 3s. 9d. per oz.?

Interest.

7. What is the simple interest on 2,245*l.* for 5 years at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent ?
8. Find the amount of 8,600*l.* in 4 years at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. compound interest.

Fractions.

9. Add together $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{4\frac{5}{8}}{9}$, $1\frac{7}{10}$.
10. Subtract $6\frac{2}{3}$ from $9\frac{3}{4}$.
11. Multiply $10\frac{3}{7}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$.
12. Divide $6\frac{4}{5}$ by $8\frac{7}{8}$.

Decimals.

13. Add together 70·1046, 701, ·6, ·16, and 7·304.
14. Subtract 87·130563 from 352·61.
15. Multiply 1·342 by ·2057.
16. Divide 91·6 by 8931·61 to 4 places of decimals.
17. Divide 43·2 by ·0351 to 3 places of decimals.
18. Reduce 3·45 of half a guinea to the decimal of half-a-crown.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

N.B. *You are not required to answer any of the following questions ; but if you have time (after finishing those on the preceding page) it will be well for you to do as many as you can, selecting the most difficult which you can do.*

19. What number, added to $1\frac{7}{11}$, $2\frac{7}{18}$, $3\frac{5}{22}$, $\frac{9}{24}$, will make the sum total 10 ?
 20. If $1\frac{3}{7}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of $1\frac{1}{2}$ of a ton is worth 4*l.* 10*s.*, what is the value of $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of it ?
 21. If 3 men can mow 14 acres of grass in 5 days of 9 hours each, in how many days of 10 hours each will 5 men mow 35 acres ?
 22. If $2\frac{3}{8}$ lbs. of tea cost 9*s.* 6*d.* what will $\frac{5}{12}$ of a lb. cost ? (Solve by decimals.)
 23. How many yards of matting, 7·3 feet broad, will cover a floor that is 27·3 feet long and 10·083 feet broad ?
 24. Extract the square root of $4\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{8}$.
 25. Extract the cube root of ·51478848.
 26. At what rate per cent. will 1,303*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* amount to 1,687*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* in 10 years at simple interest ?
 27. A person invests 9,075*l.* in the 3 per cents at 90 $\frac{3}{4}$, and on their rising to 91 transfers it to the $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cents at 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; how is his annual income affected ?
 28. If oranges be bought at the rate of 20 for a shilling, how many should be sold for 2*l.* 8*s.* in order to gain 40 per cent. upon the outlay ?
 29. Explain the difference between interest and discount, and find the *true* present worth of 553*l.* 15*s.* due 2 years hence at $5\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.
 30. A person sells out of the 3 per cents at 98, and invests his money in railway 5 per cent. stock at par; find how much per cent. his income is increased or diminished.
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No. 3.

(Time allowed, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Time occupied, from to .)

You are requested to write your name at the top of each of your papers, put the number to each question, and to send up the working as well as the answers.

Reduction.

1. In 32,391 ounces (avoirdupois) of sugar how many tons, &c. ?
2. Reduce three weeks, 4 days, 5 hours, 54 minutes to seconds.

Proportion.

3. Find the income tax on 7,980*l.* 10*s.* at 7*d.* in the pound.
4. If by working 9 hours a day I can finish a piece of work in 12 weeks, how long shall I take to finish it if I work 8 hours a day ?

Practice.

5. Find the value of 6,943 sheep, each sheep being worth *l.* 13*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*
6. Find the cost of 7 cwt. 3 qrs. $20\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at *3l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.

Interest.

7. Find the simple interest on 588*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 5 years.
8. How much will 500*l.* amount to in 3 years at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. compound interest ?

Fractions.

9. Add together $3\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{3}{5}$, $1\frac{4}{15}$, $\frac{2}{3}$.
10. Subtract $5\frac{2}{3}$ from $7\frac{2}{3}$.
11. Multiply $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{2}{3}$.
12. Divide $12\frac{2}{3}$ by $9\frac{2}{3}$.

Decimals.

13. Add together 27·03, 452·0091, ·37, 1·873592, and 83.
14. Subtract 423·79283 from 1857·23.
15. Multiply 5·0103 by 6·503.
16. Divide 84·5 by 3936·2 to 4 places of decimals.
17. Divide 56·64 by ·0107 to 3 places of decimals.
11. Reduce 3·285 of 6*s.* 8*d.* to the decimal of a guinea.

 MISCELLANEOUS.

N.B. *You are not required to answer any of the following questions ; but if you have time (after finishing those on the preceding page) it will be well for you to do as many as you can, selecting the most difficult which you can do.*

19. What number added to $3\frac{2}{3}$, $1\frac{2}{70}$, $2\frac{7}{12}$, $1\frac{2}{15}$, will make the sum total 12 ?
20. If $\frac{1}{14}$ of $3\frac{2}{3}$, of $\frac{7}{5}$, of $5\frac{1}{3}$, of 22 lbs. of sugar cost $8\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, how much will 1 ton 11 cwt. 3 qrs. cost ?
21. If I pay 2*s.* for 14 lbs. of bread when corn is worth 6*s.* per bushel, what must I pay for $31\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. when corn is at 4*s.* the bushel ?

22. If $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of tea cost 15s. 3d., how many pounds can I buy for 4l. 3s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ? (Solve by decimals.)
23. A room is 42 feet long, 28 feet broad, and 12 feet high, what will be the cost of covering the walls with a paper 2 feet 3 inches wide, at 9d. per yard ?
24. Extract the square root of $33\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}$.
25. Extract the cube root of 12,167.
26. In what time will 527l. 10s. amount to 602l. 13s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. simple interest ?
27. If the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. be at 91, how much must I invest in them in order to have a yearly income of 932l. after paying 7d. in the pound income tax ?
28. Explain the difference between interest and discount, and find the present worth of 2,674l. 6s. due 3 years hence at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
29. A grocer buys 3 cwt. of sugar at 5d. per pound, and 7 cwt. at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. : he sells 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound, at what rate per pound must he sell the remainder in order to make 50 per cent. on his whole outlay ?
30. A tobacconist mixes together 80 lbs. of tobacco at 14d. per lb., 100 lbs. at 20d., 60 lbs. at 4s. 10d., and 20 lbs. at 2s. 10d. per lb., what will be the value of 3 oz. of this mixture ?

No. 4.

(Time allowed, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Time occupied, from to .)

You are requested to write your name at the top of each of your papers, to put the number to each question, and to send up the working as well as the answers.

Reduction.

1. In 86,754 oz. (avoirdupois) how many tons, &c. ?
2. Reduce 6 miles, 5 furlongs, 7 poles, 2 yards, to feet.

Proportion.

3. Find the income tax on 8,313l. 5s. at 7d. in the pound.
4. If a bar of gold weighing 7 lbs. 1 oz. 14 dwts. is worth 257l. 2s., what is that per oz. ?

Practice.

5. Find the cost of 14 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs. at 5l. 16s. 8d. per cwt.
6. If a person's estate is worth 1,384l. 16s. per annum, and the rent-charges upon it amount to 14s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound, what is his net annual income ?

Interest.

7. Find the simple interest on 1,248l. 12s. at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 3 years.
8. How much will 8,000l. amount to in 4 years at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. compound interest ?

Fractions.

9. Add together $3\frac{4}{12}$, $3\frac{1}{8}$, $2\frac{7}{10}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$.
10. Subtract $8\frac{2}{3}$ from $18\frac{3}{4}$.
11. Multiply $11\frac{5}{9}$ by $7\frac{7}{8}$.
12. Divide $18\frac{2}{3}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Decimals.

13. Add together $140\cdot17$, $\cdot6432$, $\cdot07042$, and $3\cdot12$.
14. Subtract $83\cdot450392$ from $1210\cdot3$.
15. Multiply $80\cdot46$ by $\cdot00392$.
16. Divide $37\cdot52$ by $2871\cdot3$ to 4 places of decimals.
17. Divide $507\cdot97$ by $\cdot0023$ to 4 places of decimals.
18. Reduce $7\frac{1}{2}$ guineas to the decimal of $1,000\text{!}$.

MISCELLANEOUS.

N.B. *You are not required to answer any of the following questions; but if you have time (after finishing those on the preceding page) it will be well for you to do as many as you can.*

19. Add together $\frac{5}{13}$ of a pound, $\frac{3}{10}$ of 6s. 8d., $\frac{1}{40}$ of a crown, and $\frac{2}{15}$ of a penny.
20. If $\frac{2}{7}$ of $3\frac{1}{2}$ of $7\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ of 36 lbs. of sugar cost 12s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. how much will 17 tons 17 cwt. cost?
21. If twelve men can dig a trench 15 yards long and 4 broad in 3 days of 12 hours each, in how many days of 9 hours each can 8 men dig a trench 20 yards long and 8 broad?
22. What will be the cost of painting the walls of a room at 1s. 7d. per square yard, the length being 19 feet 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the breadth 16 feet 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the height 10 feet 3 inches? (Solve by decimals.)
23. A cistern has two pipes, by one of which it may be filled in 20 minutes, and by the other in 25 minutes; it has also a discharging pipe by which it might be emptied in 18. If all three were open together, in what time would the cistern be filled?
24. Extract the square root of $5141\frac{85}{100}$.
25. Extract the cube root of 228099131.
26. At what rate (simple interest) will 2,063*l.* 15*s.* amount to 2,249*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years?
27. A person invests 9,075*l.* in the 3 per cents. at 90 $\frac{3}{4}$, and on their rising to 91 transfers it to the 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at 97 $\frac{1}{2}$, what increase does he make thereby in his annual income?
28. A person buys teas at 3*s.* and 4*s.* the lb., and mixes them in the proportion of 4 to 7, what will he gain per cent. by selling the mixture at 4*s.* 2*d.* per lb.?

ARITHMETIC.

(Set to Clerks in the Post Office at Dublin, Edinburgh, and London, the Metropolitan Police Courts, the Department of Science and Art, the Board of Trade (Supplementary), the Board of Fisheries (Scotland), and the Prisons Department.)

No. 1.

(Time allowed, 3 hours. Time occupied, from to .)

You are requested to write your name at the top of each of your papers, to put the number to each question, and to send up the working as well as the answers.

Reduction.

1. Reduce 3 tons 9 cwts. 2 qrs. 4 lbs. 6 oz. to oz.
2. How many miles, furlongs, &c. are there in 174,082 inches?
3. How many lbs., oz., &c. are there in 228,908 grains of gold?
4. Reduce 3 acres, 20 poles, to square feet.

Proportion.

5. Find the income tax on 7,530*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.* at 16*d.* in the pound.
6. If 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. of barley cost 8*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, how much may be bought for 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*?
7. How much will a creditor lose on a debt of 5,342*l.* 5*s.* when a bankrupt can only pay 13*s.* 6*d.* in the pound?
8. A man working 6¼ hours a day does a piece of work in 6 days; how many hours a day must he work in order to do it in 5 days?

Practice.

9. Find the value of 3,107 sheep, each sheep being worth 1*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.*
10. Find the dividend on 3,762*l.* 10*s.* at 8*s.* 2½*d.* in the pound.
11. Find the value of 14 oz. 8 dwt. 20 grs. of gold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per oz.
12. What will the painting of a room cost at 2*s.* 3*d.* the square yard whose height is 10 feet, width 15 feet, and length 19 feet?

No. 2.

(Time allowed, 3 hours. Time occupied, from to .)

You are requested to write your name at the top of each of your papers, to put the number to each question, and to send up the working as well as the answers.

Reduction.

1. Reduce 1 ton 4 cwts. 3 qrs. 2 lbs. 3 oz. to oz.
2. How many miles, furlongs, &c. are there in 348,164 inches?
3. How many lbs., oz., &c. are there in 114,454 grains of gold?
4. Reduce 4 acres, 20 poles, to square feet.

Proportion.

5. Find the income tax on 6,030*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.* at 16*d.* in the pound.
6. If 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. of barley cost 8*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, how much may be bought for 2*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*
7. How much will a creditor lose on a debt of 2,342*l.* 5*s.* when a bankrupt can only pay 13*s.* 6*d.* in the pound?
8. A man working 6¼ hours a day does a piece of work in 12 days; how many hours a day must he work in order to do it in 7½ days?

Practice.

9. Find the value of 6,214 sheep, each sheep being worth 1*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.*
10. Find the dividend on 3,854*l.* 10*s.* at 8*s.* 2½*d.* in the pound.
11. Find the value of 16 oz. 6 dwt. 20 grs. of gold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per oz.
12. What will the painting of a room cost at 2*s.* 3*d.* the square yard whose height is 15 feet, width 16 feet, and length 18 feet.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

*(Set to Tidewaiters and Weighers.)*Time allowed $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

1. Write out the tables of—
 Avoirdupois weight.
 Troy weight.
 Long Measure.
 Square measure.
 Wine measure.
 Ale and Beer measure.
2. In 42 miles, 4 furlongs, 3 poles, 4 yards, how many feet?
3. In 457,241 lbs. avoirdupois weight, how many tons, cwts. and qrs.?
4. In 640,825 seconds, how many weeks, days, &c.?

AVERAGES AND PER-CENTAGES.

(Set to candidates for the Office of the Committee of Council for Education, and for the Constabulary in Ireland.)

No. 1.

(Time allowed, 2 hours. Time occupied, from to .)

1. The population of five parishes being 1,236, 452, 364, 516, and 3,430 respectively, find what the population of a sixth parish must be in order that the average population of the six may be 1256·5.
2. A person has $\frac{1}{2}$ of a ship, worth 3,484*l.*, which is insured for 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of its real value; what would he lose in case of the ship being lost?
3. The populations of 3 towns in the year 1841 were 21,326, 42,324, and 6,706; and in the year 1851 it was found that the first two had increased 12 and 10 per cent. respectively, and the last decreased 18 per cent.; find the average population of the three towns in the year 1851.
4. If a person sells 22 articles for the same money which he paid for 36, what does he gain per cent. on his outlay?
5. By selling tea at 5*s.* 4*d.* a pound, a grocer clears $\frac{1}{3}$ th of his outlay; he then raises the price to 6*s.* 2*d.*; what does he clear per cent. upon his outlay at the latter price?
6. A person sells out of the 3 per cents. at 96, and invests his money in railway 5 per cent. stock at 106*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; find how much per cent. his income is increased.
7. Having given the following table:

Length of Railway in England in 1849.	Number of		
	First-class Passengers.	Second-class Passengers.	Third-class Passengers.
Miles. 4,355·5	6,186,899	18,844,152	24,848,313

find (1) the average number per mile of each class, (2) the percentage proportion of each of the three classes.

No. 2.

(Time allowed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour.)

1. Find the average of 13, 27, 0, 46, 72, 86 ; and express the fractional part decimally.
2. The populations of 3 towns in the year 1841 were 20,325, 41,304, and 6,117; and in the year 1851 they had increased respectively 9, 10, and 12 per cent. ; find the average population of the 3 towns in 1851.
3. If goods which were bought at 2*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* per cwt. be sold at 2*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, what is the gain per cent. ?
4. What is the premium upon a policy of assurance for 6,417*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* at 2*l.* 12*s.* per cent. ?
5. If by selling an article at 1*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* a pound I gain 16 per cent. on my outlay, what was its prime cost ?
6. A grocer buys 3 cwt. of sugar at 5*d.* per pound, and 7 cwt. at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* ; he sells 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per pound ; at what rate per pound must he sell the remainder in order to make 50 per cent. on his whole outlay ?
7. When the 3 per cents. are at 91 $\frac{3}{4}$, find how much can be bought for 540*l.*, allowing for commission $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. upon the stock bought.
8. A person sells out of the 3 per cents. at 96, and invests his money in railway 5 per cent. stock at par ; find how much per cent. his income is increased.

No. 3.

(Time allowed, 1 hour.)

1. Find the average of 13, 27, 0, 32, 106, 86 ; and express the fractional part decimally.
2. The populations of 3 towns in the year 1841 were 20,325, 42,405, and 1,423 ; and in the year 1851 they had increased respectively 9, 10, and 12 per cent. ; find the average population of the 3 towns in 1851.
3. If goods which were bought at 2*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* per cwt. be sold at 2*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, what is the gain per cent. ?
4. What is the premium on a policy of insurance for 9,626*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* at 2*l.* 12*s.* per cent. ?
5. If by selling an article at 19*s.* 3*d.* a pound I gain 12 per cent. on my outlay, what was its prime cost ?
6. A grocer buys 3 cwt. of sugar at 5*d.* per pound, and 7 cwt. at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* ; he sells 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per pound ; at what rate per pound must he sell the remainder in order to make 15 per cent. on his whole outlay ?
7. When the 3 per cents. are at 89 $\frac{3}{4}$, how much can be bought for 540*l.*, allowing, for commission, $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. upon the stock bought ?
8. A person sells out of the 3 per cents. at 98, and invests his money in railway 5 per cent. stock at par ; find how much per cent. his income is increased.

LAW, &c.

Used in Voluntary Examinations.

(1.) LAW OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

1. Explain the nature of a feoffment and of livery of seisin. Why are feoffments not now in use ?
 2. What is the effect of a limitation to uses since the Statute of Uses ? How does the assurance called a bargain and sale operate ?
 3. What is the difference between the estates in land created by a gift to a man for life, and by a gift to a man for 100 years, if he so long live ?
 4. Define a remainder of lands. What is the meaning of the doctrine that every limitation, which can possibly be construed as a remainder, shall always be so construed ?
 5. What is the effect of giving land to A (simply) in a conveyance *inter vivos* ? What is the effect of a devise of lands to A (simply) ?
 6. Define an easement. When running water passes through a man's land, what is the nature of his right to the use of the water, as against proprietors lower down the stream ?
 7. Explain carefully the operation of a mortgage in the ordinary form. What is foreclosure, and what redemption ?
 8. When a mortgagee dies intestate, to whom does the estate in the mortgaged lands pass, and to whom the interest in the debt secured by the mortgage ?
 9. What are the contracts which, according to the Statute of Frauds, must be evidenced by writing ?
 10. Explain the nature of a bill of exchange. When it is dishonoured, what steps must the holder take in order to perfect his power of recovering the amount due on it ?
 11. What is an act of bankruptcy ? Describe generally the nature of the interest which passes from a bankrupt to his assignees.
 12. Define the contract of insurance. What interest must the insured have in the subject of the insurance, in order that the contract may stand ?
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(2.) REAL PROPERTY LAW (ELEMENTARY).

1. What is meant by the "quantity" and "quality" of an estate in land ? What are the quantity and quality of the following estates ?—
 - (1.) to A (simply).
 - (2.) to A for 100 years if he should live so long.
 - (3.) to A to the use of B.
 - (4.) to A and his heirs male for the life of B.
2. Define a "springing use," a "shifting use," and an "executory devise."
3. What was originally the object of creating trustees to preserve contingent remainders ? Are such trustees useful in any case at the present moment ?

4. What is meant by "mortmain" ? And what is the object of the mortmain acts ? What statute of George II. regulates charitable devises and requests, and what are its chief provisions ? Is this statute one of the mortmain acts ?
5. What rights has the husband, during the coverture, and after his wife's death, over (1) her fee simple ; (2) her entailed copyholds ; (3) her chattels real ?
6. What is the office of "protector of the settlement," and how long has it existed ?
7. Mention the principal changes introduced into the law of dower by the "Dower Act" ?
8. In what manner is an estate in fee usually mortgaged ? What is meant by "foreclosure," and what by "redemption" ?
9. What is a "power," and what an "appointment" ? Explain the rule that the terms of a power must be strictly followed in executing it.
10. Distinguish between the following modes of conveyance :—a lease and release ; a bargain and sale ; a feoffment. State whether they are all in use at the present moment, and if they have fallen into disuse, what is the reason ?
11. Define an "easement" and a "covenant running with the land ;" and state generally what are the principal provisions of the "Prescription Act."
12. What is the nature of the "action of ejectment" ? Within how many years can it be brought after the right to bring it accrued to the plaintiff ?

(3.) REAL PROPERTY LAW.

1. How many kinds of estates in fee simple are there ? How do they differ as to *quality*, and what effect had the statute *De Donis* on their *quantity* ?
2. What is the principle of merger ? Give a reason for the co-existence in the same person of *an estate tail* and the *immediate reversion in fee*.
3. In whom is the legal or equitable estate vested in the following examples :—a bargain and sale to A to the use of B ; a demise by one seised in fee to A to the use of B ; an assignment of a term of years to A to the use of B ?
4. A man has one son A, and two daughters, C and D. A purchases an estate in fee, and dies intestate and without issue. To whom does his estate descend, and why ?
5. Explain what is meant by a *nudum pactum*. What is the rule of law with reference to it, and why has the rule in question been established ?
6. Give a definition of an *indictment* ; and state what test you would apply for determining whether a particular wrongful act is indictable or actionable ? Under what circumstances may an act done give rise as well to an indictment as to an action ?
7. State concisely what is the peculiar office of the grand jury, of the common jury, and of the judge on a criminal trial.
8. Can a written contract, not required to be in writing by the statute law, be varied by evidence, (1) of a *contemporaneous*, (2) of a *subsequent* verbal agreement ?

9. Distinguish between executory and executed trusts, and between the rules of construction applicable to trusts of each species.
10. In what manner is the creation of trusts affected by the Statute of Frauds? Is any exception made to the general provision?
11. Is a plea of purchase for valuable consideration without notice, a good defence against a legal title? State the reasons on which your opinion is founded.
12. The executor of a testator who has bequeathed pecuniary legacies and the residue of his personal estate commits a *devastavit*. By whom shall the loss be sustained?

(4.) SCOTCH LAW.

1. How is personal estate in Scotland administered to in the case of intestacy; and how is the property distributed?
2. What is the law of descent or succession in regard to heritable or real property?
3. What is the name of the particular kind of real estate in Scotland which forms an exception to the general rule of succession, and which *ascends* instead of descending?
4. Can real estate in Scotland be disposed of by will or testament?
5. Is there any particular word in the Scotch law of real property which is absolutely essential to the conveyance of real estate, and if so what is the word?
6. The body of the municipal law of Scotland is composed of common law and statute law; what is the meaning of common law in Scotland, and what does it comprehend?
7. How is a deed in Scotland, which consists of more than one page, executed and attested?
8. What is the great principle of evidence in favour of Scotch deeds executed with all the requisite legal solemnities?
9. What is the name of the deed or deeds by which land may be mortgaged in security of a loan of money?
10. What is the meaning of settling property in "strict entail" in Scotland?
11. State the different ways in which a legal although an irregular marriage may be constituted in Scotland.
12. In the case of real estate, what is the widow's right over the property of her deceased husband? give the term by which it is distinguished.
13. What is the nature and extent of the husband's right over the real estate of his deceased wife?
14. How is the relation of landlord and tenant in Scotland usually constituted?
15. Whether is the right of a tenant under an agricultural lease, of the nature of real or personal estate?
16. Can a contract or obligation not completed be departed from? If so, give the technical expression by which the power to do this is known in Scotch law books.
17. Describe fully the existing Scotch law of sale.
18. Describe the Scotch *summary* procedure for recovery on bill and notes.
19. Give examples of the various periods of prescription in the Scotch law, mentioning the periods of limitation, and the circumstances to which prescription may be applied.

20. What do you understand by the long negative prescription?
21. In what particular case must there be a grand jury in Scotland?
22. Is there any appeal in or out of Scotland from the judgments of the Supreme Criminal Court?
23. Mention some of the principal institutional writers and authorities on the Scotch law.

MERCANTILE AND COMMERCIAL LAW.

[Set to candidates for the Consular Service, who are required to show "a sufficient knowledge of British Mercantile and Commercial Law to enable them to deal with questions arising between British Shipowners, Shipmasters, and Seamen."]

1. What are the duties of a British consular officer at a foreign sea-port, in reference to the proposed discharge of seamen by the master of a vessel?
2. By what acts may the right of a vendor of goods to "stop in transitu" be taken away?
3. What limitations are there to the doctrine that the slave trade stands on the footing of piracy?
4. By whom are the expenses of a ship incurred in a port of refuge to be primarily borne?
5. What sort of misrepresentation to the underwriter will avoid a policy of maritime insurance?
6. Ought an agreement for seamen's wages to be written or verbal? If such an agreement be not made in accordance with the provisions of the governing statutes, is it absolutely void?
7. What is a seaman's "allotment ticket," and what is its legal effect?
8. Describe a bottomry bond, and state briefly in what particulars the rules of law regarding it differ from those which govern other securities for money.
9. What are the functions of a consular officer in reference to the securities to be given to salvors where salvage services have been rendered by one of Her Majesty's ships?
10. Under what circumstances may seamen quit a British ship against the will of the master, without being guilty of desertion?
11. What effect has a blockade of the port of destination on contracts for the maritime carriage of merchandize?
12. When a ship is sold or mortgaged at a port which is not her port of registry, what functions may a consular officer have to exercise in reference to the transaction?

No. 2.

1. Under what jurisdiction, civil and criminal, is a consul who has been accredited to a Christian power? Is he necessarily at liberty to engage in trade?
2. Define "Barratry," and give particular instances of that offence. What are the chief acts of barratry punishable under British statutes?
3. Under what circumstances may seamen quit a British ship, against the will of the master, without being guilty of desertion?
4. Define a "stoppage in transitu," and state when it may be exercised.

5. What is "general average?" If a vessel is detained in a foreign port, by the command of a sovereign power, on whom falls the expense of the wages and maintenance of the crew?
6. What is a "maritime lien," and how does it differ from an ordinary lien?
7. How is a bill of lading negotiated, and what is transferred by its negotiation?
8. What sort of misrepresentation to the underwriter avoids a policy of maritime insurance?
9. Under what circumstances can the master of a ship hypothecate it in foreign parts so as to bind the ship-owner?
10. How far can a passenger be compelled to assist in working a vessel in distress?
11. What is "demurrage," and who is the person liable to pay it?
12. When the risk which was contemplated in effecting a maritime insurance has not actually been run, can the insured demand a return of the premium from the underwriter?

Questions set to candidates for the Situation of Third-class Clerk in the Solicitor's Office of the Post Office.

(1.) EQUITY.

1. Explain and illustrate the maxim "Where there is equal equity the law must prevail."
2. For what purposes can a summons be employed in the Court of Chancery? State the general nature of the proceedings which can be founded on a summons.
3. A trustee alienates the trust estate; will the estate be still subject to the trust under any and what circumstances? Consider more particularly the cases, (1) where the alienee has given no consideration for the estate, (2) where he has given a valuable consideration.
4. A testator directs his executors to sell his leasehold property, and to lay out one half of the monies so to be produced in erecting a monument to himself in a particular church, and the other half in purchasing an organ for the same church. Are these valid bequests?
5. In what cases will a bill for an account lie in equity?
6. In an ordinary foreclosure suit, has the Court of Chancery authority to direct a sale instead of a foreclosure at the instance of the mortgagor, without the consent of the mortgagee? and if so, whence is such authority derived?

(2.) COMMON LAW.

1. Explain the proposition that "a mere voluntary courtesy will not uphold an assumpsit."
2. What is meant by "special endorsing" a writ of summons? and when may it be proper to endorse the writ specially?
3. In what does a "pawn" differ from a "lien"? and from a "mortgage"?

4. What kind of property in a "chattel" has its finder? and under what circumstances may the owner of a bank note be guilty of larceny in appropriating it?
5. What is the doctrine of the common law as to "contributory negligence"?
6. State what things are (1) absolutely, (2) conditionally privileged from being distrained for rent.

(3.) CONVEYANCING.

1. An estate is limited to A for life, remainder to B's sons in tail, remainder to C in fee. In how many ways could A and C, under the old law, have dealt with their respective estates, so as to destroy the contingent to B's sons? What difference has the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106. made in this respect?
 2. When property is not settled to a married woman's separate use, what is the extent of the marital right and disposition over her chattels personal, chattels real, and estates of inheritance?
 3. What is the object of inserting covenants for title in a purchase deed? An estate is conveyed to A, to uses to bar dower; A appoints to a purchaser in fee; will A's covenants for title run with the land? Give your reasons.
 4. An estate is conveyed to such uses as A shall appoint, and in default of appointment to A for life, remainder to the right heirs of A. A's marriage takes place previous to 1854; is A's wife entitled to her dower? If so, can A nevertheless make a good title to a purchaser free from dower?
 5. What is meant by a *condition precedent*, and what change has been effected by the Common Law Procedure Act in reference to the mode of averring its performance in pleading?
 6. Why is it that contradictory customs cannot be coexistent in the same place? Can you mention any customs which have been held to be *unreasonable*?
 7. What degree of care and vigilance is required from a gratuitous bailee, and from a bailee for hire? In what leading case is the law upon this subject specially considered?
 8. State the leading rules applicable to the construction of Acts of Parliament.
 9. What was the ancient rule of the common law as to contracts entered into by a lunatic? In what cases will they be set aside in equity.
 10. A father dies indebted to a son for monies received to his use, the father having by his will bequeathed a share of his residuary personal estate to the child, greater than the amount of his debt? Is the child entitled to claim both the debt and the share of the residue? Mention the leading rules relative to the subject.
 11. A testator devises lands to A, and charges them with the payment of debts and certain annuities bequeathed by the will; A sells the land; can the purchase money be safely paid to him alone by the vendee, without the concurrence of the annuitants? State the reasoning on which the rule applicable to the case is founded.
 12. In what cases will a settlement made by a woman previously to marriage, without the knowledge of her intended husband, be set aside at his instance after the marriage has taken place? :
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Questions prepared for an Examination of candidates for the Colonial Office (vide p. 8).

(1.) CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

1. What are the "Three Estates of the Realm"? On what occasions have attempts been made to limit the number of the Peerage?
2. What are the functions of the House of Lords in regard to "Money Bills"? Enumerate the principal descriptions of enactment which are considered to be included under the term "Money Bill."
3. What is the nature of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*? By what statute is it regulated? Did that statute create it?
4. Describe briefly the constitutional position and functions of the "Privy Council." In what relation does the Cabinet stand to it?
5. Has the Queen any greater authority over a Colony which has not yet received a charter or constitution than she has over her English dominions? Is there any portion of the English Common Law which does *not* without special provision extend to a newly-settled dependency of the British Crown?
6. In what King's reign was *Magna Charta* made part of the English Statute Law? Mention any provisions of *Magna Charta* which you consider to have been peculiarly beneficial to the middle and lower classes.
7. Describe concisely the purport of the following laws and ordinances:—The Constitutions of Clarendon; the Bill of Rights; the Act of Settlement; the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act.
8. What special rule exists as to the evidence necessary to convict a person of High Treason? Can you mention any celebrated case in which a peculiar construction was put on this rule?
9. For what alleged offences were the following persons tried:—Sacheverell, Lord George Gordon, Horne Tooke?
10. What questions of Constitutional Law were involved in the original dispute between the American Colonies and the mother country? Are any of these still unsettled?

(2.) INTERNATIONAL LAW.

(Set also to candidates for the situation of Paid Attaché.)

1. Distinguish between the legal position of an *ambassador*, a *minister chargé d'affaires*, and a *consul*.
2. What is implied in the *right of equality* among sovereign states, and to what extent is this right practically modified?
3. When a new country is discovered, does the right acquired through the discoverer accrue to the sovereign of whom he is a subject, or to the sovereign who employs him? Do you consider the right acquired to be inchoate or complete? If you think it merely inchoate, what is necessary to perfect it? Illustrate your answer by historical examples.
4. What test is usually applied to ascertain the degree of civilization which entitles a non-Christian race to share in the privileges of international law, and to be considered sovereign over the territory which it occupies?
5. Define *eminent domain*. What description of right to the national territory are sovereigns *inter se* assumed to possess, and why is the assumption necessary?

6. Define *postliminy*. What subjects of postliminy are recognized by modern international law ?
7. What conditions must be satisfied in order that the goods of an enemy, taken at sea, may become the absolute property of the captor ? State which of these conditions are required by the strict theory of capture in war, and which have been arbitrarily added by the custom of nations.
8. What rules of the general national law were modified or disturbed by the permission given by the Orders in Council of 1854, "to all subjects of Her Majesty, and the subjects and citizens of any neutral or friendly state, to *trade freely*" during the then existing war "with all ports and places not being in a state of blockade," provided that no British vessel should enter or communicate with an enemy's port ?
9. Do you consider that treaties are annulled by the breaking out of hostilities between the powers which were parties to them ? Give authority for your answer ; and, if it is in the affirmative, state what assumptions it involves as to the natural relation of states *inter se*.
10. Has a belligerent power the right to confiscate debts owing by its own subjects to subjects of the other belligerent ?
11. What were the new rules which were attempted to be engrafted on the general international law by the armed neutrality of the northern powers in 1780 ? How far were these rules identical with those subscribed to by Great Britain at the Congress of Paris in 1856 ?
12. From what period is a treaty of peace binding—(1) on the contracting sovereigns—(2) on their subjects ?

(3.) POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. Explain and illustrate the proposition that all *capital* is perpetually consumed and reproduced. What is meant by *fixed*, and what by *circulating capital* ?
 2. On what conditions do the rise and fall of *wages* depend ? What would be the effect of fixing a legal minimum of wages ?
 3. State concisely Ricardo's theory of *rent*. What is the value of the objection to it that there cannot be land in cultivation which pays no rent ?
 4. Define *value* and *price*. Can there be a general rise of values ?
 5. In what sense is it true that, in all employments, the rate of profit on capital tends to an equality ?
 6. To what extent does *credit* assist production ?
 7. What is the nature of the operation which is effected by means of the *foreign exchanges* ? What is meant by saying that the exchange is "unfavourable" to a particular country ?
 8. Why does a tax on some one commodity generally raise the value and price of that commodity by *more* than the amount of the tax imposed ?
 9. What foundation is there for the opinion that there can be a general over-supply of commodities ?
 10. What, according to the old mercantile theory, was an "unfavourable balance of trade ?" Analyse the doctrine that such a balance is an evil.
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MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Set to Candidates for the Treasury, and to Candidates for the Admiralty who selected Euclid as a subject of examination (vide pp. 6 and 20).

EUCLID.

No. 1.

Book I.

1. Distinguish between a "postulate" and an "axiom." Write down Euclid's three postulates.
2. PROP. XXI.—If from the ends of a side of a triangle there be drawn two straight lines to a point within the triangle, these shall be less than the other two sides of the triangle, but shall contain a greater angle.
3. PROP. XXXII.—If a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles.
4. Enunciate and prove the corollaries of the last proposition.
5. PROP. XLIV.—To a given straight line to apply a parallelogram, which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.
6. The quadrilateral figure whose diameters bisect each other is a parallelogram.

Book II.

7. PROP. VI.—If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced, and the part of it produced, together with the square of half the line bisected, is equal to the square of the straight line which is made up of the half and the part produced.
8. PROP. XII. In obtuse-angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from either of the acute angles to the opposite side produced, the square of the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the squares of the sides containing the obtuse angle by twice the rectangle contained by the side upon which, when produced, the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted without the triangle between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle.
9. In any isosceles triangle ABC, if AD be drawn from the vertex to any point in the base, show that the difference of the squares on AB and AD is equal to the rectangle of BD and CD.

Book III.

10. PROP. IX.—If a point be taken within a circle, from which there fall more than two equal straight lines to the circumference, that point is the centre of the circle.
11. PROP. XX.—The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference upon the same base, that is, upon the same part of the circumference.
12. PROP. XXXI.—In a circle, the angle in a semicircle is a right angle; but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.

13. ABC is a triangle of which the angle A is acute ; show that the square of BC is less than the squares of AB, AC, by twice the square of the line drawn from A to touch the circle on BC as diameter.
14. If a quadrilateral is described about a circle, show that the angles subtended at the centre of the circle by two opposite sides of it are together equal to two right angles.

No. 2.

Book I.

1. PROP. XXIV.—If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the angle contained by the two sides of one of them greater than the angle contained by the two sides equal to them, of the other ; the base of that which has the greater angle, shall be greater than the base of the other.
2. PROP. XXIX.—If a straight line fall upon two parallel straight lines, it makes the alternate angles equal to one another ; and the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite angle upon the same side ; and likewise the two interior angles upon the same side together equal to two right angles.
3. PROP. XLVIII.—If the square described upon one of the sides of a triangle, be equal to the squares described upon the other two sides of it ; the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.
4. Any line drawn through the bisection of the diagonal of a parallelogram to meet the sides is bisected in that point, and also bisects the parallelogram.

Book II.

5. PROP. IV.—If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the squares of the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts.
6. PROP. IX.—If a straight line be divided into two equal, and also into two unequal parts ; the squares of the two unequal parts are together double of the square of half the line, and of the square of the line between the points of section.
7. AOB is the quadrant of a circle, whose centre is O ; from any point C in its arc draw CD perpendicular to OA or OB, meeting in E the radius which bisects the angle AOB : Show that the squares upon CD, DE, are together equal to the square upon OA.

Book III.

8. PROP. IV.—If in a circle two straight lines cut one another, which do not both pass through the centre, they do not bisect each other.
9. PROP. XX.—The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference upon the same base, that is, upon the same part of the circumference.
10. PROP. XXXVI.—If from any point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle, and the other touches it ; the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle, and the part of it without the circle, shall be equal to the square of the line which touches it.

11. If any line is drawn touching a circle, the part of it intercepted between the tangents at the extremities of any diameter subtends a right angle at the centre.
12. Describe a circle which shall pass through a given point, have a given radius, and touch a given line.

Used in Voluntary Examinations.

BOOK IV.

1. PROP. IV.—To inscribe a circle in a given triangle.
2. PROP. XII. To describe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon about a given circle.
3. Inscribe (1) a square, (2) a circle in a given quadrant of a circle.

BOOK VI.

4. Give Euclid's definition of proportion.
5. PROP. I.—Triangles of the same altitude are one to the other as their bases.
6. PROP. VI.—If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about the equal angles proportionals, the triangles shall be equiangular, and shall have those angles equal which are opposite to the homologous sides.
7. PROP. XVIII.—Upon a given straight line to describe a rectilineal figure similar, and similarly situated, to a given rectilineal figure.
8. PROP. XXII.—If four straight lines be proportionals, the similar rectilineal figures similarly described upon them shall also be proportionals.
9. If two circles touch each other externally, the part of their common tangent between its points of contact is a mean proportional between the diameters.

BOOK XI.

10. PROP. IV.—If a straight line stand at right angles to each of two straight lines in the point of their intersection, it shall also be at right angles to the plane which passes through them, that is, to the plane in which they are.
 11. PROP. VIII.—If two straight lines be parallel, and one of them is at right angles to a plane, the other also shall be at right angles to the same plane.
 12. PROP. XX.—If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, any two of them are greater than the third.
 13. Two planes being perpendicular to each other, draw a third perpendicular to both.
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ALGEBRA.

Used in Voluntary Examinations.

No. 1.

(Time occupied, from to .)

1. Multiply—

(1) $x^3 + 2x^2y + 2xy^2 + y^3$ by $x^3 - 2x^2y + 2xy^2 - y^3$

(2) $a^4 + a^{-4} - a^2 - a^{-2}$ by $a - a^{-1}$

2. Divide—

(1) $a^4 - 81b^4$ by $a - 3b$

(2) $\frac{a^3}{2b} + \frac{8b^3}{a} - 4ab$ by $\frac{a}{2b} - \frac{2b}{a}$

(3) $xy^3 + x^3yz^3 - (xyz)^3 - yz$ by $x^3 + (yz)^3$

3. Show that the product of two quantities equals that of their greatest common measure and least common multiple.

Find the greatest common measure of—

$35x^3 + 47x^2 + 13x + 1$ and $42x^4 + 41x^3 - 9x^2 - 9x - 1$

4. Extract the square root of $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 4\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)$, and explain how the method of extracting the square root of numbers is deduced from the Algebraical rule.

5. Investigate a method for obtaining the cube root of an Algebraical expression, and find the cube root of—

(1) $a^6 - 6a^5 + 15a^4 - 20a^3 + 15a^2 - 6a + 1$

(2) 110592

6. Solve the following equations :—

(1) $\frac{3x+7}{14} - \frac{2x-7}{21} + 2\frac{3}{4} = \frac{x-4}{4}$

(2)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = c \\ \frac{y}{a} + \frac{x}{b} = d \end{cases}$$

(3) $\left(\frac{8x-3}{4x-1}\right)^2 = \frac{4x-5}{x-1}$

(4) $4x - 5y + mz = 7x - 11y + nz = x + y + pz = 3$

(5) $(a+b)^2x + \left(\frac{ab}{a-b}\right)^2\left(4 - \frac{3}{x}\right) = 2ab$

7. A watch gains as much as a clock loses ; and 1798 hours by the clock are equivalent to 1802 hours by the watch : Find the rates of the clock and watch.

8. A certain number of sovereigns, shillings, and sixpences together amount to 8*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, and the amount of the shillings is a guinea less than that of the sovereigns, and a guinea and a half more than that of the sixpences : Find the numbers of each coin.9. Two minutes after a railway train has left a station A, where it had stopped 7 minutes, it meets an express train which set out from a station B when the former was 28 miles on the other side of A ; the express travels at double the rate of the other, and performs the journey from B to A in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours : Find the rate of each train, and the distance from A to B.

10. Investigate an expression for the sum of n terms of an Arithmetic progression, and for the limit of the sum of an infinite Geometric progression.

In what case is the latter possible ?

11. Sum the following series :—

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{4}{3} + \dots \text{ to } n \text{ terms.}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8} - \&c. \text{ in infinitum.}$$

12. When does one quantity vary as another ?

If $A \propto B, C, D, \&c.$, when only one of the quantities is changed, show that $A \propto BCD \dots$ when all change,

Apply this principle to the following example :

If 10 men do a piece of work in 12 days of 12 hours each, in what time will 23 men do three times as much, each working 9 hours per day ?

13. Find—

- (1) the number of permutations which can be formed from the letters of the word *Sebastopol*, taken all together.
- (2) the number of combinations when three letters are taken together.

EUCLID, ALGEBRA, AND TRIGONOMETRY.

(Set to candidates for the Office of the Committee of Council on Education.)

[*N.B.* In this Examination Mathematics are not prescribed, but may be selected by any candidate who has "made them his especial study," with the view of displaying his industry and intelligence.]

1. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the angle contained by the two sides of one of them greater than the angle contained by the two sides equal to them, of the other ; the base of that which has the greater angle, shall be greater than the base of the other.

BOOK III.

2. PROP. 20.—The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference upon the same base, that is upon the same part of the circumference.

BOOK IV.

3. PROP. 11.—To inscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon in a given circle.

BOOK VI.

4. PROP. 18.—Upon a given straight line to describe a rectilineal figure similar, and similarly situated, to a given rectilineal figure.
5. A common tangent is drawn to two circles which touch externally ; prove that if a circle be described on that part of it which lies between the points of contact, as diameter, it will pass through the point of contact of the two circles.

6. Inscribe a circle in a given quadrant of a circle.
7. Divide $4bx^3 + (4c - ab)x^2 - (4d + ac)x + ad$ by $4x - a$.
8. Find the value of $\frac{2a\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}}$ when $x = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} - \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} \right\}$.
9. Reduce to its simplest form the expression—

$$\frac{1}{4x^3(x+y)} + \frac{1}{4x^3(x-y)} + \frac{1}{2x^2(x^2+y^2)}$$
10. Solve the following equations—
 (1) $\frac{12}{x} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{12x}\right) = \frac{5}{24}$
 (2) $\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{1}{35}$
 (3) $\begin{cases} x + 2y + 3z = 17 \\ y + 2z + 3x = 13 \\ z + 2x + 3y = 12 \end{cases}$
 (4) $\begin{cases} x^2 + xy + y^2 = a^2 \\ x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4 = b^4 \end{cases}$
11. A and B have the same annual income, and occupy lodgings for 30 weeks in the year, the former at 14s., the latter at 21s. per week, all other expenses being exactly the same for both: B exceeds his income by as much as A comes short of his, and finds that he has spent one tenth too much: Required the annual income and the whole expenditure of each.
12. Find the sum of the following series—
 (1) $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{2}{5} + \dots$ to 14 terms.
 (2) $\frac{5}{3} - \frac{4}{3} + \frac{16}{15} - \dots$ to 10 terms, and to infinity.
13. Write down the expansion of $(3x - 4y)^9$, and by means of the binomial theorem approximate to $\sqrt[3]{31}$.
14. Find the values of $\tan 30^\circ$ and of $\sin 18^\circ$.
15. Prove—
 (1) $\sin A - \sin B = 2 \sin \frac{A-B}{2} \cos \frac{A+B}{2}$
 (2) $\sin 2A = \frac{1 - \tan^2(45 - A)}{1 + \tan^2(45 - A)}$
16. Having given the numerical value of $\sin A$ find that of $\cos \frac{A}{2}$; and show that there ought to be four corresponding values. Determine which is the proper value when A lies between 180° and 270° .
17. In a plane triangle, having given two sides and the included angle, obtain the formulæ for solving the triangle.
Ex. Given $a = 205$, $b = 195$, $C = 4^\circ$, $l_0 2 = .30103$, $L \cot 2^\circ = 11.4569162$, $L \cot 54^\circ 20' = 9.8559376$, $L \cot 54^\circ 21' = 9.8556708$; find the remaining angles.
18. What are the advantages of employing the number 10 as the base for logarithms? Having given the logarithms of a number to the base e , show how to find the logarithms of the same number to the base 10.
 Given $\log_{10} 74968 = 4.8571394$; diff. for 1 = 60: find the value of $\sqrt[6]{.0719686}$ to seven places of decimals.

ALGEBRA.

Set to candidates for the Admiralty, who selected Algebra as a subject of Examination (vide p. 6).

1. Divide $4bx^3 + (4c - ab)x^2 - (4d + ac)x + ad$ by $4x - a$.
2. Find the value of $\frac{2a\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}}$ when $x = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} - \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} \right\}$
3. Reduce to its simplest form the expression—

$$\frac{1}{4x^3(x+y)} + \frac{1}{4x^3(x-y)} + \frac{1}{2x^2(x^2+y^2)}$$
4. Show that the product of two quantities equals that of their greatest common measure and least common multiple.
 Find the greatest common measure of—
 $35x^3 + 47x^2 + 13x + 1$ and $42x^4 + 41x^3 - 9x^2 - 9x - 1$.
5. Solve the following equations—
 (1) $\frac{12}{x} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{12x}\right) = \frac{5}{24}$
 (2) $\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{1}{35}$
 (3) $\begin{cases} x + 2y + 3z = 17 \\ y + 2z + 3x = 13 \\ z + 2x + 3y = 12 \end{cases}$
 (4) $\begin{cases} x^2 + xy + y^2 = a^2 \\ x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4 = b^4 \end{cases}$
6. A and B have the same annual income, and occupy lodgings for 30 weeks, the former at 14s., the latter at 21s. per week, all other expenses being exactly the same for both: B exceeds his income by as much as A comes short of his, and finds that he has spent one tenth too much: Required the annual income and the whole expenditure of each.
7. Find the sum of the following series—
 (1) $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{2}{5} + \dots$ to 14 terms.
 (2) $\frac{5}{3} - \frac{4}{3} + \frac{16}{15} - \dots$ &c. to 10 terms, and to infinity.
8. Write down the expansion of $(3x - 4y)^9$, and by means of the binomial theorem approximate to $\sqrt[3]{31}$.
9. What are the advantages of employing the number 10 as the base for logarithms? Having given the logarithms of a number to the base e , show how to find the logarithms of the same number to the base 10.
 Given $\log_{10} 71968 = 4.8571394$; diff. for 1 = 60: find the value of $\sqrt[3]{.0719686}$ to seven places of decimals.
10. Solve the following equations:—
 (1) $\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - \sqrt{b^2 + x^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \sqrt{b^2 + x^2}} = \frac{c}{d}$
 (2) $\begin{cases} \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{z} - \frac{2}{y} = 2. \\ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$

$$(3) \left(2\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2x} \times 5^{2x-5} = \left(1\frac{1}{4}\right)^{x+1} \times \left(1\frac{3}{4}\right)^{2-x}$$

11. Insert four harmonic means between 2 and 12.
12. Find what number r out of n things must be taken together so that the number of combinations formed may be the greatest possible.
13. When does one quantity vary directly as another, and when inversely as another?
Given that y varies as the sum of two quantities, one of which varies as x directly, the other as x inversely; and that when $x = 1, y = 4$, when $x = 2, y = 6$: Find the relation between x and y .
14. In what scale of notation is sixteen-hundred-and-sixty-four ten-thousandth's of unity represented by $\cdot 0404$?

GEOLOGY.

*Prepared for an Examination of Candidates for the Colonial Office
(vide p. 8).*

1. Define the terms *anticlinal, synclinal, unconformable, strike, and dip.*
2. State the reasons for the division of rocks into igneous and sedimentary. What are metamorphic rocks?
3. What are the constituent minerals of granite, basalt, greenstone, gneiss, trachyte?
4. Describe the divisions of the wealden formation, and give a sketch of its distribution in England, and the reasons for looking on it as a freshwater deposit.
5. Where are the points of division placed by geologists to separate the hypozoic, the palæozoic, the mesozoic, and the cainozoic strata? Exemplify the principles on which these divisions have been founded.
6. Coal has been accounted for sometimes as the result of drift by water of masses of vegetable matter; sometimes as an accumulation of such matter by growth *in situ*. What hypotheses do these views involve, and what circumstances lend probability to each view?
7. Give an accurate description of the stigmaria and the sigillaria, and of the facts that prove their mutual relation, with the most characteristic mode of their occurrence in the strata.
8. Describe the mountain limestone formation. How is it distributed over the world?
9. By what observations and arguments does the geologist seek to determine the period of elevation of a mountain chain? Illustrate this by some example.
10. Show that by the amount, and by the characters of the distribution of organic remains in one and the same rock in different localities we may predicate facts concerning its oceanic and littoral deposition, pointing to the limits of the sea in which it was formed. Give illustrations of this.
11. Give a description of the most important characteristics common to the trilobites, and give the history of their distribution in time.
12. What are the usual characters of a mineral vein? How far is its wealth found to depend on the rock it traverses? Describe the methods adopted by the practical miner for the discovery of a lode.
13. Describe the structure of the ammonite, and give an account of the distribution of its species in time.

14. Trace the changes in the character of the zoology during the oolitic period, as illustrated by the reptilia and the cephalopoda.
15. Describe some of the fossils characteristic of the chalk.
16. Give a sketch of the geology of the Malvern Hills.

CHEMISTRY.

Prepared for an Examination of Candidates for the Colonial Office (vide p. 9).

1. Define the term *element*. What elements are gaseous, what are liquids, under the ordinary conditions of the globe? What changes do these undergo by considerable alteration of such conditions?
 2. State the law of multiple proportions; and illustrate it by means of the oxides (1) of nitrogen (2) of manganese.
 3. Give the chemical names of, and write in formulæ, alum, common salt, green vitriol, calomel, corrosive sublimate, and chloride of lime.
 4. The equivalent of aluminium is 13.7. How much per cent. of oxygen, of sulphur, and of aluminium is contained in the anhydrous normal (or neutral) sulphate of alumina?
 5. Of what gases does the atmosphere consist? Give any *accurate* method of effecting its analysis; and state the results of this analysis.
 - 6 Explain the changes resulting from the action (1) of hydrochloric acid, (2) of strong nitric acid, (3) of very dilute nitric acid, on gold, iron, tin, and zinc respectively; and state any facts regarding the modification of the result by the purity or the alloying of any of these metals.
 7. Define the terms *temperature*, *specific heat*, and *latent heat*, and the term *volume* as applied to a gas.
 8. What law has been asserted connecting the specific heats of the several elements? How far is it universal?
 9. What is meant by the theoretical density of carbon vapour? Within what limits is its determination true, and on what assumptions is that determination based?
 10. Describe the oxides (1) of carbon, (2) of iron; and give a complete account of the most important oxides of chlorine.
 11. Phosphoric acid is tribasic. Give illustrations of each type of its salts. It undergoes modifications by the action of heat. Under what circumstances, and what types of salts result?
 12. What is meant by the *empiric* as distinguished from the *rational* formula of a substance? Illustrate each by means of acetic acid.
 13. Describe the chemical changes involved in the process called the vinous fermentation.
 14. The analyst employs sulphuretted hydrogen to separate metals from each other. Into what groups does he thus divide them, and what principles are involved in the separation.
 15. A solution contains lead, tin, nickel, iron, zinc, magnesia, potash with hydrochloric and nitric acids. Give in detail the process of analysing (qualitatively) such a solution.
 16. Give a series of illustrations, (1) from minerals, (2) from the products of the laboratory, of isomorphism, dimorphism, allotropism, and isomerism.
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NATURAL SCIENCE.

(Set to candidates for the Office of the Committee of Council on Education.)

[*N.B.*—In this Examination Natural Science is not prescribed, but may be selected by any candidate who has “made it his especial study,” with the view of displaying his industry and intelligence.]

No. 1.

1. Enumerate the various kinds of levers, and state the general relation between the power and weight, when balanced on a lever.
 2. Explain fully the principle of the graduation in the common and in the Danish steelyard.
 3. What are the three laws of motion in dynamics, and how is their truth established?
 4. Explain the construction and use of a common barometer and its vernier. Show also how a self-registering thermometer may be constructed.
 5. Define specific gravity, and give a method by which the specific gravity of a body lighter than the fluid in which it is weighed may be found.
A piece of metal whose weight in water is 12 ounces is attached to a piece of wood which weighs 16 ounces in vacuo, and the weight of the two in water is 8 ounces; find the specific gravity of the wood.
 6. Explain the following terms: equator, zenith, solstice, meridian, meridian line, nadir, horizon, perihelion, solstitial colure, magnetic variation, compression of the earth.
 7. Explain how it is that in sailing round the world a day is either lost or gained.
 8. Explain the following phenomena:—
 - (1) The changes of the seasons.
 - (2) The different lengths of day and night.
 - (3) The comparative absence of twilight in the tropics.
 - (4) The trade winds.
 - (5) The harvest moon.
 - (6) The phases of the moon.
 9. State concisely the principal arguments by which it may be proved
 - (1) that the earth moves round its own axis; (2) that it moves round the sun.
 10. Explain fully why the clock is sometimes before and sometimes behind the sun. How often are they together? What is this phenomenon called?
 11. On the 31st January,—when it is 3' 15 p.m. at Dublin, Lat. 53° 20', Long. 6' 15',—what is the hour and season at Rio Janeiro, S. Lat. 23°, W. Long. 43°?
 12. Describe the common astronomical telescope, and show how its magnifying power may be measured.
 13. How is a telescope made achromatic?
 14. What are the various effects produced on bodies by heat? What exception is there to the law that the bulk of bodies increases with their temperature? What result would follow if this exception did not exist?
 15. What hypotheses have been framed as to the formation of coal? Which do you prefer? Give your reasons.
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NATURAL SCIENCE.

No. 2.

1. Explain the principle of the mechanical power known as the wheel and axle. How is the principle practically employed for obtaining large mechanical advantage?
2. Illustrate by reference to the inclined plane and the screw the saying "What is gained in power is lost in time."
3. What are the requisites of a good balance? Explain popularly the means practically employed for securing them.
4. Enunciate the first and second laws of motion, and state some considerations which suggest their truth. How is their truth finally established?
5. Explain the nature of impact between two elastic bodies. If one billiard ball moving at the rate of 4 feet per second overtakes another similar ball moving at the rate of 1 foot per second, determine their motions after impact, their elasticity being $\frac{1}{2}$.
6. Describe and explain the principle of Bramah's press, and for any given machine, calculate the mechanical advantage.
7. Explain by a figure or otherwise how the length of the day at a place varies, and how it is that the sun does not always rise and set at the same points of the horizon.
8. Give an explanation of the tides, and account for spring and neap tides. Can you mention any local tidal peculiarities?
9. How would the present arrangement of the seasons be affected if the earth's axis—
 - (1) Were perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic?
 - (2) Retaining its parallelism, were in the plane of the ecliptic?
 - (3) Pointed always towards the sun?
10. Explain what is meant by the term refraction. What effect does it produce upon—
 - (1) The apparent position of a star?
 - (2) The horizontal diameter of the sun or moon?
 - (3) The vertical diameter?
11. When light is incident on glass, into what portions is it divided? State the laws of reflection and refraction. Can you give any account of the two great hypotheses which have been framed to account for the phenomena of light?
12. Describe Herschel's telescope, and explain its advantages and disadvantages. Trace the course of a pencil of rays through it from an external point to the eye.
13. Coal has sometimes been accounted for as the result of drift by water of masses of vegetable matter, sometimes as an accumulation of such matter by growth *in situ*. What hypotheses do these views involve, and what circumstances lend probability to each view?
14. What are the usual characteristics of a mineral vein? How far is its wealth found to depend on the rock it traverses? Describe the methods adopted by the practical miner for the discovery of a lode.
15. State the law of multiple proportions, and illustrate it by means of the oxides of (1) sulphur, (2) carbon, (3) iron.
16. Show how to test a solution for silver, soda, and arsenic.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

No. 1.

Used in a Voluntary Examination.

1. Describe what is meant by *parallel motion* in machinery.
2. Explain the principle upon which Nasmyth's steam hammer is designed.
3. Explain the principles upon which Bramah's hydraulic press is designed.
4. State what considerations limit the thickness of metal in a cylindrical hydraulic press.
5. Explain the principles of the construction of a Cornish engine.
6. Define the term horse power.
7. What is Tredgold's rule for the dimensions of safety valves in low-pressure engines?
8. The diameter of the cylinder of a locomotive engine is 16 inches, the length of stroke 21 inches, the driving wheel is 6 feet in diameter. What would be the force applied at the circumference of the wheel when worked to a pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch?
9. State the object of the variable cut off, and of the link motion in high-pressure engines.
10. Describe a Daniel's constant battery and a Smee's battery.
11. What is an amalgamated zinc plate, and how is it prepared?
12. Show the general expression for the force of a voltaic current in a circuit in terms of the *electro-motive power of each element, the No. of elements, the resistance of the liquid, the distance between the plates, and their sectional area, the length of the connecting wire, and its sectional area.* (Ohm's law.)
13. Describe the principles upon which Cooke and Wheatstone's needle instrument is founded.
14. Describe the principles upon which Morse's instrument is founded.
15. Explain the meaning of the term *induced currents*.

No. 2.

Set to a candidate for the Admiralty, who being required to show "some proficiency in a subject comprised under one at least of the following heads:—(1.) Latin, or a modern language. (2.) The leading points of English or modern history. (3.) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of mathematics or science," elected to be examined in Civil Engineering as a branch of science.

1. A beam of white pine timber, 14 in. deep, is placed on two supports 14 feet apart. A weight of 6 tons is applied at the centre. What should be the breadth of the beam to allow a deflection of $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch to the foot?
N.B.—The constant for white pine being '0125.
2. What is the meaning of the term "horse-power"? And explain what is meant by the "duty" of a steam engine.
3. What is the use of the indicator card, and how is it applied?
4. What is the use of the air pump in a condensing engine?

5. What are the principles which guide engineers in designing furnaces adapted to consume smoke?
6. Describe the several indices which are in use for exhibiting pressure in boilers.
7. What is meant by parallel motion?
8. A cylindrical boiler is required to be constructed 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter, capable of resisting 100 lbs. pressure per sq. in. Assuming the tenacity of iron to be 5 tons per square inch, what should be the thickness of the plates?

(The ends need not be considered.)

GREEK.

Passages given to be translated from Greek into English.

These Papers contain easy passages intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the several languages to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with them where it has been acquired.

Translation from Greek may be selected as a branch of examination by candidates for the—

Colonial Office.

Ecclesiastical Commission.

Department of Science and Art.

Board of Trade.

Καί νύ κε δὴ ξιφίεσσ' αὐτοσχεδὸν οὐτάζοντο,
εἰ μὴ κήρυκες, Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἠδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν,
ἦλθον, ὁ μὲν Τρώων, ὁ δ' Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
Ταλθύβιός τε καὶ Ἴδαϊος, πεπνυμένω ἄμφω.
μέσσω δ' ἀμφοτέρων σκῆπτρα σχέδον· εἰπέ τε μῦθον
κῆρυξ Ἴδαϊος, πεπνυμένα μῆδεα εἰδώς·

Μηκέτι, παῖδε φίλω, πολεμίζετε, μηδὲ μάχεσθον·
ἀμφοτέρω γὰρ σφῶϊ φιλεῖ νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·
ἄμφω δ' αἰχμητὰ· τόγε δὴ καὶ ἴθμεν ἅπαντες.
νῦξ δ' ἤδη τελέθει· ἀγαθὸν καὶ νυκτὶ πιθέσθαι.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη Τελαμώνιος Αἴας·
Ἴδαι', Ἐκτορι ταῦτα κελεύετε μυθήσασθαι·
αὐτὸς γάρ χαρμῆ προκαλέσσατο πάντας ἀρίστους.
ἀρχέτω· αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ μάλα πείσομαι, ἥπερ ἂν οὗτος.

Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ·
Αἴαν, ἐπεὶ τοι δῶκε θεὸς μέγεθός τε βίην τε,
καὶ πινυτήρ· περὶ δ' ἔγχερ Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατος, ἔσσι·
νῦν μὲν παυσώμεσθα μάχης καὶ δηϊότητος
σήμερον· ὕστερον αὖτε μαχησόμεθ', εἰσὶκε δαίμων
ἄμμε διακρίνη, δῶή δ' ἐτέροισί γε νίκην·
νῦξ δ' ἤδη τελέθει· ἔγαθὸν καὶ νυκτὶ πιθέσθαι·
ὣς σὺ τ' εὐφρήνης παντας παρὰ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιοῦς,
σοῦς τε μάλιστα ἔτας καὶ ἑταίρους, οἳ τοι ἔασιν·
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κατὰ ἄστν μίγα Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος
Τρώας εὐφραίνω καὶ Τρωάδας ἰλκεσιπέπλους,
αἶτε μοι εὐχόμεναι θεῖον δύσονται ἀγῶνα.—*Homer.*

These Papers contain easy passages intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the several languages to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with them where it has been acquired.

Τῶ δὲ Δημοσθένει τοιόνδε τι εἰ Μεσσήνιοι παρήνουν, ὅπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἀναδιδάσκοντες αὐτὸν τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ὡς εἶη βραδία ἢ αἰρεσις, ἵεναι ἐκέλευον ὅτι τάχιστα ἐπὶ τὰς κάμους, καὶ μὴ μένειν ἕως ἂν ξύμπαντες ἀθροισθέντες ἀντιτάξωνται, τὴν δ' ἐν ποσὶν ἀεὶ κειρᾶσθαι αἰρεῖν. ὁ δὲ τούτοις τε πεισθεὶς καὶ τῇ τύχῃ ἐλπίσας, ὅτι οὐδὲν αὐτῷ ἠναντιούτο, τοὺς Λοκροὺς οὐκ ἀναμείνας οὐς αὐτῷ ἔδει προσβοηθῆσαι (ψιλῶν γὰρ ἀκοντιστῶν ἐνδεῆς ἦν μάλιστα) ἐχώρει ἐπὶ Αἰγυτίου, καὶ κατὰ κράτος αἰρεῖ ἐπιών. ὑπέφευγον γὰρ οἱ ἄνθρωποι, καὶ ἐκάθητο ἐπὶ τῶν λόφων τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως· ἦν γὰρ ἐφ' ὑψηλῶν χωρίων, ἀπέχουσα τῆς θαλάσσης ὀγδοήκοντα σταδίους μάλιστα. οἱ δὲ Αἰτωλοὶ (βεβοηθηκότες γὰρ ἤδη ἦσαν ἐπὶ τὸ Αἰγίτιον) προσέβαλλον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις καταθέοντες ἀπὸ τῶν λόφων ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν, καὶ ἐσηκόντιζον, καὶ ὅτε μὲν ἐπίοι τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατόπεδον, ὑπεχώρου, ἀναχωροῦσι δὲ ἐπέκειντο· καὶ ἦν ἐπὶ πολὺ τοιαύτη ἡ μάχη, διώξεις τε καὶ ὑπαγωγαί, ἐν οἷς ἀμφοτέροις ἦσσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι.

Μέχρι μὲν οὖν οἱ τοξόται εἶχόν τε τὰ βέλη αὐτοῖς καὶ οἰοί τε ἦσαν χρῆσθαι, οἱ δὲ ἀντεῖχον· τοξευόμενοι γὰρ οἱ Αἰτωλοὶ, ἄνθρωποι ψιλῶν, ἀνεστέλλοντο· ἐπειδὴ δὲ τῷ τε τοξάρχου ἀποθανόντος οὗτοι διεσκεδάσθησαν, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκακήμεσαν ἐπὶ πολὺ τῷ αὐτῷ πόνῳ ξυνεχόμενοι, οἱ τε Αἰτωλοὶ ἐνέκειντο καὶ ἐσηκόντιζον, οὕτω δὲ τραπόμενοι ἔφευγον, καὶ ἐσπίπτοντες ἕς τε χαράδρας ἀνεκβάτους καὶ χωρία ὧν οὐκ ἦσαν ἔμπειροι διεφθείροντο· καὶ γὰρ ὁ ἡγεμῶν αὐτοῖς τῶν ὁδῶν, Χρῆμων ὁ Μεσσήμιος, ἐτύγχανε τεθνηκώς.—*Thucydides.*

Homer :—

Iliad. ix. 182-204.
ix. 620-642.
x. 143-167.

Thucydides :—

Lib. iv. cap. 21, 22.
Lib. iv. cap. 78 (to δρόμῳ).

Sophocles :—

Ajax, 845-865.

Euripides :—

Electra. 610-635.

Herodotus :—

Lib. viii. cap. 8.
Lib. ix. cap. 81.

Plato :—

*Εραται, page 136, § v.

These Papers contain easy passages intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the several languages to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with them where it has been acquired.

Passages given to be translated into Greek.

Translation into Greek is not prescribed for any office, but is introduced in those competitive examinations of which Greek forms a part.

The chief reason that induced me to enter upon this subject is the observation I have made, of the many fallacies and circumventions in the world, especially in servants towards their masters; and I have always found that proud and stately princes who will hear but few are more liable to be imposed on, than those who are open and accessible: but of all the princes that I ever had the honour to know, the wisest and most dexterous to extricate himself out of any danger or difficulties in time of adversity was our king [Louis XI.]. He was the humblest in his conversation and habit, and the most painful and indefatigable to win over any man to his side, that he thought capable of doing him either much mischief or good: though he was often refused, he would never give over a man that he once undertook, but still pressed and continued his insinuations, promising him largely, and presenting him with such sums and pensions as he knew would satisfy his ambition; and for such as he had discarded in the time of peace and prosperity, he paid dear (when he had occasion for them) to recover them again; but when he had once reconciled them, he retained no pique to them for what had passed, but employed them freely for the future. He was naturally kind and indulgent to persons of indifferent condition, and morose to such as he thought had no need of him.—*Philip de Commines.*

Among the savage nations of hunters and fishers, every individual who is able to work is more or less employed in useful labour, and endeavours to provide, as well as he can, the necessaries and conveniences of life for himself, or such of his family or tribe as are either too old, or too young, or too infirm, to go a hunting and fishing. Such nations, however, are so miserably poor, that from mere want they are frequently reduced, or at least think themselves reduced, to the necessity sometimes of directly destroying and sometimes of abandoning their infants, their old people, and those afflicted with lingering diseases, to perish with hunger, or to be devoured by wild beasts. Among civilized and thriving nations, on the contrary, though a great number of people do not labour at all, many of whom consume the produce of ten times, frequently of a hundred times, more labour than the greater part of those who work; yet the produce of the whole labour of the society is so great, that all are often abundantly supplied; and a workman, even of the lowest and poorest order, if he is frugal and industrious, may enjoy a greater share of the necessaries and conveniences of life than it is possible for any savage to acquire.—*Adam Smith.*

(For Iambics.) *Shelley.*—Prometheus unbound. "Then Prometheus the shape of death."

These papers contain easy passages intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the several languages to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with them where it has been acquired.

LATIN.

Passages given to be translated from Latin into English.

Translation from Latin is prescribed to candidates for the

Civil Service Commission.	Inland Revenue (Solicitor's Office.
House of Commons.	Record Office.
Customs (Solicitor's Office).	Office of Paymaster of Civil Ser-
Ecclesiastical Commission.	vices in Ireland (Record Depart-
Home Office.	ment).

It may be selected as a branch of examination by candidates for the

Admiralty (Whitehall).	Department of Science and Art.
Ditto (Somerset House).	Board of Trade.
Charitable Trusts Commission.	Treasury.
Colonial Office.	War Department.
Factory Inspectors' Department.	Queen's and Lord Treasurer's
Foreign Office (Unpaid Attachés).	Remembrancer's Office.
Metropolitan Police Courts.	Royal Observatory, Edinburgh.
Parliament Office.	Military Offices in Dublin.

Ceterum fama tanti facinoris per omnem Africam brevi divulgatur. Adherbalem omnesque, qui sub imperio Micipsae fuerant, metus invadit. In duas partes discedunt Numidæ: plures Adherbalem sequuntur, sed illum alterum bello meliores. Igitur Iugurtha quam maximas potest copias armat: urbes partim vi, alias voluntate imperio suo adiungit: omni Numidiæ imperare parat. At Adherbal, tametsi Romam legatos miserat, qui senatum docerent de caede fratris et fortunis suis; tamen, fretus multitudine militum parabat armis contendere. Sed ubi res ad certamen venit, victus ex praelio profugit in provinciam, ac deinde Romam contendit. Tum Iugurtha, patratu consiliis, postquam omni Numidia potiebatur, in otio facinus suum cum animo reputans, timere populum Romanum, neque adversus iram eius usquam, nisi in avaritia nobilitatis et pecunia sua, spem habere. Itaque paucis diebus cum argento et auro multo legatos Romam mittit, quibus præcipit, uti primum veteres amicos muneribus expleant: deinde novos acquirant: postremo, quemcumque possint, largiundo parare ne cunctentur. Sed ubi Romam legati venire, et ex præcepto regis hospitibus aliisque, quorum ea tempestate in senatu auctoritas pollebat, magna munera misere, tanta commutatio incessit, uti ex maxuma invidia in gratiam et favorem nobilitatis Iugurtha venerit, quorum pars spe, alii præmio inducti, singulos ex Senatu ambiundo nitabantur, ne gravius in eum consuleretur. Igitur, ubi legati satis confidunt, die constituto, Senatus utrisque datur.—*Sallust.*

These Papers contain easy passages intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the several languages to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with them where it has been acquired.

Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra
Litora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim
Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori;
Tranquillo silet, immotaque attollitur unda
Campus, et apricis statio gratissima mergis.
Hic viridem Æneas frondenti ex ilice metam
Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti
Scirent, et longos ubi circumflectere cursus.
Tum loca sorte legunt : ipsique in puppibus auro
Ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori ;
Cetera populeâ velatur fronde juvenus,
Nudatosque humeros oleo perfusa nitescit ;
Considunt transtris, intentaque brachia remis :
Intenti expectant signum, exsultantiaque haurit
Corda pavor pulsans, laudumque arrecta cupido.
Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes,
Haud mora, prosiluero suis : ferit æthera clamor
Nauticus ; adductis spumant freta versa lacertis ;
Infundunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit
Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus æquor.—*Virgil.*

Virgil :—

- (1.) Georg. ii. 136–157.
- (2.) Georg. ii. 475–502.
- (3.) Æn. vi. 156–178.
- (4.) Æn. xi. 300–323.
- (5.) Æn. xi. 376–398.

Cornelius Nepos :—

- (1.) Vita Catonis, cap. iii.
- (2.) Vita Alcibiadis, cap. viii.

Sallust :—

Bell. Jugurth. capp. 57, 58.

Cæsar :—

- (1.) De Bell. Gall. lib. viii. capp. 1 and 2.
- (2.) De Bell. Civ. lib. ii. cap. 6.
- (3.) De Bell. Civ. lib. iii. cap. 37.

Livy :—

- (1.) Lib. v. cap. 2 (to exerceret).
- (2.) Lib. xl. cap. 8 (to cecinerim).
- (3.) Lib. xli. cap. 2.

Cicero :—

- (1.) In Verrem. act ii. lib. ii. cap. 1.
- (2.) De Divinatione, lib. i. cap. 27.

Tacitus :—

- (1.) Annal. lib. xiii. cap. 38.
- (2.) Agricola, cap. 22.

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Plautus :—

Rudens, Act i., sc. 5.

Horace :—

(1.) Odes i. 31.

(2.) Epistles i. 2, 1-14.

Passages given to be translated into Latin.

Translation into Latin is not prescribed for any office, but is introduced in those competitive examinations of which Latin forms a part.

What youth can say, any more than an old man, that he shall live until night? Youth catches distempers more easily, its sickness is more violent, and its recovery more doubtful. The youth indeed hopes for many more days: so cannot the old man. The youth's hopes are ill-grounded: for what is more foolish than to place any confidence upon an uncertainty! But the old man has not room so much as to hope: he is still happier than the youth, he has already enjoyed what the other does but hope for. One wishes to live long, the other has lived long. But, alas! is there anything in human life the duration of which can be called long? Nothing which must end ought to be valued for its continuance. If hours, days, months, and years pass away, it is no matter what hour, what day, what month, or what year we die. The applause of a good actor is due to him at whatever scene of the play he makes his exit. It is thus in the life of a man of sense: a short life is sufficient for him to manifest himself a man of honour and virtue; when he ceases to be such, he has lived too long, and while he is such it is of no consequence to him how long he shall be so, provided he is so to his life's end.—*Spectator*.

His utmost influence and activity were now exerted in persuading many of his friends to engage in the service, and in urging forward the preparations for the voyage. All his own funds, together with what money he could raise by mortgaging his lands and his Indians, were expended in purchasing military stores and provisions, or in supplying the wants of such of his officers as were unable to equip themselves in a manner suited to their rank. Inoffensive and even laudable as his conduct was, his disappointed competitors were malicious enough to give it a turn to his disadvantage. They represented him as aiming already, with little disguise, at establishing an independent authority over his troops, and endeavouring to secure their respect or love by his ostentatious and interested liberality.—*Robertson*.

(3.) *Chesterfield* :—Letters to his son, No. C.

“As often as I write. . . . your only friend.”

(4.) *Arnold*, History of Rome, vol. i. p. 306.

“Early in the morning. . . . the crowd gave way.”

(5.) Ditto, vol. ii., p. 221.

“No attentions. . . . better omen.”

(6.) *Hume*, History of England, vol. i. p. 57, cap. 2.

“Though sometimes repulsed. . . . in safety.”

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- (7.) Ditto, vol. ii. p. 188, cap. 16.
 "Here commences. . . .valour and humanity."
 (8.) *Spectator*, No. 6.
 "It happened at Athens. . . .practise it."
 (For Hexameters) *Arnold*:—Sohrab and Rustum.
 "As when some hunter. . . .knew him not."
 (For Lyrics.) *Shakespeare*. Henry VIII., Act iii., sc. 1.
 "Orpheus with his lute. . . .die.

FRENCH.

Passages given to be translated from French into English.

Translation from French is prescribed to Candidates for the

Admiralty (Whitehall). Customs (Searchers at Newhaven, Folkestone, and Dover.) House of Commons. Foreign Office. Home Office. Metropolitan Police Office. Privy Council Office.		Record Office. Dublin Metropolitan Police (Divi- sional Offices.) Education Office. Office of Paymaster of Civil Ser- vices Ireland (Record Depart- ment.)
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It may be selected as a branch of examination by candidates for the

Admiralty (Somerset House). Charitable Trusts Commission. Civil Service Commission. Colonial Office. Ecclesiastical Commission. Factory Inspectors' Department. Metropolitan Police Courts. Parliament Office. Department of Science and Art.		Board of Trade. Treasury. War Department. Office of Woods. Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office. Royal Observatory (Edinburgh.) Military Offices in Dublin.
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Il faut que je vous conte une petite historiette qui est très vraie, et qui vous divertira. Le Roi se mêle depuis peu de faire des vers. M.M. de St. Aignan et de Dangeau lui apprennent comment il faut s'y prendre. Il fit l'autre jour un petit madrigal, que lui même ne trouva pas trop joli. Un matin il dit au Maréchal de Grammont: "Monsieur le Maréchal, lisez je vous prie ce petit madrigal, et voyez si vous en avez jamais vu un si impertinent; parcequ'on sait que depuis peu j'aime les vers, on m'en apporte de toutes les façons." Le Maréchal, après avoir lu, dit au Roi: "Sire, votre Majesté juge divinement bien de toutes les choses; il est vrai que voilà le plus sot et le plus ridicule madrigal que j'aie jamais lu." Le Roi se mit à rire, et lui dit: "N'est il pas vrai que celui qui l'a fait est un fat?" "Sire, il n'y a pas moyen de lui donner un autre nom." "Oh! bien," dit le Roi, "je suis ravi que vous m'en ayez parlé si bonnement; c'est moi

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“ qui l'ai fait.” “ Ah ! Sire, quelle trahison ! que votre Majesté me le rende ; je l'ai lu brusquement.” “ Non, M. le Maréchal, les premiers sentiments sont toujours les plus naturels.”

Le Roi a beaucoup ri de cette folie ; et tout le monde trouve que c'est la plus cruelle petite chose que l'on puisse faire à un vieux courtisan. Pour moi, qui aime toujours à faire des réflexions, je voudrais que le Roi en fit là dessus, et qu'il jugeât par là combien il est loin de connaître jamais la vérité.—*Mme. de Sévigné.*

Duroc, né en Auvergne, d'une famille de gentilshommes militaires et pauvres, avait été élevé dans les écoles de l'ancienne artillerie, et avait les mœurs sévères, l'esprit arrêté de cette arme. Triste par nature, sensé, discret, peu ambitieux, se défiant des prospérités éblouissantes de l'empire, il regrettait presque d'être attaché à un char courant au travers des précipices, mais il n'avait pu s'empêcher de le suivre, attiré par le génie de Napoléon, flatté de sa confiance, comblé de ses bienfaits. Un homme sage, même en se défiant de la fortune, ne sait pas toujours la repousser. Grand maréchal du palais, ayant en quelque sorte l'inspection de toutes choses et de tout le monde, Duroc ne manqua jamais d'informer Napoléon de ce qu'il fallait qu'il sût, sans toutefois desservir ni calomnier personne, parcequ'il voulait uniquement être utile, et jamais satisfaire ses antipathies ou ses préférences. Il était le second ami sûr et vraiment dévoué que Napoléon perdait dans l'espace de vingt jours. Aussi Napoléon était-il profondément ému de cette perte. Sorti de la chaumière où l'on avait placé Duroc mourant, il alla s'asseoir sur des fascines, assez près des avant-postes. Il était là, pensif, les mains étendues sur les genoux, les yeux humides, entendant à peine les coups de fusil des tirailleurs, et ne sentant pas les caresses d'un chien appartenant à un régiment de sa garde, qui galopait souvent à côté de son cheval, et qui en ce moment s'était posé devant lui pour lécher ses mains. Un écuyer étant venu l'arracher à cette rêverie, il se leva brusquement et cacha ses larmes, pour n'être pas surpris dans cet état d'émotion.—*Thiers.*

Montalembert :—

L'Avenir Politique de l'Angleterre. Cap. ii. “ Tout en Angleterre est discuté. pour si peu.”

Voltaire :—

(1.) Mahomet. Act ii. scene v. “ Chaque peuple à son tour il la faut asservir.”

(2.) Siècle de Louis XIV. chap. xxviii. “ Louis XIV. avait dans l'esprit. un des plus braves.”

*La Bruyère :—*Des Ouvrages de l'esprit.

(1.) “ Si certains esprits vifs. du bor. et du beau.”

(2.) “ D'on vient que l'on rit se morfondre.”

*Thiers :—*Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire.

(1.) Liv. xxix. (vol. viii. p. 510.) “ Le Prince de la Paix dans sa jeunesse.”

(2.) Liv. xliv. (vol. xiv. p. 370.) “ Tandis. Napoléon.”

(3.) Liv. xlv. (vol. xiv. p. 370.) “ A cet aspect magique le dernier.”

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- (4.) Liv. xlv. (vol. xiv. p. 655.) "A la vue des murs de Wilna.....l'autre."
 (5.) Liv. xlv. (vol. xiv. p. 660.) "Aux portes de Wilna..... un pareil butin."
 (6.) Liv. xlvii. (vol. xv. p. 154.) "Le duc de Vicence..... ni affaiblié."

Louis Blanc :—Histoire de la Révolution Française.

Vol. i. cap. v. Colbert. "En jugeant Colbert.....périt toujours."

Guizot :—Cromwell.

"La République.....un prétendu Protecteur."

Mémoires de Mme. Roland, II^{me} partie.

"Un jour.....offrait le repos et l'abri."

Ste. Beuve :—

Portraits Littéraires. M. Thiers. "En histoire la méthode de M. Thiers.....des plus grandes choses."

Rousseau :—

Confessions. Partie i. Liv. vi. "Ici commence.....malgré mes malheurs."

Lettres de Mme. de Sévigné :—

A sa fille. "Enfin ma fille.....celui de sa mort."

Fénélon :—Télémaque.

Liv. vii. "Les hommes, dans la Bétique.....tout leur bonheur."

Mignet :—Histoire de la Révolution Française.

- (1.) Chap. vi. (vol. i. p. 325.) "Sur ces entrefaites.....à tout accusé."
 (2.) Chap. viii. (vol. ii. p. 36.) "Il fit un tableau.....de l'armée. Suspect."
 (3.) Chap. ix. (vol. ii. p. 75.) "La convention.....et ses espérances."

Mémoires de Mme. de la Rochejaquelin :—

Chap. xiv. "Nous parvinmes.....jugement dernier."

Montesquieu :—Grandeur et Décadence des Romains, chap. ix. "Demander dans un état libre.....auprès des autres."

George Sand :—Lettres d'un Voyageur. Let. i. "Je me souviens.....abattu et souffrant."

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GERMAN.

Passages given to be translated from German into English.

Translation from German is prescribed to Candidates for the situation of Paid Attaché who have served as Unpaid Attachés in Germany. It may be selected as a branch of Examination by Candidates for the—

Admiralty (Whitehall and Somerset House). Charitable Trusts Commission. Colonial Office. Ecclesiastical Commission. Factory Inspector's Department. Foreign Office (Unpaid Attachés). Metropolitan Police Courts.	Department of Science and Art. Board of Trade. Treasury. Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office. Military Offices in Dublin. Civil Service Commission.
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(Time allowed 2 hours.)

Am andern Morgen klopfte es früh bei mir an der Thür, und hereintrat mein alter Doctor, der Hofrath. Er war der Freund, der Leib- und Seelensorger unserer ganzen kleinen Stadt. Zwei Generationen hatte er heranwachsen sehen; die Kinder, die er in die Welt gehoben, waren wieder Väter und Mütter geworden, und er betrachtete sie Alle wie seine Kinder. Er selbst war unverheirathet, aber noch in seinem Alter war er kräftig and schön zu nennen. Ich kenne ihn nicht anders, als wie er damals vor mir stand: seine hellen blauen Augen unter den buschigen Augenbrauen hervorleuchtend, sein volles weisses Haar, noch immer voll von Jugendkraft, gekräuselt und lebendig. Auch seine Schuhe mit den Silberschnallen, seine weissen Strümpfe, seinen braunen Rock, der immer neu aussah und doch immer der alte zu sein schien, kann ich nicht vergessen, und sein Krückstock war derselbe, den ich als Kind so oft an meinem Bett hatte stehen sehen, wenn er mir den Puls fühlte und mir Arznei verschrieb. Ich war oft krank gewesen, aber es war der Glaube an diesen Mann, der mich immer wieder gesund machte. Ich hatte nie den geringsten Zweifel, dass er mich gesund machen könnte, und wenn die Mutter sagte, sie müsse nach dem Hofrath schicken, damit ich wieder gesund werde, so war es mir als ob sie sagte, sie müsse nach dem Schneider schicken, damit er meine zerrissenen Hosen wieder in Stand setze. Ich hatte nur die Arznei zu nehmen, und ich fühlte, dass ich wieder gesund sein musste.—*Deutsche Liebe.*

Es reden und träumen die Menschen viel
 Von bessern künftigen Tagen;
 Nach einem glücklichen, goldenen Ziel
 Sieht man sie rennen und jagen.
 Die Welt wird alt und wieder jung,
 Doch der Mensch hofft immer Verbesserung!

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Die Hoffnung führt ihn in's Leben ein,
 Sie umflattert den fröhlichen Knaben,
 Den Jüngling begeistert ihr Zauberschein,
 Sie wird mit dem Greis nicht begraben :
 Denn beschliesst er am Grabe den müden Lauf,
 Noch am Grabe pflanzt er—die Hoffnung auf.
 Es ist kein leerer schmeichelnder Wahn,
 Erzeugt im Gehirne des Thoren,
 Im Herzen kündigt es laut sich an :
 Zu was Besserm sind wir geboren ;
 Und was die innere Stimme spricht,
 Das täuscht die hoffende Seele nicht.—*Schiller.*

Goethe :—

- (1.) Wahrheit und Dichtung. VII^{tes} Buch. “Die literarische Epoche. zu Hause.”
- (2.) Werther (p. 15.) “Ungefähr eine Stunde. Ergötzen.”
- (3.) Werther (p. 22.) “Wenn du. zu können.”
- (4.) Italiänische Reise. “Wie ich mir vorgenommen hatte auf der Pappe liegen.”

Meissner :—

Erinnerungen von Heine, p. 3. “Als ich Heine. versucht.”

Schiller :—

- (1.) Wallenstein's Tod. Act. i. sc. iv. “Strafbar erschein ich vertraulich macht.”
- (2.) Die Sänger der Vorwelt (vol. i. p. 423.)
- (3.) Dreissigjährige Krieg, p. 135. “Indem. zubringen.”
- (4.) Ditto p. 177. “Nichts scheint. vertheidigte.”

Varnhagen von Ense :—Denkwürdigkeiten.

- (1.) Vol. i. p. 42. “Diese Rheinreise. entgegenharrten.”
- (2.) Vol. i. p. 75. “Ganz verborgen. liebevoller zusammen.”
- (3.) Vol. i. p. 280. “Selten. verein.”
- (4.) Vol. iv. p. 322. “Unter dessen. zurückgebracht.”

ITALIAN.

Passages given to be translated from Italian into English.

Translation from Italian is prescribed to Candidates for the situation of Paid Attaché who have served as Unpaid Attachés in Italy. It may be selected as a branch of Examination by Candidates for the—

Admiralty (Whitehall and Somerset House.) Charitable Trusts Commission. Colonial Office. Ecclesiastical Commission. Factory Inspectors' Department. Foreign Office (Unpaid Attachés).	Metropolitan Police Courts. Department of Science and Art. Board of Trade. Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office. Military Offices in Dublin. Civil Service Commission.
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“No, no, io penso diversamente. Se esaminiamo i titoli che si danno, e quelli che si usano nelle sottoscrizioni, sono per lo più eccedenti alla verità, e qualche volta contrarj all’ animo di chi scrive. Ma dall’ uso ne è derivato l’abuso. “Mio signore,” “mio padrone” suonano l’istessa cosa, e siccome questo titolo duplicato a me niente costa, e niente reca di più a chi scrive, io soglio usarlo prodigalmente. Molto più volentieri abbondo in termini di rispetto, e di umiliazione con quelle persone dalle quali desidero qualche cosa: e spesse volte un titolo rispettoso, un’ espressione di stima muove l’ animo di chi legge, e ricompensa l’ onore col beneficio. Io son contenta fin ora del mio sistema. Non ho mai trovato che la cortesia mi pregiudichi. Ho riscosso dagli altri quella civiltà medesima, che ho praticata. Ho mantenute non solo, ma aumentate di giorno in giorno le corrispondenze, e sono a portata di far piacere agli amici, di far del bene ai raccomandati, e di superare qualunque impegno.”—*Goldoni.*

Uno degli errori gravi nei quali gli uomini incorrono giornalmente, è di credere che sia tenuto loro il segreto. Nè solo il segreto di ciò che essi rivelano in confidenza, ma anche di ciò che senza loro volontà, o malgrado loro, è veduto o altrimenti saputo da chichessia, e che ad essi converrebbe che fosse tenuto occulto. Ora io dico che tu erri ogni volta che sapendo che una cosa tua è nota ad altri che a te stesso, non tieni già per fermo che ella sia nota al pubblico, qualunque danno o vergogna possa venire a te di questo. A gran fatica per la considerazione dell’ interesse proprio, si tengono gli uomini di non manifestare le cose occulte; ma in causa d’ altri, nessuno tace: e se vuoi certificarti di questo, esamina te stesso, e vedi quante volte o dispiacere o danno o vergogna che ne venga ad altri, ti ritengono di non palesare cosa che tu sappi; di non palesarla, dico, se non a molti, almeno a questo o a quell’ amico, che torna il medesimo. Nello stato sociale nessun bisogno è più grande che quello di chiacchierare, mezzo principalissimo di passare il tempo, ch’ è una delle prime necessità della vita. E nessuna materia di chiacchiere è più rara che una che svegli la curiosità e scacci la noia: il che fanno le cose nascoste e nuove. Però prendi fermamente questa regola: le cose che tu non vuoi che si sappia che tu abbi fatte, non solo non le ridire, ma non le fare. E quelle che non puoi fare che non sieno, o che non sieno state, abbi per certo che si sanno, quando bene tu non te ne avvegga.—*Liopardi.*

Silvio Pellico :—Le mie Prigioni.

- (1.) Cap. ii.
- (2.) Cap. vii. “ Il vivere. . . . nel cortile.”
- (3.) Cap. xxix. “ Da quel giorno. . . . ammazzato.”
- (4.) Cap. xlii. “ Benedissi. . . . detto.”
- (5.) Cap. xliii. “ Alle finestre. . . . dimandargli.”
- (6.) Cap. lx. “ A sera. . . . gran fallo.”
- (7.) Cap. lxxviii. “ Gettò a terra. . . . ascoltatore.”

Tasso :—

Gerusalemme. Canto x. Canz. 1, 2, 3.

Guicciardini :—Istoria d’ Italia.

- (1.) Lib. ix. “ E chi non sa. . . . eccidio.”
- (2.) Lib. xv. “ Nella quale varietà. . . . sentenza.”

These Papers contain easy passages intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the several languages to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with them where it has been acquired.

Manzoni:—I Promessi Sposi.

- (1.) Cap. vii. "Il padre Cristoforo.....addio."
- (2.) Cap. x. "Dopo pochi momenti.....due giorni."
- (3.) Cap. xiv. "Lo so pur troppo.....cose vecchie."
- (4.) Cap. xvi. "Ma ben presto.....di criminale."

Ariosto :

Orlando Furioso. Canto xi. Canz. 11, 12.

SPANISH.

Passages given to be translated from Spanish into English.

Translation from Spanish is prescribed to Candidates for the situation of Paid Attaché who have served as Unpaid Attachés in Spain. It may be selected as a branch of Examination by Candidates for the—

Admiralty (Whitehall and Somerset House).	Metropolitan Police Courts.
Charitable Trusts Commission.	Department of Science and Art.
Colonial Office.	Board of Trade.
Ecclesiastical Commission.	Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.
Factory Inspectors Department.	Military Offices in Dublin.
Foreign Office (Unpaid Attachés).	Civil Service Commission.

Esta fué la primera batalla que se dió entre aquellos dos bandos tan encarnizados despues. Por fortuna no se derramó en ella mucha sangre ni de vencedores ni de vencidos : ni despues de la accion se afligió el ánimo con aquellas ejecuciones funestas, que en semejantes casos suele prescribir la inexorable razon de estado, ó permitirse la venganza. Almagro, tan humano como generoso, no quiso consentir en el decreto de muerte que ya el fiero Orgoñez tenia fulminado contra el general prisionero, quando le llevaban al Cuzco ; mandó que se volviese á los vencidos lo que era suyo, y lo que no se encontraso que se pagase de su hacienda propia ; en fin, se condujo con tal humanidad y cortesía, que los hizo suyos en gran parte, y si bien muchos le faltaron despues ó por flaqueza ó por inconstancia, no por eso perdieron jamas el interés que inspiraba su hidalga y benigna condicion. Quando Diego de Alvarado, ya libre de sus prisiones, llegando á abrazarle y á darle el parabien de su victoria, le pidió, con generosidad, tambien harto noble de su parte, la suspension de la terrible órden de Orgoñez, "Ya eso está hecho," respondia él con una satisfaccion y una alegría, que daba á entender bien claro la bondad de su corazon, y cuan poco habia nacido para aquella terrible crisis en que la ambicion propia y agena le tenia puesto. En la conferencia que tuvo con Alonzo de Alvarado, su conversacion era mas propia de hombre que justifica sus procedimientos y manifiesta la razon que le asiste, que de vencedor envanecido y enojado que acusa y acrimina. Quejóse, sí, con discrecion y templanza del agravio hecho á sus embajadores y concluyó asegurándole que su tratamiento seria conforme á su persona ; y en lo que tocaba á disponer de sí, viese lél o

These Papers contain easy passages intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the several languages to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with them where it has been acquired.

que le convenia, y cualquiera que fuese su resolucion, siempre le tendria por amigo.—*Quintana.*

Cuán solitaria la nacion que un día
 Poblara inmensa gente !
 ¡ La nacion cuyo imperio se extendia
 Del ocaso al oriente !
 Lágrimas vierdes, infeliz ahora,
 Soberana del mundo,
 ¡ Y nadie de tu faz encantadora
 Borra el dolor profundo !
 Oscuridad y luto tenebroso
 En tí vertió la muerte,
 Y en su furor el déspota sañoso
 Se complació en tu suerte.
 No perdonó lo hermoso, patria mia;
 Cayó el jóven guerrero,
 Cayó el anciano, y la segur impía
 Manejó placentero.
 So la rabia cayó la vírgen pura
 Del déspota sombrío,
 Como eclipsa la rosa su hermosura
 En el sol del estío.—*Espronceda.*

Quintana :—Vidas de Españoles Celebres.

- (1.) Pizarro (p. 138.) “ La sorpresa al suelo.”
- (2.) Pizarro (p. 140.) “ Cuando Almagro y cruel.”
- (3.) El Gran Capitan (p. 132.) “ Estaba ya comenzaron á huir.”

Juan de Timoneda :—

El Patranuela. “ El rey de Tracia ú dormir.”

Iriarte :—

Hist. de España. “ Llegamos poder.”

RUSSIAN.

Passages given to be translated into Russian.

Translation from Russian is prescribed to candidates for the situation of Paid Attaché, who have served as Unpaid Attachés in Russia. It may be selected as a branch of examination by candidates for the—

Admiralty (Whitehall and Somerset House).		Department of Science and Art.
Charitable Trusts Commission.		Board of Trade.
Ecclesiastical Commission.		Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.
Factory, Inspector's Department.		Military Offices in Dublin.
Foreign Office (Unpaid Attachés).		Civil Service Commission.
Metropolitan Police Courts.		
A passage from Ystrjaloff.		
A passage from Karamsin.		
A passage from a Russian newspaper.		

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FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, AND ITALIAN.

Passages given to be translated into French, German, Spanish, or Italian.

Translation into these languages is not prescribed, except in the case of candidates for the Diplomatic and Consular Services, who are required to be able to "make an accurate and good translation of any English paper into French;" but it is introduced in all competitive examinations of which these languages form a part, except in the case of candidates for the Admiralty.

In this manner we spent that evening : early the next morning, as the snow had fallen in great abundance in the night, my son was employed in clearing it away, and opening a passage before the door. He had not been thus engaged long, when he came running in, with looks all pale, to tell us that two strangers, whom he knew to be officers of justice, were making towards the house.

Just as he spoke, they came in ; and approaching the bed where I lay, after previously informing me of their employment and business, made me their prisoner, bidding me prepare to go with them to the county jail, which was eleven miles off.

"My friends," said I, "this is severe weather in which you are come to take me to a prison ; and it is particularly unfortunate at this time, as one of my arms has lately been burned in a terrible manner, and it has thrown me into a slight fever, and I want clothes to cover me, and I am now too weak and old to walk far in such deep snow : but if it must be so——"

I then turned to my wife and children, and directed them to get together what few things were left us, and to prepare immediately for leaving this place.—*Goldsmith.*

The king, in the heroic times of Greece, must be brave in the field, wise in the council, and eloquent in the agora : he must be endued with bodily strength and activity above other men, and must be an adept, not only in the use of his arms, but also in those athletic exercises which the crowd delight to witness. Even the more homely varieties of manual acquirements are an addition to his character,—such as the craft of the carpenter or shipwright, the straight furrowing of the ploughman, or the indefatigable persistence of the mower without repose or refreshment throughout the longest day. The conditions of voluntary obedience, during the Grecian heroic times, are family descent with personal force and superiority, mental as well as bodily, in the chief, coupled with the favour of the gods : an old chief such as Peleus and Laertes cannot retain his position ; but on the other hand, where these elements of force are present, a good deal of violence, caprice, and rapacity is tolerated : the ethical judgment is not exact in scrutinizing the conduct of individuals so pre-eminently endowed.

As in the case of the gods, the general epithets of *good, just, &c.* are applied to them as euphemisms, arising from submission and fear

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and are not only not suggested, but often pointedly belied by their particular acts—they signify the man of birth, wealth, influence, and daring, whose arm is strong to destroy or to protect, whatever may be the turn of his moral sentiments: while the opposite epithet *bad* designates the poor, lowly, and weak, from whose dispositions, be they ever so virtuous, society has little either to hope or to fear.—*Grote.*

Macaulay :—

- (1.) History of England. vol. ii. p. 1. "James was now..... the royal ear."
- (2.) Ditto, vol. ii. p. 161. "Nature had largely endowed..... tranquillity."
- (3.) Ditto, vol. iv. p. 1. "The sea fog.....uneasiness."
- (4.) Review of Hallam's Constitutional History. "In such a state of society..... a petition is got up now."
- (5.) Ditto. "Man, however, is always the same.....more settled times."
- (6.) Ditto. "No men occupy so splendid a place.....swell their triumph."

Grote :—

History of Greece, vol. ii. p. 186, pt. 1, cap. xxi. "Among the number of rhapsodies.....success."

Johnson :—

Rasselas, cap. ix. "When at first I entered.....the inland country."

Goldsmith :—

Vicar of Wakefield :—

- (1.) Cap. xx. "After we had supped.....could not depress me."
- (2.) Cap. xx. "In this manner I proceeded to Paris.....Pietro Perugino."
- (3.) Cap. xxvi. "The next morning early.....for our support."
- (4.) Cap. xxx. "Ah, Mr. Burchell.....entreated his help."
- (5.) Cap. xxxii. "The next morning as soon as I awoke..... hesitation."

*Scott :—*Life of Napoleon. Conclusion.

"The external appearance.....effects of age."

Parliamentary Paper :—

Correspondence relating to Central America, Let. No. 4.

Ditto, ditto, Let. No. 8.

QUESTIONS ON GREEK AND ROMAN LITERATURE.

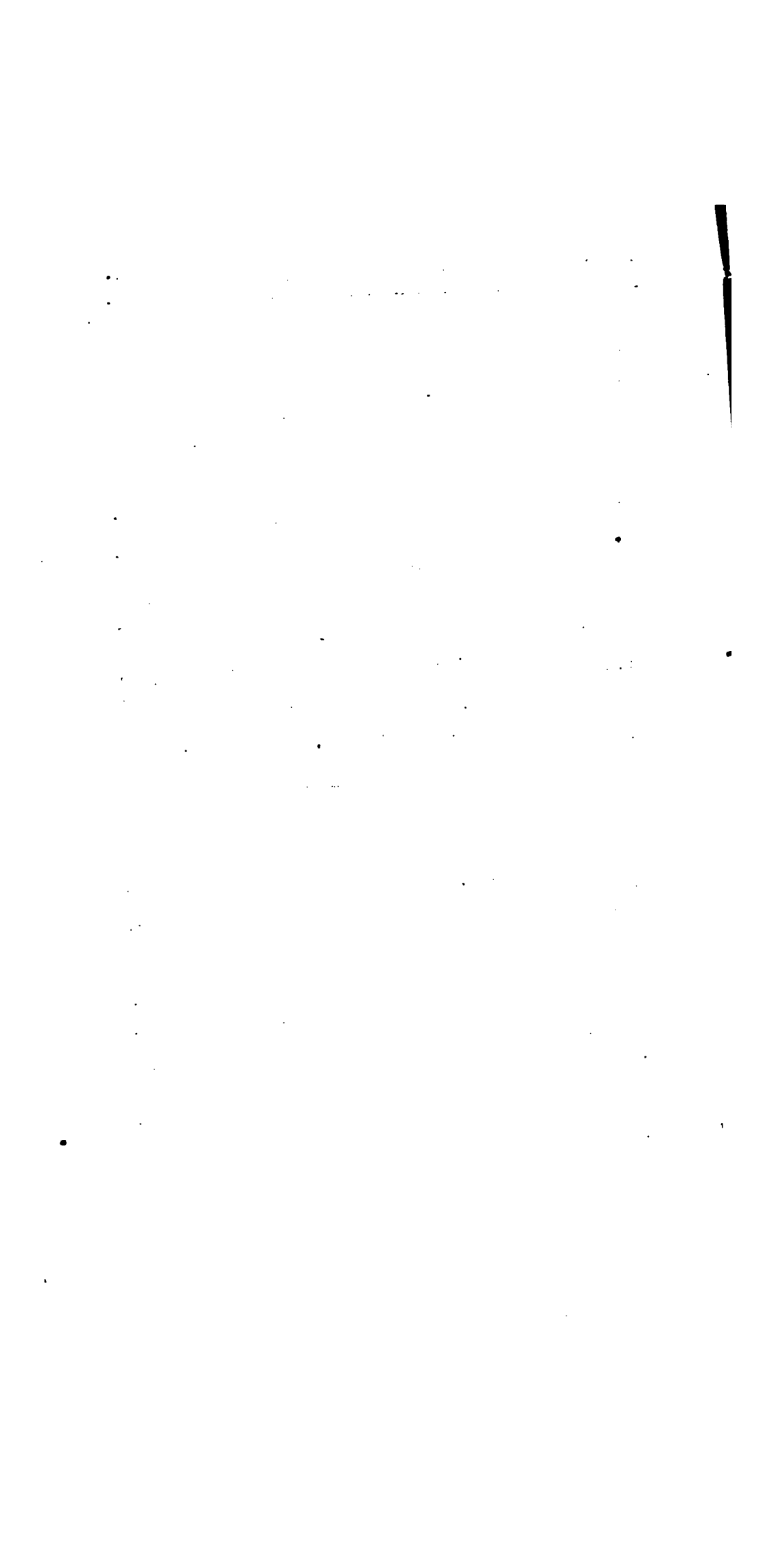
*Prepared for an Examination of Candidates for the Colonial Office
(vide p. 8).*

1. State briefly the arguments for and against the opinion, that the Homeric poems are the work of one man.
2. Sketch the history of the Greek drama.
3. Draw a parallel between Thucydides and any historian, ancient or modern, to whom you consider that he bears resemblance.
4. What do you consider to be the chief merits and defects, as philosophers, of Plato and of Aristotle respectively?
5. Describe the daily life of a citizen (1) of Athens in the time of Pericles : (2) of Rome in the time of Augustus.
6. Distinguish the different grades of political right enjoyed by various classes at Rome ; and trace historically the progressive extension of the franchise.
7. What were the distinctive opinions of the Old, Middle, and New Academies ? Who were the founders of each ? Which philosophical sect found the greatest number of adherents at Rome ? Can you account for this ?
8. Enumerate, with brief notices of their lives and writings, the Latin dramatic poets who devoted themselves to the adaptation of Greek models. Can you cite any passages of Horace in illustration ?
9. Write a short review ; or criticism, of any one Latin poet.

QUESTIONS ON FRENCH LITERATURE.

*Prepared for an Examination of Candidates for the Colonial Office
(vide p. 8).*

1. What are the chief periods of French literature ? Name some of the most celebrated authors in each period.
2. Who are the chief tragic poets of France ? Name some of their greatest works :—What are the chief characteristics of the French drama as compared with the English ?
3. Mention the most important works of the following authors, and the period at which they flourished :—Montesquieu, Voltaire, Madame de Staël, Lamartine, Rousseau, Molière.
4. Who were the chief “ Encyclopædist ” writers ? What was their influence on their age ?
5. Name the chief masters of pulpit oratory in the 17th and 18th centuries ; and the chief political orators who flourished at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century.
6. Who was the author of the Provincial Letters ? For what purpose were they written ?
7. Trace the influence of “ the English School ” on modern French literature.
8. What are the distinguishing characteristics of the Classical and Romantic schools ? What writers belong to each ?



APPENDIX IV.

AN ACT of the CANADIAN LEGISLATURE, ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR
" IMPROVING THE ORGANIZATION AND INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY
" OF THE CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA."

REGULATIONS to be observed by CANDIDATES for EMPLOYMENT in the
CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

AN ACT for improving the Organization and increasing the Efficiency of the Civil Service of Canada. [Assented to 10th June 1857.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make legislative provision for the better organization and greater efficiency of certain branches of the Public Service: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows :

Appoint-
ments.

I. No appointment shall be made, except as herein-after provided, in any of the offices or departments in Schedule A. hereunto appended.

Appoint-
ments.

II. No appointment to any office or situation in any of the departments included in the said schedule, shall be made except with the approval of the Governor of this province.

Division
into officers
and clerks.

III. The persons composing the staff of each of the departments included in said schedule shall immediately after the passing of this Act be divided into two classes, namely, "officers" and "clerks;" and for the purposes of this Act, the term "officers" shall be held to mean the persons included in Schedule B., exclusive of landing waiters and railway mail clerks.

Classes of
clerks.

IV. The clerks shall be divided into four classes; namely, First-class clerks, second-class clerks, third-class clerks, and fourth class or probationary clerks.

Salaries.

V. To the offices included in Schedule B. to this Act shall be attached the fixed salaries therein mentioned, subject to the provision in the next section.

Present
salaries
saved.

VI. No salary of any officer, clerk, messenger, or other person, fixed before the time of the passing of this Act, shall be lowered by its provisions.

Each head
of a depart-
ment to have
a deputy.

VII. In each of the said departments there shall be one officer who shall be the deputy of the head of the department, and who shall have the oversight of the other officers, clerks, and messengers, or servants, and the general control of the business of the department, and whose directions shall be obeyed in like manner as the directions of the head of the department would be; and the authority of such deputy shall be deemed to be that of the head of the department, without prejudice however to the control of the latter, in all matters whatever: Provided that this section shall not apply to the Audit and Customs branches of the Inspector General's Department.

What
officers shall
be such
deputies.

VIII. The following officers shall be by virtue of their office the deputy heads of departments for the purposes of the last preceding section :

1. Executive Council ;
The Clerk :
2. In the Provincial Secretary's Office ;
Lower Canada Branch—
The Assistant Provincial Secretary for Lower Canada :
Upper Canada Branch—
The Assistant Provincial Secretary for Upper Canada :
3. In the Inspector General's Department ;
The Deputy Inspector General :
4. In the Receiver General's Department ;
The Deputy Receiver General :
5. In the Postmaster-General's Department ;
The Deputy Postmaster-General :
6. In the Crown Lands Department ;
The Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands :

7. In the Department of Public Works ;
The Secretary :

8. In the Bureau of Agriculture ;
The Secretary.

IX. Each officer while so acting as deputy shall receive in addition to his stated salary a further sum at the rate of fifty pounds per annum. Allowance to deputies.

X. During the illness or absence of the deputy, the head of the department may appoint another officer, temporarily to discharge the duties of such deputy, and notice of such temporary appointment shall be communicated in writing to every officer and clerk in such department. Temporary duties.

XI. Such officer so appointed, and while discharging the duties of the deputy, shall be entitled to receive the additional salary allowed to such deputy. Allowance to them.

XII. Within thirty days from the time of the passing of this Act, it shall be the duty of the head of each department included in Schedule A. to cause to be transmitted to the office of the Executive Council a return of the persons composing the staff of such department, dividing the clerks into classes as herein-before provided, having respect to their relative ability and length of service. Heads of departments to classify their clerks and when.

Board of Examiners.

XIII. There shall be a Board to be called the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service. Board of Examiners.

XIV. Such Board shall consist of the persons who for the time being shall fill the offices following; viz. How constituted.

1. Clerk of the Executive Council.
2. Assistant Provincial Secretary, East.
3. Assistant Provincial Secretary, West.
4. Deputy Inspector General.
5. Commissioner of Customs.
6. Auditor of Public Accounts.
7. Deputy Receiver General.
8. Deputy Postmaster General.
9. Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.
10. Secretary of Public Works Department.
11. Secretary, Bureau of Agriculture.
12. Deputy Provincial Registrar.

XV. Five of the members of the said Board shall be a quorum thereof and may exercise all the functions of the Board. Quorum.

XVI. It shall be the duty of each of the members of the said Board (in the order in which his office is named in Section XIV.) to act for one month as chairman of the Board, and to preside at all meetings thereof held during such month; but in his absence any member of the Board then present may be selected by the others to preside as chairman. Each member to act as chairman in turn. Proviso.

XVII. Minutes of the proceedings of the Board shall be kept by the chairman, and he shall certify the same. Minutes.

Duties of the Board.

XVIII. To frame and publish regulations to be observed by candidates for employment in the Civil Service of Canada, such regulations being first approved by the Governor in Council. Making regulations.

XIX. To examine all candidates who may present themselves in accordance with the regulations of the Board, and such other regulations or restrictions as may be provided under this Act. Examining candidates.

- Register of Candidates.** XX. To keep a record of the candidates for examination, such record to show the name, age, place of birth, and residence of each candidate, and the result of his examination, mentioning the particular branch of the Civil Service (if any) for which any candidate passing the examination shall, in the opinion of the examiners, have shown any special aptitude.
- Certificates of qualification.** XXI. To grant certificates of qualification to candidates whose examination as to fitness, and whose testimonials as to moral character, shall have been found satisfactory.
- Copies of minutes for Executive Council.** XXII. To cause to be transmitted to the clerk of the Executive Council, with all convenient speed, copies of the minutes of the proceedings of Board, at each sitting thereof, such copies to be certified by the chairman.
- Conditions of examination.** XXIII. No person shall be admitted to examination except on application in his own handwriting, such application to set forth his age, his place of birth, his place of residence, and to be otherwise in accordance with any orders or regulations framed and published by the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service.
- Age of candidates.** XXIV. No person shall be competent for examination who shall be under sixteen years of age.
- Notice of meetings.** XXV. Notice of the monthly meetings for examination of candidates, and of the regulations to be observed by such candidates, shall be published in such manner as may be determined by the Board.
- Times of meeting.** XXVI. The first meeting of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service shall take place at noon on the fourth Monday after the passing of this Act, and thereafter on the fourth Monday of each month, commencing their proceedings at the hour of ten in the forenoon.
- Place of meeting.** XXVII. All meetings of the Board of Examiners shall be held at the office of the Provincial Secretary.
- Register of candidates found qualified.** XXVIII. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Executive Council to file the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service, and to keep a registry of the name and residence of each candidate to whom a certificate of qualification has been granted, with the date of such certificate.

Appointments to Office and Salaries of Clerks.

- Filling vacancies among clerks.** XXIX. Whenever a vacancy through death, resignation, removal, or promotion shall occur in any of the classes of clerks of the departments included in Schedule A., it shall be the duty of the head of the department in which the vacancy occurs to select for promotion to such vacancy the most suitable person from such of the clerks in the said department as shall fill situations of lower rank or emolument than that attached to such vacant clerkship; and in the event of such head of department being unable under this provision to fill such vacancy, or whenever the increased business of such department shall require augmentation of the staff, application in writing shall be made by the head of such department to the Executive Council, and the clerk of the Executive Council shall bring the said application under the notice of the Committee of Council at the next meeting thereof.
- Only certified candidates to be appointed.** XXX. No appointment to any office or clerkship in any of the departments included in Schedule A. shall be made, except from among those candidates who having passed their examination shall be registered by the Board of Examiners as proper persons to be employed in the Civil Service of Canada, except under the next section.

XXXI. Nothing in this Act shall prevent the promotion in his own department, or the appointment to any other office or situation in the public service, of any officer, clerk, or other person employed in any of the departments in Schedule A. at the time of the passing of this Act. Act not to prevent the promotion of any officer.

XXXII. Persons selected from among those registered by the Board of Examiners as proper persons to be employed in the Civil Service of Canada, and appointed under the provisions of this Act, shall enter the said service as fourth-class or probationary clerks. Candidates to enter as fourth-class clerks.

XXXIII. Fourth-class clerks shall receive from the date of their appointment a salary at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five pounds per annum. Salary.

XXXIV. Fourth-class clerks after two years' service, if deemed qualified, may be promoted to the third class. Promotion.

XXXV. Third-class clerks shall commence at a salary of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, with an annual increase of ten pounds till the maximum in that class of two hundred pounds per annum be attained. Third-class clerks' salary.

XXXVI. Third-class clerks, after six years' service as such, if deemed qualified, may be promoted to the second class. Promotion.

XXXVII. Second-class clerks shall commence at a salary of two hundred and twenty-five pounds per annum, with an annual increase of ten pounds, until the maximum of two hundred and seventy-five pounds in that class be attained. Second-class clerks' salary.

XXXVIII. Second-class clerks, after six years' service as such, if deemed qualified, may be promoted to the rank of first-class clerks. Promotion.

XXXIX. First-class clerks shall commence at a salary of three hundred pounds per annum, with an annual increase of ten pounds per annum, until the maximum of three hundred and fifty pounds be attained. First-class clerks' salary.

XL. Whenever any one of the offices included in Schedule B., exclusive of landing waiters and railway mail clerks, shall be vacant, it shall be the duty of the head of the department first to give due consideration to the claims of all the officers and of the clerks of the first, second, and third classes in such department, with the view to selecting the most suitable person to fill such vacancy; and in the event of the head of any department included in Schedule A. being unable to select under the foregoing provisions a person completely fitted to fill any vacancy which may occur in such department, then it shall be the duty of such head of department to report such vacancy to the Governor in Council, in order that such vacancy may if possible be filled from amongst the officers and first, second, and third class clerks of the other departments included in Schedule A. Filling vacancies among officers.

XLI. Nothing herein contained shall be held to limit the power of the Governor to direct the dismissal, suspension, or reduction in rank or class of any officer, clerk, or other person employed in any of the departments of Schedule A. Act not to prevent dismissal, &c.

XLII. No extra clerk shall be employed in any department included in Schedule A., except under Order in Council, unless for a period not exceeding one month, or to fill a temporary vacancy caused by the illness or necessary absence of an officer or clerk. Employment of extra clerks limited.

XLIII. Provided always, that such of the foregoing provisions as make it necessary that any vacancy in the offices in Schedule B. be filled from among the officers and clerks in the same or any other department, shall not apply to the Survey Branch of the Crown Lands Certain provisions of the Act not to affect certain offices.

Department, or to the engineer, or any assistant engineer, architect, or draughtsman in the Public Works Department, or to the office of book-keeper ; but any vacancy in the said offices may be filled as heretofore, if the head of the department shall not think any officer or clerk properly qualified to fill the same.

SCHEDULE A.

Referred to in Section I.

1. Executive Council Office.
2. Provincial Secretary's Office.
3. Inspector General's Department, including the Customs and all other offices connected therewith.
4. Receiver General's Department.
5. Postmaster General's Department, and all offices connected therewith to which fixed annual salaries are attached.
6. Crown Lands Department.
7. Public Works Department.
8. Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics.

SCHEDULE B.

Referred to in Section V.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

	£
Clerk of Executive Council - - - -	600
Confidential Clerk - - - -	450

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Assistant Provincial Secretary, Lower Canada	
Branch - - - -	600
Assistant Provincial Secretary, Upper Canada	
Branch - - - -	600

Registrar's Branch.

Deputy Provincial Registrar - - - -	400
Assistant Registrar - - - -	300

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Inspector General - - - -	600
Chief Clerk - - - -	450
Book-keeper - - - -	400

Customs Branch.

Commissioner of Customs - - - -	600
Inspector of Western Ports - - - -	400
Inspector of Eastern Ports - - - -	400

City Post Offices.

	Where Revenue exceeds 6,000 <i>l.</i> per annum.	Where Revenue exceeds 3,000 <i>l.</i> and is under 6,000 <i>l.</i>
Postmaster - - -	£ 500	£ 400
Assistant Postmaster - -	350	250

Railway Mail Service (Foreign).

	On appointment.	After five years' service in any capacity in Post Office Department.	After ten years' service in any capacity in Post Office Department.
Mail Clerk - -	£ 225	£ 250	£ 300

Railway Mail Service (Home).

	On appointment.		After two years' service in any class of railway clerks.		After five years' service in any class of railway clerks.		After ten years' service in any class of railway clerks.	
	Day service.	Night service.	Day service.	Night service.	Day service.	Night service.	Day service.	Night service.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Mail Clerks - { 1st Class -	180	220	200	250	220	275	240	300
2nd Class -	150	180	160	200	180	220	200	250
3rd Class -	120	150	130	160	140	175	160	200

. CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Commissioner - - -	£ 600
Deputy Surveyor General - - -	600
Accountant - - -	400
Surveyors and Draughtsmen, salaries from -	150 to 300

Crown Lands Department—*continued.**Land Sales Branch.*

Superintendent	-	-	-	-	-	£	350
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Woods and Forests Branch.

Superintendent	-	-	-	-	-	.	350
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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	-	600
Chief Engineer	-	-	-	-	-	-	750
Architect	-	-	-	-	-	-	750
Assistant Engineer and Draughtsman	-	-	-	-	-	-	450
Book-keeper	-	-	-	-	-	-	400

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
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REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY CANDIDATES FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

Framed by the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service, under the provisions of the 20 Vict. c. 24., and approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council.

APPLICATIONS AND CERTIFICATES.

1. Every candidate is required to send to the Secretary of the Board, at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, an application in his own handwriting, stating his age, place of birth, present place of residence, the length of time he has been resident in Canada, the nature of his past occupations, and that it is his desire to enter into the Civil Service of Canada, naming the particular department (if any) for which he believes himself more particularly adapted.

2. The application must be accompanied by satisfactory certificates as to the age, health, and character of the candidate.

3. The certificate of age should contain the best evidence of the date of the candidate's birth of which his case is susceptible.

4. The certificate of health must be in the subjoined form marked A, signed by a duly licensed medical practitioner, and bear date within six months of the date of the application to the Board.

5. The Board of Examiners reserve to themselves full discretion as to the evidence of character which in particular cases they may deem it expedient to require, but a compliance with the requirements of the four following paragraphs is all that under ordinary circumstances will be deemed necessary.

6. Candidates who have been previously employed in any department of the public service must state the department in which they so served, and the length of time they were employed.

7. Every candidate must name two or more referees, of whom two at least must be householders, and such referees must respectively fill up and sign a certificate in the subjoined form marked B.

8. Candidates who have been previously in the employment of private individuals should (when circumstances will permit) name their last employer as one of such referees.

9. Candidates who have left school within two years before their application should (when circumstances will permit) name their last schoolmaster as one of the referees.

10. Copies of the forms can be obtained on application to the Secretary, and if in particular cases these cannot be properly filled up, a sufficient reason must be assigned, and such other evidence must be produced as the Board may consider satisfactory.

EXAMINATIONS.

11. No candidate will be allowed to present himself for examination unless his application and certificates shall have been lodged with the Secretary ten days at least before the day of examination, nor unless such certificates shall have been approved of by the Board.

12. Each candidate will be duly informed by the Secretary whether his certificates have or have not been approved of.

13. The Board will meet for the examination of candidates on the fourth Monday in every month, at ten o'clock a.m., at the office of the Provincial Secretary, and such meeting may be adjourned from time to time.

14. Candidates are required to present themselves punctually at the hour appointed for the commencement of the examinations.

15. The examinations will be conducted partly orally and partly in writing.

16. No *rivá voce* examination shall take place, except in the presence of a quorum of the Board.

17. The time allowed for answering each paper in writing will be marked upon it.

18. Candidates may be allowed to leave the examination room for a short time after delivering their answers to one paper, and before proceeding to the next; but no candidate will be permitted to resume the answering of any paper after having left the room.

19. Any candidate obtaining assistance during the hours of examination by copying the papers of any other candidate, or otherwise, will be considered as committing an offence seriously affecting his moral character; and any candidate who shall permit such copying or give such assistance will be considered equally guilty.

20. All candidates will be required :—

1. To write a good hand.
2. To spell correctly.
3. To write grammatically.
4. To write correctly from dictation.
5. To be conversant with the elementary rules of arithmetic.

21. To enable the Board to judge for what branch of the public service any candidate is best qualified, he may be examined, should he desire it, in the following subjects, or any one or more of them which he may select :—

1. Translating English into French, or French into English, and writing from dictation in either language.
 2. Arithmetic as far as decimal fractions.
 3. Book-keeping.
 4. Elementary geography.
 5. Making abstracts of documents.
-

FORM A.

I hereby certify that I have this day personally examined Mr. _____, and that I believe him to be free from any physical defect or disease, or mental ailment, which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of the duties of a public office.

(Signature).....

(Address).....

(Date).....

FORM B.

Statement respecting a candidate for employment in the Civil Service of Canada.

1. Are you related to the candidate; if so, what is the relationship?
2. Are you well acquainted with the candidate?
3. From what circumstances does your knowledge of him arise?
4. How long have you known him?
5. Is he strictly honest, sober, intelligent, and diligent?
6. What do you know of his education and acquirements?
7. So far as you can judge, is his character in all respects such as to qualify him for public employment?

(Signature).....

(Address).....

(Date).....

I certify that the answers above written, and the signature thereto affixed, are in the proper handwriting of _____, and that the said _____ is a householder, and is a person worthy of credit.

(The above certificate to be signed by a justice of the peace, unless the referee himself be a justice of the peace.)

BOARD of EXAMINERS for the CIVIL SERVICE.

Examination Paper for the December Meeting, 1857.

ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC.

Rules.

1. Time allowed one hour.
 2. The candidate should write his name at the top of each page, should keep the several sums distinct from each other, prefixing to each the number of the question, and should give in the whole working.
 3. If explanation of any question be required, the examiners should be applied to.
1. Write in figures four hundred and six billions, ten thousand and twenty millions, thirty thousand and fifty.
 2. Write in words 6004320907.
 3. Add together 460739, 308090, 954067, 78510, 200406.
 4. From 74006987 take 8526069.

5. Multiply 65809735 by 59.
 6. Divide 95064878 by 47.
 7. What is the sum of 154*l.* 14*s.* 5½*d.*, 209*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, 352*l.* 11*s.* 11½*d.*,
56*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, 563*l.* 1*s.* 1½*d.*
 8. From

days	h.	m.	s.
463	17	28	42

 take

days	h.	m.	s.
297	21	29	36
 9. Multiply

cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
59	2	21

 by 37.
 10. Divide

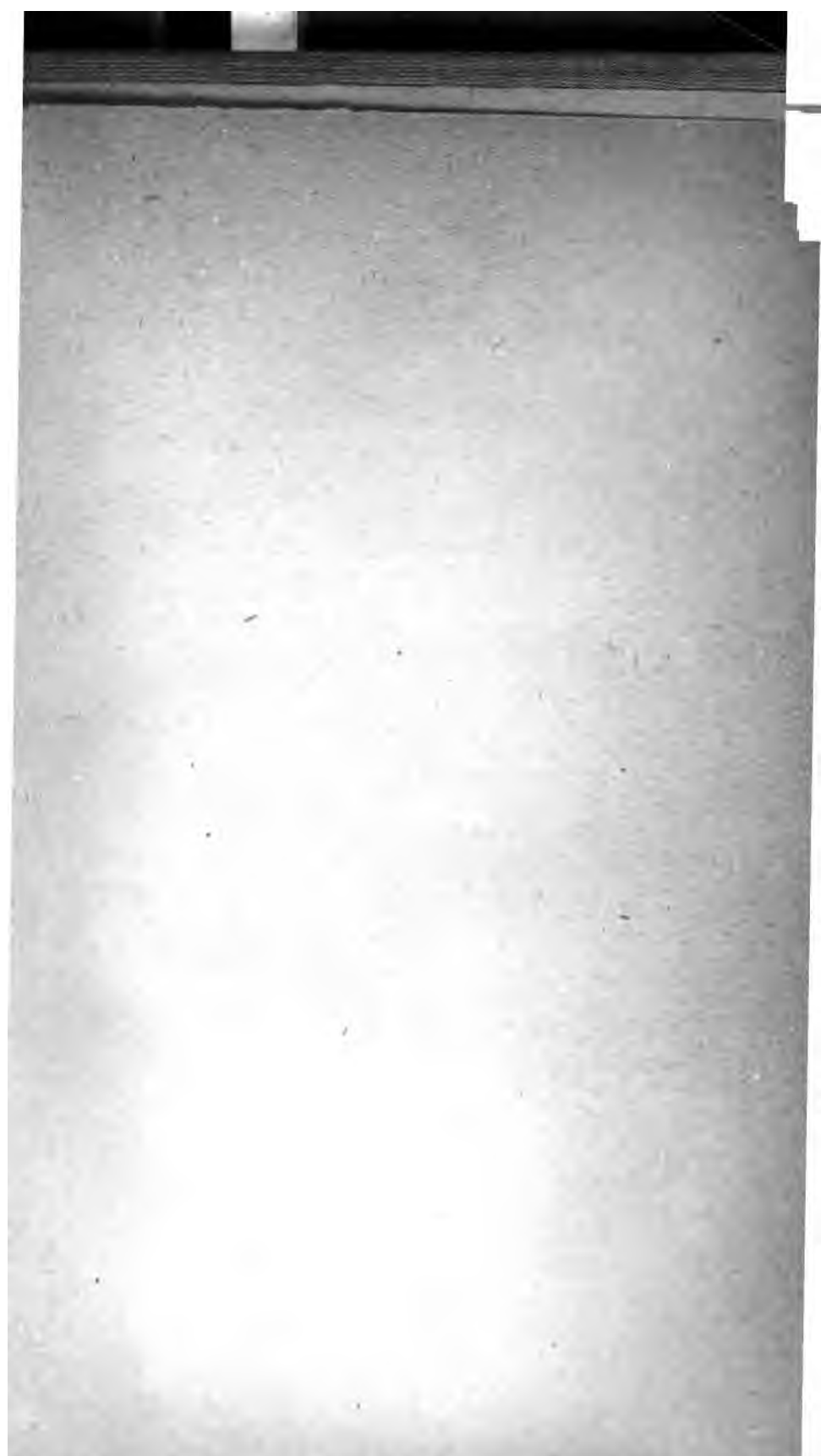
miles.	f.	p.	yd.
475	2	29	1

 by 23.
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